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# THE STUDENT'S SANSKRIT-ENGLISH DICTIONARY



CONTAINING APPENDICES ON SANSKRIT PROSODY AND IMPORTANT LITERARY  
AND GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES IN THE ANCIENT HISTORY OF INDIA.

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(FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES)

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BY

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भारतीयाधिशसनसंरक्षकतायां प्रकाशितम्  
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## FOREWORD

Looking to the great demand for a cheaper edition of Apte's Student's Sanskrit-English Dictionary, the Ministry of Education, Government of India have sponsored and subsidised its reprint through the offset process, bringing down the price of the book from Rs. 20/- to Rs. 6/- only.

It is hoped that student's of Sanskrit all over the country will take the fullest advantage of this reprint.

R. P. NAIK

*Ministry of Education,*  
NEW DELHI.

# PREFACE

— 10: —

THE Dictionary that is now offered to the public has been intended to supply a want, long felt by the student, of a Sanskrit-English Dictionary such as would meet all his ordinary requirements, and be at the same time within his easy reach. Without dwelling, therefore, on the necessity of bringing out a work like this, I shall proceed to state its scope. As its name indicates, the Dictionary is designed to meet all the ordinary wants of a High-School or College student. With this object in view I have not thought it necessary to include Vedic words or Vedic senses of words, but have confined myself chiefly to what may be called the post-Vedic literature. But even this covers a very large field, as it includes Epics like the Rāmāyaṇa, Mahābhārata, the several Purāṇas, the Smṛiti literature, the several Darśanas or systems of philosophy, such as Nyāya, Vedānta, Mīmāṃsā &c., Grammar, Rhetoric, Poetry in all its branches, Dramatic literature, Mathematics, Medicine, Botany, Astronomy, Music, and such other technical or scientific branches of learning. Very few of the existing Dictionaries have tried to deal with and explain the innumerable technical terms pertaining to all the various branches of learning above specified, except perhaps the great Vāchaspatya, which, too, however, is defective in some respects. Much less can a Dictionary like this, designed mainly for the University student, be expected to do so. It principally aims at serving as an aid to the student and the general reader, and embraces all words occurring in the general post-Vedic literature, i. e. Prose tales, Kāvya, Dramas, epics &c. It includes most of ordinary and more important terms in Grammar, Nyāya, Rhetoric, Law, Medicine, Astronomy, Mathematics, &c., but gives special prominence to the explanation of all important terms in the first three departments, as they are generally studied at College for University examinations. It omits Vedic words or Vedic senses of words, the names of authors and their works—which are too many to be noticed in a Dictionary—except the most important ones, the names of plants and trees except such as are noteworthy and met with in general literature, obscure or unimportant words or senses of words not generally used in classical literature, and simple derivatives from verbs, adjectives &c. which can be very easily formed by the student for himself. But these omissions will, it is hoped, not in any way lessen the usefulness of the Dictionary, as it gives in a small compass all that a student of Sanskrit will ordinarily require—perhaps even more in some cases—during his School or College career.

Having thus explained the scope of the work, I shall say a few words with regard to its plan and arrangement. As will be seen from even a cursory glance at the contents, the chief feature of the Dictionary is that it gives quotations and references to the peculiar and noteworthy meanings of words, especially such as occur in books read by the student at School or College. It has been thought necessary to do so, because a student naturally expects that the Dictionary he uses will give appropriate equivalents for such words and expressions as have some peculiarity in use or meaning. Moreover, quotations and references often help the reader in determining any particular meaning of a word in a particular passage by enabling him to see and compare how the word is used elsewhere. In some cases these quotations might appear to be superfluous but to a student, especially a beginner, they are very useful as they supply him with illustrations of the uses of words, and firmly impress their meanings upon his mind.

Another noticeable feature of the Dictionary is that it gives explanations of the more important technical terms, particularly in Nyāya, Alankāra, Grammar, Dramaturgy, with quotations in Sanskrit wherever necessary ; e. g. see the words अग्रस्तुतप्रशंसा, उपनिषद्, सांख्य, मीमांसा, स्वायिभाव, प्रवेशक, रस, वार्तिक, अनैकांतिक &c. In the case of Alankāras I have chiefly drawn upon the Kāvya-prakāśa, though I have occasionally referred to the Chandrāloka, Kuvalayānanda and Rasagangādhara. In the explanation of Dramatic terms I have generally followed the Sāhityadarpaṇa. Similarly, striking phrases, some choice expressions and idioms or peculiar combinations of words, have been noticed under every word wherever necessary ; e. g. see the words गम्, सेतु, हस्त, मधूर, दा, कृ &c. Mythological allusions in the case of all important names have been briefly but clearly explained, so as to give the reader most of the facts connected with those personages ; see ईश्वर कालिकेय, प्रह्लाद, &c. Etymology had not been generally given except where peculiar ; e. g. see the words अतिथि, पुत्र, जाया, हृषीकेश. The work also gives information about words though not of a technical nature, which it is believed, will be useful to the student ; e. g. see the words मंडल, मानस, वेद, हंस. Some of the Nyāyas or maxims such as are frequently used in illustrations, have been collected under the word न्याय for easy reference. To add to the usefulness of the work, I have added at the end three Appendices. The first is on Sanskrit Prosody which gives in a clear and intelligible form all the common metres, with definitions, schemes in Gāṇas, and examples. In the preparation of this Appendix I have chiefly drawn upon the two popular works on Prosody, the Vṛttaratnākara and Chhanda-Manjari, but some common metres which are omitted therein have been added from the

poems of Māgha, Bhāravi, Daṇḍin, Bhaṭṭi &c. The second Appendix gives the dates, writings &c. of some of the important Sanskrit writers, such as Kālidāsa, Bhavabhūti, Bāṇa &c. Here I have selected only those names about which something definite—something more than mere guesses and surmises—is known, and I have derived some hints from the Introduction of Vallabhadeva's *Subhāṣitāvalī* and Max Müller's 'India', for which my thanks are due to the authors. The third Appendix gives the most important names in the ancient Geography of India with identifications on the modern map wherever ascertained, and in this part of the work I have to cordially acknowledge the help I have derived from Cunningham's *Ancient Geography*, but particularly from Mr. Borooah's Essay prefixed to the third volume of his *English-Sanskrit Dictionary*. Thus this Dictionary aims at serving as a useful aid to the student of Sanskrit by giving him almost everything that he is likely to require for ordinary purposes, and with this view I have incorporated as much useful information as could be given within the limits of the book.

The arrangement of the work will be best understood from the "Directions to the student" which follow. I have only to refer to one point—the use of the *anusāra* instead of nasals throughout. This practice, whatever may be said with regard to its correctness, is very convenient for purposes of printing, and will not, it is believed, affect the usefulness of the work. The several contrivances used to effect saving in *space* will be understood by the reader with very short practice.

Before concluding I must gratefully acknowledge the help that I have derived from different sources. And in doing so I must give the first place to the great Sanskrit Encyclopaedia, the *Vāchaspatya* of Professor Tārānātha Tarkavāchaspati. Much of the general information given in this Dictionary has been derived from that work, though I have had to supplement it wherever defective. Several words and meanings not given in the existing Sanskrit-English Dictionaries, as also some quotations, have been borrowed from the same work. The Sanskrit-English Dictionary of Prof. Monier Williams is the next work to which I have been greatly indebted. I have constantly kept it by my side, and have freely utilized his renderings of some words, expressions &c. when I found them better than those I myself had to suggest. And though there is much in this Dictionary that is not to be found in that work, I must freely acknowledge the assistance it has often rendered me in the explanation of words and expressions. And the last, but not the least, is the great German *Wörterbuch* of Drs. Roth and Bothlingk. This great work abounds with references and quotations, but the works belonging to Vedic literature have been comparatively more copiously drawn upon by them than those belonging to the post-Vedic literature. A glance at the contents will show that I have drawn upon works seldom or not at all referred to by those scholars; such as the works of Bhavabhūti, Jagannāth Pandit, Rājasekhara, Bāṇa, the *Kāvyaprakāśa*, *Sisupālvadha*, *Kirātārjuniya*, *Naishadhacharita*, *Sāṅkara-Bhāṣya*, *Veṇī-Sambhāra* &c. and the great majority of quotations and references is from my own collection. But I am free to acknowledge that I have availed myself of the quotations in that Dictionary where my own collection was defective. To these authors, as well as to the authors and Editors of several other works—too many to be here enumerated from which I have derived occasional help of one kind or another, my grateful thanks are due.

In conclusion I trust that "*The Student's Sanskrit-English Dictionary*" will be found useful not only by those for whom it is mainly intended, but by the general Sanskrit reader also. No work, however carefully prepared, can pretend to be entirely free from defects, and my work cannot be an exception, especially as it has had to be carried through the Press in great haste. I have, therefore, to request such persons as will do me the honour to use this Dictionary, to be so good as to inform me if they discover any mistake, and also to make any suggestions for its improvement, and I shall be very glad to give them my best consideration in the second edition.

Poona, 15th February, 1890.

V. S. APTE.

# Directions to the Student.

:0:

(TO BE STUDIED BEFORE USING THE DICTIONARY).

1. Words are arranged in the Nāgarī alphabetical order.
2. The different parts of speech of a word are indicated by large black dashes, after which the nominative singular of the part of speech is usually given, or the letters *m. f. n. or ind.* are put after the dash, the leading word being given only once. Where a word is used as an adjective and also as a substantive, the senses of the adjective are invariably given first ; e. g. वीर, साधु.
3. Where two words, though identical in form, differ entirely in meaning, they are generally repeated as separate words ; e. g. हा, हि. In a few cases they have been grouped together.
4. Some words which are used as adverbs, but derived by case-inflections from a noun or adjective, are given within brackets under the noun or adjective, and their senses given in the usual way ; e. g. परेण, परे under पर, or समीपतस् or समीपे under समीप.
5. The several meanings of a word, when they can be sufficiently distinguished from one another, are given separately and marked by black Arabic figures. Mere shades of meaning are not considered as separate senses, but in such cases several synonyms are given under the same meaning, from which the reader will have to make his choice. Where the shades of meaning are sufficiently broad, they are numbered as separate meanings.
6. The meanings of words are arranged in the order of their importance and frequency of use. It had not been possible to do so in every case, but the system has been generally followed.
7. (a) Compounds are grouped under the first word in the compounds in the alphabetical order of their second members, the small black dash before them denoting that first word ; e. g.—होत्र, under अग्नि means अग्निहोत्र.  
N. B.—In giving compounds, the changes which the final letters undergo, e. g. the dropping, assimilation of letters &c. are assumed ; e. g.—अपर under पूर्व stands for पूर्वापर ; -गतिः under अघस् for अघोगतिः &c. In some cases the compound words, where not easily intelligible are given in full within brackets  
(b) Where a compound itself is used as the first member of other compounds, these latter are given immediately after, their second member being preceded by which represents the first compound ; e. g.—इंद्र, राज &c. given under द्वि stand not for द्वींद्र or विराज, but for द्विचंद्र or द्विराज.  
(c) All *aluk* compounds (e. g. कुशेशय, मनसिज, हृदिस्थस् &c.) are given separately in their proper places, and not under the first member.
8. All words formed by Kṛit or Tadhita affixes are given separately ; Thus कूलकष, भयंकर, अन्नमय, प्रातस्तन, हिमवत् &c. will be found not under कूल, भय, &c. but in their own places.
9. (a) In the case of substantives the nominative singular, wherever it may at once denote the gender, is given throughout, the *visarga*, unless followed by *f.*, indicating masculine gender, and the *anuvāda* neuter gender. Where the nominatives singular is not indicative of the gender, it is specified as *m. f.* or *n.* as the case may be. All substantives ending in consonants have their genders specified as *m. f.* or *n.*  
(b) The feminine forms of nouns are usually given as separate leading words, but in some cases, especially in the first three or four hundred pages, they are given under the leading word after the masculine gender.
10. In the case of adjectives the simple base only is given. The feminine of the majority of adjectives is, अ ends in आ and adjectives ending in इ or उ have generally the same base for all genders. In all such cases the simple base is given, the feminine being formed according to similar substantive bases. All irregular feminines are, however, denoted within brackets. Adjectives ending in ट्, न् or स् form their feminines regularly in ती, नी, or सी, where irregular, they are denoted within brackets.
11. (a) In the case of verbs, the Arabic figure before P, A and U. denotes the conjugation to which the root belongs ; P. denoting Parasmaipada, A. Atmanepada, U. Ubhayapada (P. and A.), Den. stands for Denominative, and here the 3rd pers. sing. present tense is given throughout.  
(b) Under each root the 3rd person singular present tense, and the past passive participle wherever noteworthy, are given throughout. The forms of the *Passive*, *Causal* and *Desiderative*, wherever noteworthy are given after them, or after the senses of the primitive base, where there is any peculiarity in their senses.  
(c) Verbs formed by prefixing prepositions to roots are given under the roots in alphabetical order. The small black dash (—) preceding a preposition stands for the word 'with' (which is used only before the first preposition) and shows that the preposition must be added to the root to give the meanings specified after it.

(d) Roots sometimes change their form or *pada* (voice) or both, when used in particular senses, or when preceded by particular prepositions. Such changes are denoted within brackets.

(e) When a root belongs to different conjugations with different meanings, Roman figures are used to mark this difference (cf. अस्, गुप्, ह्रा &c.), the root being repeated only once.

12. (a) All possible derivatives from a word are not always given when they may be easily supplied, more especially in the case of potential passive participles (formed by लप्, अनीय and य), present participles, and abstract nouns from adjectives (formed by adding ता, त्व or य). Where there is any peculiarity either in the formation or meaning of these derivatives, they are given. But in many cases the student will have to supply the forms according to the general rules given in Grammar.

(b) Similarly all the equivalents given under the radical word are not always repeated in the derivatives; they may, if necessary, be ascertained by a reference to the radical word.

13. Mythological allusions are explained in *small* type in the body of the work between rectangular brackets [ ]. Here long vowels like ā, ī, ū, and letters of the lingual class, as also ऋ and ॠ are, for the convenience of the press, denoted by corresponding *italic* letters; e. g. Pandava and Kripi stand for पांडव and कृपी.

14. A few allusions and words that were accidentally omitted in the body of the work, are given in the *Supplement*.

### Grammatical and other Abbreviations, and Symbols.

—:0:—

A. or Atm. ...	Atmanepada.	Medic. ...	Medicine.
a. ...	Adjective.	n. ...	Neuter.
abl. ...	Ablative.	N. ...	Name.
acc. ...	Accusative.	Nom. ...	Nominative.
adv. ...	Adverb.	num. a. ...	Numeral adjective.
alg. ...	Algebra.	oft. ...	Often times.
Arith. ...	Arithmetic.	opp. ...	Opposite of.
astr. ...	Astronomy.	P. ...	Parasmaipada.
Avyayl. ...	Avyayibhāva.	pass. ...	Passive.
Bah. ...	Bahuvrīhi.	phil. ...	Philosophy.
Caus. ...	Causal.	pl. ...	Plural.
cf. ...	Compare.	pot. p. ...	Potential passive participle.
comp. ...	Compound.	p. p. ...	Past passive participle.
compar. ...	Comparative.	Pres. ...	Present tense.
dat. ...	Dative.	pres. p. ...	Present participle.
Den. ...	Denominative.	pron. a. ...	Pronominal adjective.
desid. ...	Desiderative.	q. v. ...	quod vide, which see.
du. ...	Dual.	Rhet. ...	Rhetoric.
e. g. ...	Exempli gratia, for example.	sing. ...	Singular.
f. or fem. ...	Feminine.	Subst. ...	Substantive.
fig. ...	Figurative.	superl. ...	Superlative.
freq. ...	Frequentative.	s. v. ...	sub voce, see under the word.
gen. ...	Genitive.	Tat. ...	Tatpuruṣa.
gram. ...	Grammar.	U. ...	Ubhayapada (Parasmai. and Atmane.)
ibid. ...	The same.	Vārt. ...	Vārtika.
i. e. ...	id est, that is.	Ved. ...	Vedic.
ind. ...	Indeclinable.	v. l. ...	Various reading.
inf. ...	Infinitive.	Voc. ...	Vocative.
instr. ...	Instrumental.	= ...	Equal or equivalent to, same as.
lit. ...	Literal.	&c. ...	Et cetera.
loc. ...	Locative.	* ...	denotes that the rest of the word under consideration is to be supplied;
m. or mas. ...	Masculine.		e. g. *रत्नप्रसन्नस्य यस्य under अनस्य
Mar. ...	Marāṭhi.		mean. अनस्य &c.
Math. ...	Mathematics.		

# A LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE DICTIONARY

## of the names of works or authors.

—: 11011 :—

N. B.—Except where otherwise specified, the Editions of works referred to are mostly those printed at Calcutta.

Ait. Br. ... ..	Aitarcya Brāhmapa ( Bombay ).	G. L. ... ..	Gaṅgālaharī.
Ak. ... ..	Amarakoṣa ( " ),	G. M. ... ..	Gaṇapatnamahodadhī of Vardha- māna.
A. L. ... ..	Anandalaharī.	H. ... ..	Hitopdeśa ( Nirṇaya Sāgara Edition)
Amaru. ... ..	Amarusataka.	Halāy. ... ..	Halāyudha.
A. R. ... ..	Anargharāghava ( published in the Kāvya-mālā ).	Hch. ... ..	Harshacharita.
Aryā S. ... ..	Aryāśaptasatī ( published in the Kāvya- mālā ).	H. D. ... ..	Hamsadūta.
Arvad. ... ..	Arvadhātī ( published in the Subhā- shitaratnākara ).	J. N. V. ... ..	Jaiminiyanyāyāmālāvistara. ( Goldstücker's Edition ).
Asval. ... ..	Asvalāyana's Sūtras.	K. ... ..	Kādambārī. ( Bombay ).
Bg. ... ..	Bhagavadgītā ( Bombay ).	Kām. ... ..	Kāmandakīnītisāra.
Bh. ... ..	Bhṛtṛihari's three Satakas ( the figures 1., 2., 3, after Bh. denoting Śṛiṅgāra, Nīti°, and Vairāgya°	Kāsi. ... ..	Kāśikāvṛtti ( Benares ).
Bhāg. ... ..	Bhāgavata ( Bombay ).	Karpūr. ... ..	Karpūrmānjari ( published in the Kāvya-mālā ).
Bhāshā P. ... ..	Bhāshāparichchheda.	Kath. ... ..	Kāthopanishad.
Bk. ... ..	Bhāṣikāvya.	Kāty. ... ..	Kātyāyana.
B. R. ... ..	Bālarāmīyapa ( Benares ).	Kaus. ... ..	Kausikasūtra.
Bṛi. S. } ... ..	Varāhamihira's Bṛihatsamhitā.	Kāv. ... ..	Kāvya-darśa.
Bṛi. S. }		Ken. ... ..	Kenopanishad.
Bṛi. Kath. ... ..	Bṛihatkathā.	Ki. ... ..	Kirātārjunīya.
Br. Sūt. ... ..	Brahmasūtra.	Kir. K. ... ..	Kirtikaumudī ( Bombay ).
Bṛi. Ar. Up } ... ..	Bṛihadāraṇyakopanishad.	K. P. ... ..	Kāvya-prakāśa ( Bombay ).
Bṛi. Up. }		K. R. ... ..	Kavirahasya.
Bv. ... ..	Bhāminivṛtāsa ( Bombay ).	Ks. ... ..	Kāthāsaritāsāgara.
Chand. K. ... ..	Chandakamika.	Ku. ... ..	Kumārasambhava ( Bombay ).
Chand. M. ... ..	Chandamānjari.	Kull. ... ..	Kullūka.
Chandr. ... ..	Chandriloka.	Kusum. ... ..	Kusumāñjali.
Chāp. ... ..	Chāpakyasataka.	Kuval. ... ..	Kuvalāyānanda
Chāt. ... ..	Chātākāshṭaka ( in two parts ).	Lili. ... ..	Lilāvati.
Ch. P. ... ..	Chaurapanchāśikā.	M. ... ..	Mālvikāgnimitra ( Bombay ).
Ch. Up. ... ..	Chhandogyaopanishad.	Mālah. N. ... ..	Mādhavanidāna.
Dāy. B., Dāy ... ..	Dāyabhāga.	Māl. ... ..	Mālatīmādhava ( Bombay ).
Dhan. V. ... ..	Dhananjayavijaya	Mrlī. ... ..	Mallinātha.
Dharm. ... ..	Dharmaviveka.	Mār. P. ... ..	Mārkaṇḍeya Purāṇa.
Dk. ... ..	Dakumāracharita ( Bombay )	Mb. ... ..	Mahābhārata ( Bombay ).
D. R. ... ..	Dasārūpa ( Hall's Edition )	Mbh. ... ..	Mahābhāshya ( " ).
Dṛi. S. ... ..	Dṛiṣṭāntasataka.	Me. ... ..	Meghadūta ( " ).
Gaut. S. or } ... ..	Gautamaśāstra.	Med. ... ..	Medinīkośa.
Gaut. Sūt. }		Mit. ... ..	Mitāksharā ( Bombay ).
Ghaṭ. ... ..	Ghaṭakarpasakāvya.	Mk. ... ..	Mṛichchhakaṭika.
Glt. ... ..	Gītāgovind.	Moha M. ... ..	Mohamudgara.
		Ms. ... ..	Manuśṛiti.
		Mu. ... ..	Mudrārākshasa ( Bombay )



Mugdha.	...	Mugadhabodha.
Mv.	...	Mahāvīrcharita (Borooah's Edition)
N.	...	Naishadhacharita.
Nāg.	...	Nāgānanda.
Nala.	...	Nalopākhyāna (Bombay).
Nalod.	...	Nalodaya.
Nir.	...	Nirukta
Niti.	...	Nītisāra.
Nitipr.	...	Nitipradīpa.
P.	...	Paṇini's Aṣṭādhyāyī.
Pad. D.	...	Padānakadūta.
P. R.	...	Prasannarāghava.
Prab.	...	Prabodhchandrodaya (Bombay).
Pt.	...	Panchatantra ( " ).
R.	...	Raghuvamśa ( " ).
Rāj. P.	...	Rājaprasasti.
Rāj. T.	...	Rājataranginī.
Rām.	...	Rāmāyaṇa (Bombay).
Ratn.	...	Ratnāvalī ( " ).
R. G.	...	Rāgagādhara (published in the Kāvya-mālā).
Rs.	...	Ritusamhāra (Bombay)
Rv.	...	Rigveda (Max Muller's Edition).
S.	...	Sakuntalā (Bombay).
Sabdh. k.	...	Sabdhakalpadruma.
Sān. K.	}	Sāṅkhyakārikā.
Sāṅkhyā K.		
Sān. S.	...	Sāṅkhyasūtra.
Sānti.	...	Sāntisataka.
Sar. K.	...	Sarasvatīkaṇṭhābharana.
Sarva. S.	}	Sarvadarśanasamgraha.
Sar. S.		
Sid. Muk.	}	Siddhāntamuktāvalī.
or		
Muktā.		
Sat. Br.	...	Satapatha Brāhmaṇa.
Sāy.	...	Sāyaṇa.
S. B.	...	Sārirabhashya.
S. D.	...	Sāhityadarpaṇa.
Si.	...	Sisupālavadha.
Sik.	...	Sikshā.
Siva P.	...	Siva Purāṇa.

Sk.	...	Siddhānta-Kaumudī (Bombay).
S. m.	...	Sudhālaharī (published in the Kāvya-mālā).
Srut.	...	Srutabodha.
S. Til.	...	Sṛṅgātilaka.
Subh.	...	Subhāshitaratnākara (Bombay).
Subhāsh.	...	Subhāshita.
Subh. Ratn.	...	Subhāshitaratnabhāndāgāra (Bombay).
Susr.	...	Susruta.
Svet. Up.	...	Svetāsvataropaniṣad.
Tarka K.	...	Tarkakaumudī (Bombay).
Trik.	...	Trikāṇḍashesha.
T. S.	...	Tarkasamgraha (Bombay).
Tv.	...	Tārānātha's Vāchaspathyam.
U.	...	Uttararāmacharita
Udb.	...	Udbhaṭa.
Ud. D.	...	Uddhavadūta.
Ud. S.	...	Uddhavasandesa.
Ujjval.	...	Ujjvaladūta.
Up.	}	Upanishad.
Upan.		
V.	...	Vikramorvasivam (Bombay)
Vais.	...	Vaishika.
Vais. Sūt.	...	Vaishikāsūtras.
Vāj.	...	Vājasaneyi Samhitā.
Vāk. P.	...	Vākyapadīya.
Vās.	...	Vāśavadattā (Hall's Edition).
Vb.	...	Viddhasālabhaṅgikā (Bombay)
Ve.	...	Veṇīsamhāra.
Vedānta P.	...	Vedāntaparibhāṣhā.
Vet.	...	Vetālapanchavimsatī.
Vikr.	...	Vikramāṅkadevacharita (Bombay).
Vir. M.	...	Viramitroday.
V. May.	...	Vyavahāramayūkha (Mr. Mandlik's Edition).
V. P.	...	Vishṇu Purāṇa.
V. Sah.	...	Vishṇusahasranāma
Y.	...	Yājñavalkya (Mr. Mandlik's Edition)
Yoga S.	...	Yogasūtras.
Yv., Yaj.	...	Yajurveda.

*Note.*—After the Abbreviations given above, where one Arabic figure is followed by another, the former indicates the canto, chapter, part, act &c.; and the latter, the number of the verse. A single Arabic figure indicates the page, act, &c.

# THE STUDENT'S SANSKRIT-ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

अ

अकनिष्ठ

अ The first letter of the Nāgarī Alphabet.—अः 1 N. of Vishnu, the first of the three sounds constituting the sacred syllable ओम्; अकारो विष्णुर्ब्रह्मा उकारस्तु शिवः ॥ 2 N. of Śiva, Brāhman, Vāyu, or Vaisvānara—*ind.* 1 A prefix corresponding to Latin *in*, Eng. *in* or *un*, Gr. *a* or *an* and joined to nouns, adjectives, inclinations (or even to verbs) as a substitute for the negative particle नञ् and changed to अन् before vowels except in the word अङ्गणित्. The senses of अ usually enumerated are six:—(a) सादृश्य 'likeness' or 'resemblance'; अमात्रजः one like a Brāhmana (wearing the sacred thread &c.), but not a Brāhmana, but a Kshatriya or Vaisya. (b) अभाव 'absence', 'negation', 'want', 'privation', अज्ञान absence of knowledge, ignorance; अज्ञेयः, अनन्तः, अकटका, अदृष्टः &c. (c) भेद 'difference' or 'distinction'; अदृष्टः not a cloth, something different from, or other than, a cloth. (d) अल्पता 'smallness', 'diminution', used as a diminutive particle; अन्तुदा having a slender waist (कुशोदरी or तनुमध्यमा). (e) अपाशङ्क्य 'badness', 'unfitness', having a depreciative sense; अकार्यः wrong or improper time; अकार्यं not fit to be done, improper, unworthy, bad act. (f) विरोध 'opposition', 'contrariety'; अनिति the opposite of morality, immorality; असित not white, black. These senses are put together in the following verse:—  
तस्याऽप्यमभावाच्च तदन्त्यत्वं तद्व्यपत्ता ॥ अपाशङ्क्य  
विरोधश्च नान्यथाः षट् प्रकीर्तिताः ॥ See न also. With verbal derivatives, it has usually the sense of 'not'; अदृष्टः, अपश्यन् not seeing; so असकृन् not once; sometimes अ does not affect the sense of the second member; as अयस्मिन्, अनुचय, see the words. 2 An interjection of (a) Pity (अह!) अ अच्ये. (b) Reproach, censure (शे, shame); अ पयसि त्वं जातः, see अकरुणि, अनीदृषि also. (c) Used in addressing; अ अन्तः, (d) It is also used as a particle of prohibition. 3 The augment prefixed to the root in the formation of

the Imperfect, Aorist and Conditional Tenses.

अङ्गणित् *a.* (अङ्ग being regarded as a consonant) Not a debtor, free from debt. The form अङ्गणित् also occurs in this sense.

अङ्ग 10 U. (अङ्गयति-त्) To divide, distribute, share among; also अङ्गयति in this sense. With ति- 1 to distribute.—2 to cheat.

अंशः 1 A share, part, portion; सङ्कटो निवर्तति Ma. 9. 47; R. 8. 16; अंशेन दक्षिणादुद्धृता K. 159 partly. 2 A share in property, inheritance; स्वर्त-ज्ञतः Ms. 8. 408; 9. 201; Y. 2. 3 The number of a fraction; sometimes used for fraction itself. 4 A degree of latitude (or longitude). 5 The shoulder (more generally written अंश, q. v.). —*Comp.*—अंशः a secondary incarnation; part of a portion.—अंशे *adv.* share by share.—अवतारः-तरणं descent (on earth) of parts of deities, partial incarnation; तार इव धर्मस्य Dk. 153; N. of Adhyāyas 64-67 of Ādiparvan of Bhārata.—भारः, -हर, -हारिन् *m. f.* an heir, coheir; पित्रदोषहरश्चैव पूर्वभावं परः परः Y. 2. 132, 133.—सङ्घर्षने—reduction of fractions to the same denominator.—स्वरः the keynote.

अंशकः 1 One having a share, a coheir; relative. 2 A share, portion, division.—अंशः A solar day.

अंशने Act of dividing.

अंशयितु *m.* A divider, sharer.

अंशल *a.* 1 Having, or entitled to, a share. 2=अंशल, q. v.

अंशित् *a.* 1 Sharer, coheir; (गुण-विभागकरणे) सर्वे वा स्युः समोक्षिनः Y. 2. 114. 2 Having parts.

अंशुः 1 A ray, beam of light; चङ्, धर्म hot-rayed, the sun; सूर्याशुभिर्भासि-वारिभ्यः Ku. 1. 32; lustre, brilliance. 2 A point or end. 3 A small or minute particle. 4 End of a thread. 5 Garment; decoration; dress. 6 Speed.—*Comp.*—अंशल a collection or rays, blaze or halo of light.—अरः, -रतिः—अरु, -वाणः, भर्तुः, स्वामी, -हस्तः the sun, (bearer of rays or lord of rays.).—अरु a kind of silken cloth.—अलार a garland of light, halo.—अलित् *m.* the sun.

अंशुमत् *a.* 1 Luminous, radiant; ज्योतिषां उपरिष्ठमान् Bg. 10. 21. 2 Pointed.—*m.* (मान्) 1 The sun; बालाशिलोत्तरा-द्युमात् R. 15. 10. 2 N. of the grandson of Sagara, son of Asmanjasa and father of Dilīpa.

अंशुक 1 A cloth, garment in general; सितान्शुका V. 3. 12; यमोक्तान्शुकादिलिखितानां Ku. 1. 14; S. 1. 84. 2 A fine or white cloth; Ms. 62; usually silken or muslin. 3 An upper garment; a mantle; also an under garment. 4 A leaf. 5 Mild or gentle blaze of light.

अंशुमल्ल The plantain tree.

अंशुल *a.* Radiant, luminous.—लः N. of the sage Chāṇakya.

अंशु (अंशयति, असाययति) See अंश.

अंशः 1 A part, portion, see अंश. 2 Shoulder, shoulderblade.—*Comp.*—अंशः a bull's hump, the protuberance between the shoulders.—अंशः 1 an armour to protect the shoulders. —2 a bow.—अंशकः the upper part of the spine.—भारः a burden or yoke put upon the shoulder.—भारिक.—भारिन् *a.* (अंशे) bearing a yoke or burden on the shoulder.—विशतिन् *a.* turned towards the shoulders; S. 3. 25

अंशल *a.* Strong, lusty, powerful, having strong shoulders; युवा मज्जयत-वाहुरंशलः R. 3. 34.

अंशु 1 A. (अंशते, अंशितु, अंशित) To go, approach; set out.—*Caus.* 1 To send. 2 To shine. 3 To speak.

अंशितः—ती *f.* 1 A gift. 2 Anxiety; trouble, care, distress; illness. (Ved.).

अंशु *n.* (अंश-हसी &c.) 1 A sin; महता संशितिमहसा विहतु...अल Ki. 5. 17. 2 Trouble, anxiety, care.

अंशितः—ती *f.* A gift, donation.

अंशः 1 A foot. 2 The root of a tree, cf. अंशः. 3 The number four.—*Comp.*—अंशः 'foot-drinker', a tree.—अंशः the upper part of the sole of the foot.

अंशु 1 P. (अकनिष्ठ, अकनिष्ठ) To go, tortuously like a serpent.

अंशः Absence of happiness; pain, misery; sin.

अंशक *a.* Bald.—अंशः N. of Kotu (the descending node).

अकनिष्ठ *a.* Not the youngest (such

as eldest, middle); elder, superior.  
—**ह**: N. of Buddha Gautama.

**अकन्या** No virgin, a maid that is not so any longer.

**अकर** *a.* 1 Handless, maimed. 2 Exempt from tax or duty. 3 Not doing or acting; not disposed to work, ceasing from work.

**अकरण** Not doing, absence of action; अकरणात् मङ्करण शब्दः; cf. the English phrases "Something is better than nothing," "Better late than never."

**अकरणि** *f.* Failure, disappointment, non-accomplishment, mostly used in imprecations; तस्याकरणिवास्तु Sk. may he be disappointed, or experience a failure!

**अकर्ण** *a.* 1 Devoid of ears; deaf.

**2** Destitute of Karna.—**न**: A serpent.

**अकर्तृ** *a.* Dwarfish.

**अकर्म** *a.* 1 Without work, idle; inefficient. 2 Wicked, degraded. 3 (Gram.) Intransitive, generally in this sense अकर्मक.—**न**. (—**न**) 1 Absence of work. 2 An improper act; crime, sin.—**Comp.**—**अश्रित** *a.* 1 unengaged, unoccupied, idle. —2 criminal.—**कृत्** *a.* free from action, or doing an improper act. —**भोग**: enjoyment of freedom from the fruits of action.

**अकनक** *a.* Intransitive; (*f.*) अकर्षिका.

**अकल** *a.* Not in parts, without parts, epithet of the Supreme Spirit.

**अकल्क** *a.* 1 Free from sediment, pure. 2 Sinless.—**लक्ष्मा** Moon-light.

**अकल्प** *a.* 1 Uncontrolled, unrestrained. 2 Weak, unable. 3 Incomparable.

**अकस्मात्** *adv.* 1 Accidentally, suddenly, unexpectedly, all of a sudden; अकस्मादागतुना सह विभ्रासां न युक्तः H. 1. 2 Without cause or ground, causelessly, in vain गच्छन्त्यान्नां शान्तिर्द्विमाणा निरीणाति निरुत्थानात् Pt. 2. 65; अथ त्वा मज्जदकस्मात् समिपवद्धन B. 14. 55, 73.

**अकाश** *a.* 1 Accidental, unexpected, sudden; गुणरहितवर्तमानश्च U. 4. 15; Mā. 5. 31. 2 Destitute of stem or stock.—**Comp.**—**जात** *a.* suddenly born or produced.—**वात** unexpected occurrence.—**वातजात** *a.* dying as soon as born.—**शूल** a sudden attack of colic.

**अकांठ** *adv.* Unexpectedly, all of a sudden, suddenly; दूतकुण्डेन चरतः क्षुत्तुं दूतकांठं तन्वी (स्थित) कांठो वृत्तं पदार्थविशेषः S. 2. 12.

**अकाम** *a.* 1 Free from desire, affection, or love. 2 Reluctant, unwilling. 3 Uninfluenced by, not subject to, love, S. 1. 23. 4 Unconscious, unintentional.

**अकामन** *adv.* Unwillingly, reluctantly, unintentionally, unconsciously; अकामं हृदयवन्तु वाग्यन्तेतान्यकामतः Mā. 9. 242.

**अकाय** *a.* 1 Without body, incorporeal. 2 An epithet of Rāhu.

**3** Epithet of the Supreme Spirit.

**अकारण** *a.* Causeless, groundless, spontaneous.—**न** Absence of a cause, motive or ground; किमकारणमेव वर्ज्यं विकल्पे रते न क्षीयते Ku. 4. 7; अकारणात्—**न**—**न** causelessly, in vain.

**अकार्य** *a.* Improper.—**क** An unworthy or bad act, a criminal action.—**Comp.** **कारि** *a.* an evil-doer, one who commits a misdeed; one that neglects one's duty

**अकाल** *a.* Untimely, premature, R. 15. 44.—**ल**: Wrong, inauspicious or unseasonable time, not the proper time (for any thing); अलाल्सा हि नारीणामकालज्ञां मनोभवः R. 12. 33.—**Comp.**

**कुलुम**,—**वृष** a flower blossoming out of season.—**कुम्भ**: a pumpkin produced out of season; (fig.) useless birth.—**ज**,—**उत्पन्न**,—**जात** *a.* produced out of season, premature; unseasonable.—**जलवोद्ध**,—**मेघोद्ध**: 1 an unseasonable rise or gathering of clouds.—2 mist or fog.—**बेल** unseasonable or improper time.—**सह** *a.* 1 not enduring delay or loss of time, impatient.—2 not able to hold out as a castle.

**अकिञ्चन** *a.* Without any thing, quite poor, utterly destitute; अकिञ्चनः सन् प्रभवः स संयत् Ku. 5. 77.

**अकिञ्चिज्ज्ञ** *a.* Not knowing anything, quite ignorant; Bh. 2. 6.

**अकिञ्चिक्कर** *a.* 1 Useless; परित्यज्यमव्यक्तिकारणं च Ve. 3. 2. 2 Innocent.

**अकुट** *a.* 1 Not blunted, unobstructed; आजगृह्यगदादकुटपरज्ञाः Ve. 2. 2. 2 Vigorous, able to work. 3 Fixed. 4 Excessive.

**अकुत** *adv.* Not from anywhere (in comp. only)—**Comp.**—**चल**: N. of Śiva.—**भय** *a.* secure, not threatened from any quarter, safe; मरुताभयमयिः मेवाणि जगत् U. 2; यानि श्रीशङ्खदुर्गभयानि च पुराणान्यन्यामायने *a.* 1. for अगमरुद्राणि 5. 35.

**अकुर्व** 1 Not a base metal, gold or silver. 2 Any base metal.

**अकुल** *a.* 1 Inauspicious, unlucky. 2 Not clever or skillful.—**ल** evil or misfortune.

**अकुलः** 1 The sea. 2 The sun. 3 A tortoise in general. 4 King of tortoises sustaining the world.

**अकुल** *a.* Free from difficulty.—**ल** Absence of difficulty, ease, facility.

**अकुत** *a.* 1 Not done or prepared. 2 Wrongly or differently done. 3 Incomplete, not ready (as food). 4 Uncreated. 5 One who has done no works. 6 Unripe, immature.—**स** One not legally regarded as a daughter and placed on a level with sons.—**त** An unperformed act; non-performance or inaction; an unheard of deed.

**—Comp.**—**अर्थ** *a.* unsuccessful.—**अक्ष** *a.* unpractised in arms.—**आत्म** *a.* 1 ignorant, foolish.—2 not identified with Brahman or the Supreme Spirit.—**उग्र** *a.* unmarried.—**ज** *a.* ungrateful.—**वी**—**हृदि** *a.* ignorant.

**अकुह** *a.* Not tilled; not drawn.—**Comp.**—**वृष**,—**रोहि** *a.* growing or ripening in unploughed land, growing exuberant or wild; **व्या** इव शस्यस्येव Ki. 1. 17; R. 14. 77.

**अमा** A Mother.

**अम** *a.* Smearcd, anointed; usually in comp.; as **रु**—**नक्ष** Night.

**अम** An armour (बन्ध).

**अमम** *a.* Confused.—**स**: 1 Want of order, confusion, irregularity. 2 Breach of propriety or decorum.

**अक्रिय** *a.* Inactive, dull.—**वा** Inactivity; neglect of duty.

**अक्र** *a.* Not cruel.—**न**: N. of a Yādava, a friend and uncle of Krishna.

**अक्रोश** *a.* Free from anger.—**व** Absence or suppression of anger.

**अक्रिह** *a.* Unwearied, undisturbed, indefatigable. 2 Not marred, unimpaired; S. 5. 19.

**अक्ष** 1. 5. P. (अक्षान्-अक्षोति, अक्षित) 1 To reach. 2 To pervade, penetrate. 3 To accumulate.

**अक्ष** 1 An axis, axle. 2 The pole of a cart. 3 A cart, car; also a wheel.

**4** The beam of a balance. **5** Terrestrial latitude. **6** A die for playing with; cube. **7** The seed of which rosaries are made. **8** A weight equal to 16 māśas and called **क**. **9** N. of the plant Terminalia siderica (विनी-नक्ष).

**10** A serpent. **11** Garuda. **12** The soul. **13** Knowledge. **14** Legal procedure, a law-suit. **15** A person born blind.—**अक्ष** 1 An organ of sense; an object of sense. **2** Sochal salt, **अक्ष** 3 Free of salt.—**Comp.**

**—अक्षर**—**अक्ष** a line, ph. अक्षरं **अक्ष** a dice-board.—**अक्षर** a gambler.—**कर्ण** *a.* gambler.—**कुल**—**वर्ष** *a.* skilled gambler.—**कुल** the pupil of the eye. **कौशे**,—**क्ष** a skilled in dice.—**कुल**: gambling, playing at dice.—**क्ष** 1 direct knowledge or cognition.—2 a thunderbolt.—**क्ष** a diamond.—**क्ष**: N. of Vishnu.—**क्ष**,—**विद्या** the science of gambling.—**वर्ष**,—**क्ष** 1 a judge.—2 a superintendent of gambling.—**वर्ष** *a.* a gambler, gamester.—**वर्ष** dice-play, gambling.—**वर्ष**: a gamester, a gambler.—**वर्ष** a bull or ox yoked to the pole of a cart.—**वर्ष** 1 a court of law.—2 a depository of legal documents.—**वर्ष** one who is well-versed in law, a judge.—**वर्ष**: cast of dice.—**वर्ष**: N. of the sage Gautama, founder of the Nyāya system of philosophy, or

a follower of that system.—**आवा**, अक्षः a degree of latitude.—**आर**: a cart-load.—**आला**,—**आरु** a rosary, string of beads; कुलाक्षरप्रणयी तथा करः Ku. 5, 11.—**आरु**: one addicted to gambling; the chief of dice, the die called *Kali*—**आरु**: a gambling house; the gambling table.—**आरु** perfect skill in or conversancy with gambling.—**आरु** gaming, playing with dice, a game at dice.

**अक्षयिक** *a.* Steady, firm, not frail or transitory; steadfast (as a gaze or look).

**अक्षय** *a.* (a) Uninjured, unharmed; स्वमन्त्रः कथमक्षयः रतिः Ku. 4, 9. (b) Unbroken, whole; undivided, —**अक्षय** 1 *Siva*. 2 Thrashed and winnowed rice dried in the sun; (*pl.*) whole grain, entire, unhusked and pounded rice washed with water, and used as an article of worship in all religious and sacred ceremonies; साक्षयपात्रद्वारा B. 2, 21. 3 Barley (काः) said to be also *n.*—**अक्षय** 1 Corn, grain of any kind. 2 Eunuch (also *m.*)—**अक्षय** A virgin.—**अक्षय**: a virgin, not yet blemished by sexual intercourse; Ms. 9, 176.

**अक्षय** *a.* 1 Unfit, unable; unforbearing; impatient; R. 13, 16.—**अक्षय** 1 Impatience; jealousy. 2 Anger, passion.

**अक्षय** *a.* 1 Undecaying, imperishable, unfailing; मित्राक्षयः शक्तिरिदं—**अक्षय** R. 4, 13.—**अक्षय** the festival falling on the third day of the bright half of Vaisākha.

**अक्षय** *a.* Inexhaustible; imperishable; नक्षत्राक्षयः इत्यारण्यका दि नः S. 2, 13.

**अक्षय** *a.* 1 Imperishable, indestructible; Ku. 3, 50; Bg. 15, 16. 2 Fixed, firm.—**अक्षय** 1 *Siva*. 2 Vishnu—**अक्षय** (a) A letter of the alphabet; अक्षयणकारोऽक्षि Bg. 10, 33; अक्षय &c. (b) A syllable; एकाक्षरं परं ब्रह्म Ms. 2, 83. (c) A word or words, speech collectively; अक्षयं विद्वयानिराम S. 3, 25. 2 A document, writing in general (in *pl.*) 3 The indestructible spirit, *Brahma*. 4 Water. 5 The sky. 6 Final beatitude.—**अक्षय** meaning (of words)

—**अक्षय** (कु) कुः—**अक्षय**—**अक्षय** a scribe, writer, copyist; so **अक्षय**,—**अक्षय**, **अक्षय** a professional writer.—**अक्षय** getting out a different meaning by the omission of a letter.—**अक्षय**,—**अक्षय** a metre regulated by the number of syllables it contains.—**अक्षय**—**अक्षय** a reed or pen.—(दि) व्यासः 1 writing; arrangement of letters.—2 the alphabet.—3 scripture.—**अक्षय** tablet or board; R. 18, 46.—**अक्षय** a scholar, student.—**अक्षय** *a.* unlettered, illiterate.—**अक्षय** the science of

(myetic) syllables.—**अक्षय** arrangement of letters; writing; alphabet.

**अक्षय** *a.* 1 Syllable by syllable, 2 To the very letter; literally.

**अक्षय** *f.* Intolerance, envy, jealousy.

**अक्षय** *a.* Free from artificial salt.—**अक्षय** Natural salt.

**अक्षय** *n.* (अक्षयि, अक्षयि, अक्षय, अक्षयः &c.) 1 The eye. 2 The number two

—**अक्षय**—**अक्षय** twinkling; R. 15, 67.

—**अक्षय**—**अक्षय**,—**अक्षय**,—**अक्षय** the eyeball; pupil of the eye.—**अक्षय** *a.* 1 visible, present; Si. 9, 81.—2 ranking in the eye, an eye-sore, hated; **अक्षय** हास्यो जातः Dk. 159.—**अक्षय**,—**अक्षय** the eye-lash.—**अक्षय** 1 a coat of the eye. 2 disease of the eye pertaining to this coat.—**अक्षय**, **अक्षय** a side-look, leer, a look with the eyelids partially closed.

**अक्षय** *a.* 1 Unbroken, uncurtailed. 2 Not conquered or defeated; successful; **अक्षय** अनुवः Ve. 1, 2, 3 Not trodden or beaten, unusual; Si. 1, 32.

**अक्षय** *a.* Destitute of fields; uncultivated.—**अक्षय** 1 A bad field. 2 (*fig.*) A bad pupil, unworthy recipient or receptacle (of anything).—**अक्षय**—**अक्षय** *a.* destitute of spiritual knowledge.

**अक्षय** *a.* 1 Unbroken, uncurtailed. 2 Not conquered or defeated; successful; **अक्षय** अनुवः Ve. 1, 2, 3 Not trodden or beaten, unusual; Si. 1, 32.

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**अक्षय** *a.* 1 Unable to walk. 2 Unapproachable.—**अक्षय** 1 A tree. 2 A mountain; also a stone. 3 A snake.

4 The sun. 5 The number seven.—**अक्षय**—**अक्षय** the daughter of the mountain, N. of Pārvatī.—**अक्षय** *m.* 1 a mountain-dweller.—2 a bird (वृक्षवासी).—3 the animal supposed to have 8 legs.—4 a lion.—**अक्षय** *a.* roaming or wandering through mountains, wild (—**अक्षय**) bitumen.

**अक्षय** *a.* Not going.—**अक्षय** A tree.

**अक्षय** *f.* 1 Want of resort or recourse, necessity. 2 Want of access (*lit. & fig.*)

**अक्षय** (सी) *a.* 1 Helpless; without any resort or resource; **अक्षय** तिमिरादयः Dk. 9; **अक्षय** गतिः Y. 1, 346.

**अक्षय** *a.* Healthy, sound, free from disease.—**अक्षय** 1 A medicine, a medicinal drug. 2 Health. 3 The science of antidotes.—**अक्षय**—**अक्षय** a physician. **अक्षय**—**अक्षय** *a.* *v.*

**अक्षय** *a.* 1 Not fit to be walked in or approached, unapproachable, inaccessible (*lit. & fig.*); योगितामयः &c. 2 Inconceivable, incomprehensible; **अक्षय** मन्त्रोऽक्षयः Si. 3, 59, see under **अक्षय** also.—**अक्षय** *a.* of unsurpassed or inconceivable nature, form &c.; **अक्षय** वक्षी वक्षिणा Ki. 1, 9.

**अक्षय** A woman not deserving to be approached, (for cohabitation), one of the low castes; **अक्षय** वक्ष जाति-अक्षयः वा &c.—**अक्षय**—**अक्षय** illicit intercourse.—**अक्षय** *a.* practising illicit intercourse.

**अक्षय** *n.* Agallochum.

**अक्षय**, **अक्षय**: 1 'Pitcher-born', N. of a celebrated *Rishi* or sage. 2 N. of the star Canopus.

**अक्षय** *a.* Unfathomable, very deep, bottomless; **अक्षय** तालावः H. 1, 52; (*fig.*) profound, sound, very deep; **अक्षय** R. G. 21; **अक्षय** ज्ञानव्यापिधाराव्यापनाद्याः Ak. unfathomable, incomprehensible.—**अक्षय**,—**अक्षय** a deep hole or chasm.—**अक्षय**—**अक्षय** a deep pool or pond, deep lake.

**अक्षय** A house; **अक्षय** वाच्यगतायि Ms. 9, 265; **अक्षय** an incendiary.

**अक्षय** Heaven.—**अक्षय**—**अक्षय** *a.* dwelling in the heaven (as a god).

**अक्षय** *a.* 1 Destitute of attributes (referring to God). 2 Having no good qualities, worthless; **अक्षय**—**अक्षय** *m.* 8.—**अक्षय** A fault, demerit.

**अक्षय** *a.* (वक्षी *f.*) 1 not heavy, light. 2 (in prosody) Short. 3 Having no teacher.—**अक्षय** *n.* (also) The fragrant aloe wood and tree.

**अक्षय** A houseless wanderer, a hermit.

**अक्षय** *a.* Imperceptible by the senses, not obvious; **अक्षय** तिमिरादयः Dk. 9; **अक्षय** गतिः Y. 1, 346.

**अक्षय** *a.* Healthy, sound, free from disease.—**अक्षय** 1 A medicine, a medicinal drug. 2 Health. 3 The science of antidotes.—**अक्षय**—**अक्षय** a physician. **अक्षय**—**अक्षय** *a.* *v.*

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कश्चात्सूक्त Dk. 169. — 1 Anything beyond the cognizance of the senses. 2 Not being seen or observed, or known. 3 Brahma.

अग्नी 1 The wife of Agni and Goddess of Fire, Svāhā. 2 The Tre-tā age.

अग्निः 1 Fire; ईश्वर, पिता &c. 2 The God of fire. 3 Sacrificial fire of three kinds गार्हपत्य, आहवनीय & दक्षिण. 4 The fire of the stomach, digestive faculty. 5 Bile. 6 Gold. 7 The number three. In Dvandva Comp. as first member with names of deities, and with particular words अग्नि is changed to अग्ना, as विष्णु, महतो or to अग्नी, as पञ्चमी, चक्षुः, बाही. —Comp. —अ (आ) गार्हपत्य, आहवनीय, अग्निः a fire-sanctuary; R. 5. 25. —अग्निः fire-missile, a rocket, so आहवनीय. —आहवनीयः consecrating the fire, so आहवितः. —आहवितः Brāhmaṇa who maintains the sacred fire. (—अग्निः) = आहवनीय. —आहवितः one who maintains the sacred fire; see आहवितः. —उत्पत्तिः a fiery portent, meteor comet &c. —उत्पत्तिः worship of Agni; the mantra or hymn with which Agni is worshipped. —ऊर्ध्वः, स्तोकः a spark. —ऊर्ध्वः, 1 action of fire. —2 oblation to Agni, worship of Agni; so ऊर्ध्वः; निर्वाणतः K. 16. —कारिका 1 the means of consecrating the sacred fire, the *rik* called अग्निः. —2 अग्निः. —कारिका agalluchum (अग्निः). —कुक्षुः a fire-brand. —कुक्षुः an enclosed space for keeping the fire, a fire-vessel. —कुक्षुः, तनयः, हतः N. of Kārtikeya said to be born from fire, see कारिका. —कुक्षुः smoke. —कुक्षुः, दिक् the south-east corner ruled over by Agni. —कुक्षुः 1 obsequies, funeral ceremonies. —2 branding. —कुक्षुः fire-works, illuminations. —गर्भः a. having fire in the interior; 'गर्भः गर्भमिव' S. 4. 3. (—गर्भः) the sun-stone, supposed to contain and give out fire when touched by the rays of the sun; cf. S. 2. 7. (—गर्भः) 1 N. of the Sami plant. —2 N. of the earth. —चित् m. one who has kept the sacred fire; यन्मिः सर्धमग्निमिति R. 8. 25. —चयः, चयनः, चयः arranging or keeping the sacred fire. (अग्निः). —जः a born from fire. —जः, जातः 1 N. of Kārtikeya. —2 Vāhpu. (—जः, जातः) gold; so अजम्बु. —जिह्वा 1 a tongue or flame of fire. —2 one of the 7 tongues of Agni (काली प्रमिनी यता लोहिता नीललोहिता हवर्णा पद्मगता च जिह्वाः सप्त विभक्त्यः). —ज्योत्स्ना a. growing, shining or burning. —ज्योत्स्ना, त्रेता the three fires, see under अग्नि. —ज्योत्स्ना a. 1 tonic, stomachic, —2 incendiary. —ज्योत्स्ना m. one who performs the last ceremonies of a man. —जीवन a. stomachic, tonic. —जीवितः, जीवितः f. improved digestion, good appetite.

—देवा the third lunar mansion, the Pleiades (कृत्तिका). —घरः the place or receptacle for keeping the sacred fire, the house of an अग्निनिधु. —घरणं maintaining the sacred fire. —परिक्लिप्तः वा worship of fire. —परिक्लिप्तः the whole sacrificial apparatus Ms. 6. 4. —परीक्षा ordeal by fire. —पर्वतः a volcano. —पुराण one of the 18 Purāṇas ascribed to Vyāsa. —पवित्रा consecration of fire, especially the nuptial fire. —पवेषः, हनं entering the fire, self-immolation of a widow on the funeral pile of her husband. —प्रस्तरः a flint, a stone producing fire. —प्रस्तरः smoke. —जं 1 N. of कृत्तिका. —2 gold. —जु 1 water. —2 gold. —जुः 'fire-born' N. of Kārtikeya. —ज्वलिः the sun-stone; a flint. —ज्वलं, ज्वलं, producing fire by friction. —ज्वलं loss of appetite, dyspepsia. —ज्वलः 1 a deity. —2 a Brāhmaṇa in general. —3 'fire-mouthed', sharp-biting, an epithet of a bug Pt. 1. (—ज्वलि) a kitchen. —रक्षणं consecrating or preserving the sacred (domestic) fire or अग्निः. —रजः, रजस् m. 1 scarlet insect by name इन्द्रोप. —2 the might or power of Agni —3 gold. —लोकः the world of Agni, which is situated below the summit of Meru. —लघुः Svāhā, the daughter of Dakṣa and wife of Agni. —लघुः a. tonic. —लघुः 1 smoke. —2 a goat. —ली 1 power or might of Agni. —2 gold. —लरणं-लाल-लः a fire sanctuary; a house or place for keeping the sacred fire; 'लरणाय स्थानिनाम्' V. 3. —लिकः 1 lamp. —2 rocket, fiery arrow. —3 an arrow in general. —4 safflower plant. —5 saffron. (—लं) 1 saffron. —2 gold. —लुतः, लुप्तः, लोभ &c. see लुप्तः, लुप्तः &c. लोभः 1 consecration of fire. —2 burning on the funeral pile; नारक कार्योत्पत्तिः Ms. 5. 69, R. 12. 56. —लुप्तः, लुप्तः 1 the wind. —2 wild pig-geon. —3 smoke. —लुप्तः a or adv. keeping fire for a witness, in the presence of fire; लुप्तः M. 4. 12. —लुप्तः N. of a portion of that sacrifice which extends over one day. —लुप्तः (लुप्तः) N. of a protracted ceremony or sacrificial rite extending over several days in spring and forming an essential part of the जोतिषः. —लोभ 1 an oblation to Agni. —2 maintenance of the sacred fire and offering oblations to it. —लोभितः a. one who practices the Agnihotra, or consecrates and maintains the sacred fire. —लोभितः ind. To the state of fire; used in comp. with 'लुप्तः' to burn, 'to consign to flames', न लुप्तः अग्निमिति R. 8. 72; 'लुप्तः' to be burnt.

अग्निः a. 1 First, foremost, chief, best, principal; 'अग्निः' chief queen —2 Excessive. —जं 1 (a.) The fore-

most or topmost point, tip, point (opp. लुप्तः, मध्यः); (fig.) sharpness, keenness; नासिका° tip of the nose; समस्ता एव विद्या जिह्वेऽवर्तः K. 346 stood on the tip of the tongue. (b) Top, summit, surface; केलात, पर्वत, &c. 2 Front. 3 The best of any kind. 4 Goal, aim. 5 Beginning. 6 Overplus, excess. In compounds as first member meaning 'the forefront', 'front', 'tip' &c.; e. g. 'पादः', 'वरणः'. —Comp. —अग्नी (जी) जः (जं) van-guard; Ms. 7. 193. —आसनं chief seat, seat of honour Mu. 1. 12. —करः अवहस्तः q. v. —कः a leader, a guide; taking the lead. —गण्य a. foremost; to be ranked first. —जः a. first born or produced; (—जः) 1 the first born, an elder brother; अत्यंशं मनुर्नरायणे मे R. 14. 73. —2 a Brāhmaṇa. (—जः) an elder sister; so जातः, जातकः, जातिः. —जम्बु m. 1 the first born, an elder brother. —2 a Brāhmaṇa; Dk. 13. —जिह्वा the tip of tongue. —ज्वलिन् a (degraded) Brāhmaṇa who takes presents offered in honour of the dead. —ज्वलः a harbinger; कुम्भाकोषायद्वयः Ve. 1. 22; R. 6. 12. —जी (जी) a leader foremost अत्यंशं मनुर्नरायणे R. 5. 4. —पादः the forefront of the foot; toes. —पूजा the highest or first mark of reverence or respect. —पूजः precedence in drinking. —पूजः 1 the first or best part. —2 remnant, remainder. —3 tip, point. —पूजितः a. first to take or claim (the remnant). —पूजः = जः. —पूजितः f. goal of ambition or object aimed at. —मोक्षं flesh in the heart, the heart itself; 'स जानिन् Ve. 3. —पायित्व a. taking the lead, leading the van; पृथक् ते रणशिरस्यकययाक्षि S. 7. 26. —पूजितः m. the principal hero, champion. —संघातः the register of human actions kept by Yama. —संघातः early dawn; कर्कशसुप-रि तुहिने द्वागस्यसंघातः S. 4 v. 1. —सर = पायित्व taking the lead; R. 9. 23; 5. 71. —सरः (—सरः, —पायित्व) the forefront of the hand or arm; forefront of the trunk (of an elephant); often used for a finger or fingers taken collectively; also the right hand; अथायहस्ते सुकुलीकृतौ Ku. 5. 63. —संघातः (जः) the beginning of the year; N. of the month ज्येष्ठिर्षः. —हरः a grant of land given by kings (to Brāhmaṇas) for sustenance; कस्मिन्नि-वृत्तौ Dk. 8, 9.

अग्रतः adv. (with gen.) 1 Before, in front of, at the head of; forward. 2 In the presence of. 3 First —Comp. —सरः a leader.

अग्रिन् a. 1 First (in order, rank &c.); foremost, chief. 2 Elder, eldest. —जः An elder brother.

अग्रिन् a. Foremost, &c. —जः An elder brother.

अधीक *a.* Fore-most, best &c. = अधिप  
q. v.

अधे *adv.* 1 In front of, before (in time or space). 2 In the presence of. 3 At the head. 4 Subsequently, in the sequel; एवमेव वचने, एवमेवऽपि प्रष्टव्यं &c. 5 At first, first. 6 First, in preference to others.—*Com.* नः a leader.—*द्विषुः*—*रः* a man (of one of the first three castes) who marries a wife married before (पुनर्द्विवाहकारी). (—*रः* *f.*) a married woman whose elder sister is still unmarried (उद्योगां यद्युद्योगां कन्यायास्तुतेऽनुजा । सा पारिद्विषुर्नैव पूर्वा च द्विषुः स्तुता); *पतिः* the husband of such a woman.—*वनं*—*जं* the border or skirt of a forest.—*सर* *a.* going in front, a leader; मानसहायसेरः केहरी Bh. 2. 29.

अन्य *a.* 1 Foremost, best, choicest, highest, first; सर्वोत्तमं यवम् महाकवीः R. 3. 46; °महिषी 10. 66; also with loc.; Ms. 3. 184.—*न्यः* An elder brother.

अन्=अन् *q. v.*—(10 U.) To wrong, sin.

अन् 1 Sin; अधीचिर्विषयविषी पटीपसी: Si. 1. 18, 26; °नर्त्य &c. 2 Misdeed, fault, crime; Si. 4. 37. 3 An evil, accident, calamity; क्षियाद्यानां मय्या विधानं Ki. 3. 52; see अन्य. 4 Impurity (अशीचं). 5 Chief, mistress.—*राः* N. of a demon, brother of Baka and Pūtana and commander-in-chief of Kamsa.—*Com.*—*असुरः* see अय above.—*अश्वः* (अश्वन्) a day of impurity (अश्वोयदिनं).—*आशु* *a.* leading a wicked life.—*नाश*, *नाशन* *a.* expiatory, destroying sin.—*मर्षण* *a.* expiatory, removing or destroying sin, usually applied to a prayer repeated by Brāhmanas (the 190th hymn of Rv. 10.). सर्वेनसमपञ्चेति जयं विष्णुपर्वणं Ak.—*विषः* a serpent.—*अंसः* a wicked man, such as a thief.—*हंसिन्* *a.* reporting or telling one's sin or guilt.

अश्व *a.* Not hot, cold; 'अश्व, °याम् the moon, whose rays are cold.

अश्वर *a.* Not terrific or fearful.—*रः* 1 N. of Śiva or of one of his forms, where अश्वर=श्वर.—*Com.*—*पथः*, मार्गः a follower of Śiva.—*ममार्ण* a terrific oath or ordeal.

अश्वोच *a.* Hard-sounding.—*चः* The hard sound of a consonant.

अन् 1 A. To move in a curve.—10 U. (अन्वयि-ते, अन्वयितुं, अन्वितं) 1 To mark, stamp; स्वनामधेयभक्ति S. 4. stamped with his name; यद्यनोद्विषुभिः अन्वितं क्षताङ्गक V. 4. 7. 2 To count. 3 To stain, stigmatize; तस्मै नाम कुञ्जो अन्वहृष्टाणि यो पुञ्जैर्नादिनः Bh. 2. 54. 4 To walk, stalk, go.

अन्कः 1 The lap (n. also); अन्काय-याङ्कसुदीरिताङ्गी. Ku. 7. 5. 2 A mark, sign; अन्ककाङ्कः पक्षी तत्तन R. 7. 9; a stain, spot, stigma, brand; ह्योः किञ्च-जिष्णोः Ku. 1. 3; कस्यो कुलोको निर्वासः

Ms. 8. 281. 3 A numerical figure; a number; the number 9. 4 A aide, flank; proximity, reach; सहस्रकंवाक-मुपैति (सिद्धिः Ki. 3. 40; सिद्धो जङ्घमं कमान-मपि स्वस्या निहति द्विं Bh. 2. 30. 5 An act of a drama. 6 A hook or curved instrument. 7 A species of dramatic composition, one of the ten varieties of रूपक, see S. D. 519. 8 A line, curved line; a curve or bend generally, the bend in the arm.—*Com.*—*अवतारः* when an act, hinted by persons at the end of the preceding act, is brought in continuity with the latter, it is called अन्वतार (descent of an act), as the sixth act of Śākuntala or second of Mālavikāgnimitra.—*तन्त्र* the science of numbers (arithmetical or algebraical).—*चारणं-जा* 1 bearing or having marks.—2 manner of holding the person, figure.—*परिवर्तः* 1 turning on the other side.—2 rolling or dallying in the lap or on the person; (an occasion for) embrace.—*पालिः-ली* *f.* 1 an embrace; तावद्वातं विनरं सकृद्व्य-कशाली प्रसीद Māl. 8. 2.—2 a nurse.—*वाङ्मा* an operation in arithmetic by which a peculiar concatenation or chain of numbers is formed by making the figures 1, 2 &c. exchange places.—*माज्ज* *a.* 1 seated in the lap or carried on the hip, as 'an infant.—2 being within easy reach; drawing near, soon to be obtained; Ki. 5. 52.—*सुखं* (or आसन्नं) that part of an act, where in the subject of all the acts is intimated, is called अकम्ब, which suggests the *germ* as well as the *end* e.g. in Māl. 1 कामदंकी and अलोकितान् hint the parts to be played by दुरिष्ठ and others and give the arrangement of the plot in brief.—*विद्य* the science of numbers, arithmetic.

अङ्क 1 A mark, token. 2 Act of marking 3 Means of marking, stamping, &c.

अङ्कितः 1 Wind. 2 Fire. 3 Brāhmā. 4 A Brāhmana who keeps the sacred fire.

अङ्कुरः A key.

अङ्कुर-र 1 A sprout, shoot, blade; द्यौर्कुरेण चरणः क्षता S. 2. 10; oft. in comp. in the sense of 'pointed,' 'sharp' &c.; मकरकन्दहङ्कुरात् Bh. 2. 4 pointed jaws; (fig.) action, offspring, progeny; अनेन कस्यापि कुलाङ्कुरेण S. 7. 19. 2 Water. 3 Blood. 4 A hair. 5 A tumour, swelling.

अङ्कुरित *a.* Having sprouts; arisen; °तं ममसिजेनेव V. 1. 12 as if Love has put forth sprouts.

अङ्कुरः A hook, a goad; (fig.) one who checks, a corrector, governor, director; a restraint or check. दि-कुताः कवयः poets have free license or are unfettered. *Com.*—*अङ्ग* an Je-

phant-driver; अन्वतुकायोऽवमताङ्कुरात् Si. 12. 16.—*सुधरः* a restive elephant.—*धारिन्* *m.* a keeper of an elephant.

अङ्कुरित *a.* Urged on by a hook loaded.

अङ्कुरिन् *a.* Having a hook or goad. अङ्कुरः Sprout, see अङ्कुर.

अङ्कुरः=अङ्कुर *q. v.*

अङ्कोटः, टः, लः N. of a tree (Mar. पिलि.)

अङ्कोलिका An embrace.

अङ्क्य *a.* Fit to be branded, marked or counted.—*कवः* A sort of drum or tabor.

अङ्क 10 P. (अङ्कयति, अङ्कित) 1 To crawl. 2 To cling. 3 To check, hold back.

अङ्ग 1 P. (अङ्गति, आङ्ग, अङ्गित, अङ्गित) To go, walk.—10 P. 1 to walk, go round. 2 To mark, (cf. अङ्क).

अङ्ग *ind.* A vocative particle meaning 'well' 'well, sir,' 'indeed,' 'true,' 'assent' (as in अङ्गीकृ); अङ्ग कश्चिदुत्तरी तानः K. 221; with कि in the sense of 'how much less,' or 'how much more'; त्वेन कार्यं भवति शराया किमप्य वाहस्यता नरेण Pt. 1. 71. Lexicographers give the following senses of अङ्गः—क्षिप्रं च पुनरर्थं च संन्यासयोगोऽस्या, हर्षे संतोषेन चैव ह्यङ्गशब्दः प्रयुज्यते ॥ See also "The Student's Guide to Sanskrit Composition" § 243.—*अ* 1 The body. 2 A limb or member of the body; शेषाङ्गनिर्माणविधौ विधातुः Ku. 1. 35. 3 (a) A division or department (of anything), a part or portion, as of a whole; as सङ्घातं राज्यं, चतुरङ्गं बलं. (Hence) (b) A supplementary or auxiliary portion, supplement. (c) A constituent part, essential requisite or component; तन्त्रमन्त्रं यवम् महाकवीः K. 3. 46. (d) An attributive or secondary part; secondary, auxiliary or dependent member (serving to help the principal one) (opp. प्रधान or अङ्गिन्); अङ्गी ईदृशस्तत्र सर्वेऽङ्गाणि रक्षाः पुनः S. D. 517 (e) An auxiliary means or expedient. 4 (Grain.) A name for the base of a word. 5 (a) One of the sub-divisions of the five joints or sandhis (in dramas). (b) The whole body of subordinate characters. 6 A symbolical expression for the six. 7 The mind.—*अ* (pl.) N. of a country and the people inhabiting it, the country about the modern Bhāgalpur in Bengal.—*Com.*—*अङ्गि*, *अङ्गीभावः* the relation of a limb of the body, of subordinate to the principal, or of that which is helped or fed to the helper or feeder (मेषमृगस्यभावाः, उपकार्योपकारकभावाश्च); अङ्गिभावेऽनुपायमन्त्रयोगात्किञ्च तु संकरः K. P. 10 (अनुपायानुपायकत्वं). अधीपः-अधीशः lord of the Angas, N. of Karna (cf. राजः, पातिः, ईषितः, अधीशः).—*अङ्ग* spasms.—*अङ्ग* *a.* 1 produced from or on the



body, being in or on the body, bodily. -2 beautiful, ornamental. (अं.) -  
 अङ्गु 1 a son -2 hair of the body (n. also). -3 love; Cupid; intoxicating passion. -4 drunkenness, intoxication. -5 a disease. (-अं) a daughter. (-अं) blood. -अङ्गि: one of the six minor Dvīpas. -अङ्गस: touching the limbs of the body with the hand accompanied by appropriate Mantras. -वालि: f. an embrace. -वालिका=अङ्गपालि q. v. -वर्धनं every limb large and small. -वृ: 1 a son. -2 Cupid. -अङ्ग. 1 pulsy or paralysis of limbs; विकट इव युवा स्याद्वि S. 2. -2 twisting or stretching out of the limbs (as is done by a man just after he rises from sleep). -अङ्ग N. of a Mantra. -अङ्ग: 1. one who sham-poo his master's body. -2 act of shampooing; so अङ्गदक: or अङ्गिद-अङ्ग: rheumatism. -अङ्ग: वात: a subordinate sacrificial act. -रक्षक a body-guard, personal attendant; Pt. 3. -रक्षणी a coat of mail, or a garment. (-अं) protection of a person. -राग: 1 scented cosmetic, application of perfumed unguents to the body, fragrant unguent; R. 12. 27. 6. 60; Ku. 5. 11. -2 act of anointing. -विकल a. 1 maimed, paralysed. -2 fainting. -विकृति: f. 1 change of bodily appearance; collapse. -2 an apoplectic fit, apoplexy. -विकार: a bodily defect. -विक्रम: movement of the limbs; gesticulation. -विद्या 1 the science of grammar &c. contributing to knowledge. -2 the science of foretelling good or evil by the movements of limbs; N. of chapter 51 of Bṛhat Samhitā which gives full details of this science. -विशि: a subordinate & subsidiary act subservient to a knowledge of the principal one. -वीर: chief or principal hero. -वेकत 1 a sign, gesture or hint. -2 a nod, wink. -3 changed bodily appearance. -वस्त्राङ्ग: अङ्गिकाङ्गः embellishment of person, personal decoration. -संहति: f. compactness symmetry; body; strength or the body. -सङ्ग: bodily contact, union; coition. -सेवक: a personal attendant. -द्वार: gesticulation; a dance. -हस्ति: 1 gesticulation. -2 stage; dancing-hall. -हीन a. 1 mutilated; crippled. -2 having some defective limb.

अङ्गक 1 A limb, अङ्गुलमयुरिकाया ३ कुक्ष्यमङ्गकः U. 1. 20, 24. 2 The body; S. 4. 66.

अङ्गणं=अङ्गं q. v.

अङ्गलि: 1 A conveyance, vehicle (f. also). 2 Fire. 3 Brāhmā. 4 A Brāhmana who maintains the sacred fire.

अङ्गदं An ornament, bracelet &c. worn on the upper arm, an armband. अङ्गुलीकरणदः V. 1. 14; तदङ्गुलमयुरिकाया

R. 6. 73. -अं: 1 N. of a son of Vāli, monkey-king of Kishkindhā. 2 N. of a son of Lakshmana by Urmilā (R. 15. 90), his capital being called Angadīyā.

अङ्गनं-अं 1 A place to walk in, a courtyard, an area, yard, court; यद्; गगनं ° the wide firmament; अङ्गुलः केशर-वृक्षस्य Mā. 1. 2 A conveyance. 3. Go-ing, walking &c.

अङ्गना 1 A woman or female in general; अङ्ग°, अङ्ग°, हरिण ° &c. 2 A beautiful woman. 3 (Astr.) Virgo. -Comp. -अङ्ग: 1 the female sex, woman-kind. -2 women. -विष a. beloved of women. (-अं) N. of the tree Asoka.

अङ्गस m. A bird.

अङ्गारः-अं 1 Charcoal (whether heated or not); उष्णो दहति चाङ्गारः शीतः कृष्णान्नं कर् H. 1. 80; तथा स्वहस्तेनाङ्गारः कर्षताः Pt. 1 you have ruined yourself with your own hands; cf. "to dig a mine under one's feet". 2 The planet Mars. -अं Red colour. -Comp. -आलि-का a portable fire-pan, brazier. -आकरी a portable fire-pan. -आहरी, -आही N. of various plants, particularly हंजा.

अङ्गारका-अं 1 Charcoal. 2 Mars; अङ्गि-ज्यस्य प्रक्षीणस्य बुधस्ते: Mk. 9. 33, "आरः course of Mars. 3 Tuesday (दिन, आ-सरः). -अं a small spark. -Comp. -अङ्गि-न a coral.

अङ्गारी A portable fire-pan, brazier.

अङ्गारकित a. Charred, roasted.

अङ्गारिका 1 A portable fire-pan. 2 The stalk of the sugar-cane. 3 The bud of the tree शिखर.

अङ्गारिणी 1 A small fire-pan. 2 A creeper in general.

अङ्गारित a. Charred, roasted, half-burnt. -अं-अं An early bud of the शिखर tree. -आ 1 = अङ्गारानी q. v. 2 A bud in general. 3 A creeper.

अङ्गिका A bodice or jacket.

अङ्गि a. 1 Corporeal, incarnate, परमेश्वरमयोपासनामवतार इवाङ्गारः R. 10. 84, 33. 2 Having subordinate parts: chief, principal; यं रसस्याङ्गिणि योऽङ्गः यं रसं अङ्गिणि शृङ्गरो वीर इव वा, S. D.

अङ्गारीय a. To be used for preparing coal.

अङ्गिरः, अङ्गिरस m. N. of a celebrated sage to whom many hymns of the Rgveda are ascribed. -(pl.) Descendants of Angiras.

अङ्गीकारः-अङ्गि: f. कारणं 1 Acceptance. 2 Agreement, promise, undertaking &c.

अङ्गीय a. Belonging to the body.

अङ्गु A hand.

अङ्गुलि-री = अङ्गुलि q. v.

अङ्गुली 1 A finger. 2 thumb (n. also) 3 A finger's breadth (n. also), equal to 8 barley-corns, 12 Angulas mak-

ing a vitāṣi or span, and 24, a हस्त or cubit.

अङ्गुलि-ली-री-री. f. 1 A finger (the names of the 5 fingers are अङ्गु thumb, तर्जनी forefinger, मध्यमा middle finger, अनामिका ring-finger, and कनिष्ठा or अङ्गिका the little finger); a toe (of the foot). 2 The thumb, great toe. 3 The tip of an elephant's trunk. 4 The measure अङ्गुल. -Comp. लोचनं a mark on the forehead of the form of the half-moon made with sandal &c. -अं, -आणं a finger-protector (a contrivance like a thimble used by archers to protect the thumb or finger from being injured by the bow-string). -हस्ता, हस्तिका a seal-ring. -मोचनं-स्फोटनं snapping or cracking the fingers (Mar. चुटकी) -सङ्गा a sign made by the finger; मुखादिनिर्दिष्टाङ्गि Ku. 3. 41. -सङ्केतः making signs with fingers as a sign. -सङ्केतः a finger-nail.

अङ्गुलिका=अङ्गुलि.

अङ्गुली (री) अं-को, -अङ्ग A finger-ring; तत्र हस्तमङ्गुलीयं वृत्तं प्रवृत्तं मन्त्रे S. 6. 10. m. also; काकुत्स्थस्याङ्गुलीयकः Bk. 8. 118.

अङ्गुलः 1 The thumb; great toe. 2 A thumb's breadth, usually regarded as equal to अङ्गुल. -Comp. -मात्र a. of the length or size of a thumb; अं पुंश्च विप्रश्च ब्रह्मणो Mb.

अङ्गुल्यः The thumb-nail.

अङ्गुयः 1 An ichneumon. 2 An arrow.

अङ्ग 1 A. (अङ्गते, अङ्गः) 1 To go. 2 To commence. 3 To hasten. 4 To scold.

अङ्गुल m. A sin; Ve. 1. 12. v. 1.

अङ्गि (अङ्गि) 1 A foot. 2 The root of a tree. 3 A quarter of a stanza (चतुष्पादः). -Comp. -अङ्गः a tree. दिक्षु अङ्गि-द्विपातः Ve. 2. 13. -आङ्गः a sucking his foot or toes, as an infant. -हस्तः the ankle.

अङ्ग 1 U. (अङ्गति-अङ्ग, अङ्गति, अङ्गति, अङ्गति) 1 To go, move, to honour; request, ask &c. &c.; connected with अङ्ग q. v. -अङ्ग m. (Gram.) A term for vowels.

अङ्गुल्य a. Eyeless, blind; अङ्गुल्य a. invisible. -अङ्ग. A bad or miserable eye.

अङ्गुल a. Not hot-tempered, mild, gentle. -अङ्गी A mild or tractable cow.

अङ्गुल a. 1 Destitute of four. 2 Not skilful.

अङ्गुल a. Immovable; अङ्गुल विप्र Ku. 2. 5; अङ्गुलमन्त्रदः Ma. 5. 29.

अङ्गुल a. Steady, immovable; fixed, permanent; अङ्गुलमन्त्रदः अङ्गुल V. 1. 4. -अङ्गः 1 A mountain; (rarely) a rock. 2 A bolt or pin (सङ्गु). 3 The number seven. -आ The earth. -अङ्गः Brāhmas. -Comp. -अङ्गुल, अङ्गुल, अङ्गुल, अङ्गुल &c. N. of Pārvatī, daughter of





अट्टालः-लवः An apartment on the roof, an upper story, a palace.

**अङ्गलिका** A palace, lofty mansion.  
-Comp. -कारः a mason, a bricklayer  
(one who builds royal mansions.)

**अङ्गुलं** A shield.

**अणु** 1 P. 1 To sound. 2 (4 A.) To breathe, live (for अणु).

**अणु (न) क** a. Very small, contemptible, insignificant, wretched; oft. in com. in the sense of deterioration or contempt; दुकालः Sk. a contemptible potter.

**अणिः** m., श्री 1 The point of a needle. 2 A lynch-pin, the pin or bolt at the end of the pole of a carriage. 3 A limit.

**अणिमत्** m., **अणुता** न्वं 1 Minuteness. 2 Atomic nature. 3 The superhuman power of becoming as small as an atom, one of the 8 powers or siddhis of Siva.

**अणु** a. (सु-स्त्री f.) Minute, fine, small, little; atomic; अणोष्णीयश्च Bg. 8. 9. -अणुः 1 An atom; अणुं पर्यन्तं Bh. 2. 78 to magnify; cf. also 'To make mountains of molehills.' 2 An atom of time. 3 N. of Siva. -Comp. -प्र lightning. -रेणुः atomic dust. -वादः the doctrine of atoms, atomic theory.

**अणुक** a. 1 Very small, atomic. 2 Subtle, too fine. 3 Acute.

**अणुयम्**, **अणुिड** a. Smaller, smallest, very small; अणोष्णीयश्च Bg. 8. 9.

**अणुः** 1 The testicles. 2 The scrotum. 3 An egg; oft. used with reference to the world as having sprung from the primordial egg of Brahmiā. 4 The musk bag. 5 Semen virile. 6 N. of Siva. -Comp. -आकर्षणं castration. -आकारः, -आकृतिः a. egg-shaped, oval elliptical. (-रा-ति) an ellipse. -कोशः -रा-वक्त्रः the scrotum. -ज a. born from an egg. (-जः) 1 a bird, oviparous being, Ku. 3. 42. -2 a fish. -3 a snake. -4 a lizard. -5 Brahmiā. (-जा) musk. -जरा N. of Siva. -वर्धन, -वृद्धिः swelling of the scrotum. -वृ a. oviparous.

**अणुका** The scrotum. -अणुः A small egg. अणुःकृतः अणुःकृतः Si. 9. 9.

**अणुलुः** A fish.

**अणुलः** A full-grown or full-developed man, a strong or powerful person.

**अणु** 1 P. (मनसि. अणु-अणित) 1 To go, walk; wander to go constantly. 2 To obtain (mostly Ved.). 3 To bind.

**अणु** Going, wandering. -नः A wanderer, a passer-by.

**अणु** a. Precipitate, steep. -दः A precipice, a steep crag.

**अणु** ind. Not so; उचित a. not deserving that, not used to such things.

**अणु** ind. Unjustly, undeservedly. **अणुः** (Rhet.) The 'non-borrower,' N. of a figure of speech,

in which the thing in question does not assume the quality of another though there is a reason for it; K. P. 10.

**अणु** a. (स्त्री f.) 1 Having no ropes or musical strings. 2 Unrestrained. 3 Not necessarily binding; not being the object of the rule under consideration; चरित्रव्यवहारः Sk. 4 Without formulas or empirical actions.

**अणु** -विश-ल a. Alert, unwearied, careful, vigilant; अणुविता सा स्वयमेव वृत्तान् Ku. 5. 14; R. 17. 39.

**अणु** -वृत्त One who neglects his religious austerities.

**अणु** a. Illogical, void of reasoning. -कः 1 Absence of argument or reasoning, bad logic. 2 An illogical reasoner.

**अणु** a. Unthought of, unexpected. -तः adv. Unexpectedly. -Comp. -आगत, -उपपन्न a. occurring or befalling unexpectedly, quite accidental उपपन्नं वृत्तं Ku. 6. 54.

**अणु** a. Bottomless. -ल N. of a पाताल or lower region. -ल N. of Siva. -Comp. -वृत्त, -वृत्त a. bottomless, very deep, unfathomable.

**अणु** ind. 1 Than this; from this (generally having a comparative force); किमु एतन्मते नतरेति वा Bh. 3. 6. 2 From this or that cause, hence, so, therefore (corr. to एतद्, वस्माद् or हि, expressed or understood); R. 2. 43, 3. 59; Ku. 2. 5. 3 Hence, from this place; henceforth (of time or place); (-परं, -ऊर्ध्वं), afterwards. -Comp. -अर्ध-निमित्तं on this account, hence, for this reason. -एव for this very reason. -ऊर्ध्वं henceforth; afterwards. -परं (a) further on, any longer (with abl.); hereafter. (b) beyond this, further than this; भाग्यवत्तमनसः S. 4. 16.

**अणु** 1 Wind, air. 2 The soul 3 A garment made of the fibre of flax (न generally).

**अणु** 1 Common flax. 2 Hemp. 3 Linseed.

**अणु** ind. 1 A prefix used with adjectives and adverbs, meaning 'very,' 'too' 'exceedingly,' 'excessively,' and showing उत्तमं; नतितूरं not very far from; also with verbs or verbal forms; स्वभावात् इतिरिति &c. 2 (With verbs) Over, beyond; अति-इ go beyond, over-step; so 'कम्', 'च', 'वद्' &c. In this case अति is regarded as a preposition (उपसर्ग). 3 (a) (With nouns or pronouns) beyond, surpassing, superior to, eminent, distinguished, higher, above, (used with acc. as a कर्मवचनीय, or as first member of Bah. or Tat. Comp.; in which last case it has usually the sense of eminence or higher degree; अतिगो,

गार्हः, वृद्धा गौः, शोभनो गार्हः; राजन् an excellent king; or the sense of अति-कृत् must be understood with the latter member which will then stand in the accusative case; अतिमत्तः=मत्त-मतिकृत्; अति=अतिक्रान्ति माला; so अतिक्रान्ति, ईश्वर, प. व.); अति देवान् कृष्णः Sk. (b) (With nouns derived from roots) Extravagant, exaggerated, excessive, c. g. 'आदरः excessive regard; 'आज्ञा extravagant hope; so 'भर्तृ', 'वृष्णा', 'आनन्दः &c. &c. (c) Unfit, improper, in the sense of असंप्रति or द्वेष 'censura'; अति-निन्द=निन्दा संप्रति न पुज्यते Sk.

**अतिकथा** 1 An exaggerated tale. 2 Idle or meaningless talk.

**अतिकर्षण** Afflicting very much, excessive exertion.

**अतिक्रान्ति** a. Past the whip, unmanageable as a horse.

**अतिक्रान्ति** a. Of an extraordinary size, gigantic.

**अतिक्रान्ति** a. Very difficult. -वृत्तः Extraordinary hardship; a kind of severe penance to be finished in 12 nights; Ms. 11. 213-4.

**अतिक्रान्ति** 1 Act of overstepping, going beyond &c. 2 Breach of decorum or duty; transgression, violation; trespass; disrespect, injury, opposition; ज्ञानेन एतन्मते नतरेति Bh. 2. 10. 3 Lapse, passing away (of time); अनेककालमपि कल्पे U. 4. 4. Overcoming, surpassing; mostly with दुर्; स्वजनिद्वन्द्वमपि. 5 Neglect, omission, disregard. 6 A vigorous attack. 7 Excess 8 Misapplication. 9 Imposition.

**अतिक्रान्ति** Overstepping, spending of time, excess; fault, offence.

**अतिक्रान्ति** p. p. To be transgressed, violated, neglected or avoided; 'व' न वृद्धास्व S. 2, 3, 6, 7.

**अतिक्रान्ति** p. p. Exceeded, surpassed, gone beyond &c.; सान्निध्यम् अणुविवक्ष्य Me. 103; past, gone by; former. -तः A past thing, a thing of the past, the past.

**अतिशय** a. Without a bedstead, able to dispense with a bedstead.

**अतिशय** a. (in comp.) Exceeding, transcending, excelling, सर्वोत्तमं Mu. 1. 2; विमोक्षयपयतिरेकपक्षे महाव्यापारिः Mu. 6 by diseases defying the powers of medicine.

**अतिशय** a. Having an excessive or overpowering smell. -दः Sulphur.

**अतिशय** a. 1 Very foolish, quite stupid. 2 Incomprehensible.

**अतिशय** a 1 Having excellent or superior qualities. 2 Devoid of merits, worthless. -वृत्तः Excellent merit.

**अतिशय** f. An excellent cow.

**अतिशय** a. Incomprehensible. -दः, वाहः 1 Object of an apprehensive

organ, such as लक्ष्म 'touch' the object of लक्ष्म, लक्ष्म of जिज्ञा &c. 2 Right knowledge. 3 Act of overtaking, surpassing &c.

अतिवृत्ति *a.* Victorious over armies.

अतिवृत्ति *a.* Very changeable, trans-  
ient.—ल A lotus plant ( पल्लव, स्वल्प-  
पल्लव or पल्लवविनीलता ).

अतिवृत्ति *a.* Excessive practice, over  
doing.

अतिवृत्ति: 1 Transgression. 2 Ex-  
celling. 3 Overtaking &c. 4 Acce-  
lerated motion of planets; passage  
from one zodiacal sign to another.

अतिवृत्ति-घा, अतिवृत्ति-घा A mush-room,  
anise.

अतिवृत्ति *a.* Not tenanted or in-  
habited.

अतिवृत्ति *a.* Superior to his paren-  
tage.

अतिवृत्ति *a.* Extraordinary flight ( of  
birds ).

अतिवृत्ति, अतिवृत्ति *ind.* 1 More, high-  
er ( *abi.* ). 2 Exceedingly, very  
much; excessive. great.

अतिवृत्ति Rapacity, excessive greed  
or desire; 'अतिवृत्ति न कर्तव्यं Pt. 5 one should  
not to be too greedy.

अतिवृत्ति ( *lit.* a 'traveller'; accord-  
ing to Manu पुराण न निवसन्ति अतिवृत्ति-  
स्तुतः । अतिवृत्ति हि दिव्यं वस्त्रं तस्मादतिवृत्ति-  
स्तुतः 3. 108 ) A guest ( *fig.* also ); अतिवृत्ति-  
य विवेकः S. 4; कुम्भपानातिवृत्तिः S. 6, dear  
or welcome guest. —Comp. —किपा,  
—वृत्ति, —सत्कारः, —सत्किपा, —सेवा hospi-  
tality, reception of guests, rite of hos-  
pitality, hospitality, attention to the  
guests. —धर्मः title or claim to hospita-  
lity; hospitality due to guests.

अतिवृत्ति Munificence, liberality;  
अतिवृत्ति चरित्रः Chān. 50.

अतिवृत्ति: 1 Transfer, making over,  
assigning. 2 ( *Gram.* ) Extended  
application, application by analogy,  
transference of one attribute to an-  
other: अतिवृत्तिः नाम इत्यनेन इतरस्मिन् प्रयु-  
गाय आदेशः ( *दीपिका* ); or अतिवृत्ति इतितायाः  
वृत्त्यायाः प्रयुक्तत्वे । अन्यत्र कायतः वातिवृत्तिः  
स इत्यनेन ॥ अतिवृत्ति गद्यः is an instance  
of *स्वातिवृत्ति* or analogy.

अतिवृत्ति *a.* Surpassing the two ( *बृ-  
हत्का* and *वातवृत्ति* ), or having no sec-  
ond or equal, incomparable, matchless;  
यिया निवृत्त्यतिवृत्तिः कथा K. 5.

अतिवृत्ति *m.* An unrivalled archer  
or warrior.

अतिवृत्ति Excessive sleeping. —  
*a.* 1 Given to excessive sleep. 2  
Without sleep, sleepless. —*ind.*  
Past sleeping time.

अतिवृत्ति-स्तु *a.* Disembarked, landed.

अतिवृत्ति A girl past five.

अतिवृत्ति Flying past or beyond;  
omission, neglect, transgressing; ex-  
ceeding, going beyond due bounds.

अतिवृत्ति *f.* 1 Going beyond, pass-

ing, lapse. 2 Non-performance,  
failure.

अतिवृत्ति: The tank tree.

अतिवृत्ति *m.* A better road than  
common, a good road.

अतिवृत्ति *a.* One who has vanquished  
his enemies. —*a.* A great or superior  
enemy.

अतिवृत्ति: Excessive familiarity  
or intimacy; Prov. अतिवृत्ति-वृत्ति  
'Familiarity breeds contempt.'

अतिवृत्ति: 1 Passing away, lapse ( of  
time ). 2 Neglect, omission; trans-  
gression; न च दत्तकार्यातिवृत्तिः S. 1 if no  
other duty be neglected thereby; de-  
viation from established laws or cus-  
toms. 3 Befalling, occurrence. 4 Ill-  
treatment, or usage. 5 Opposition,  
contrariety.

अतिवृत्ति A very heinous sin,  
incest.

अतिवृत्ति *a.* Surpassing in speed,  
swifter than ( in comp. ); R. 3. 30.

अतिवृत्ति *pot. p.* To be delayed or  
put off; काममतिवृत्तिः पर्यायं देवस्य S. 5.

अतिवृत्ति Great continuity; अतिवृत्ति-  
वृत्तिः R. 3. 58.

अतिवृत्ति *ind.* Very early in the  
morning, in the early dawn Ms. 4. 62.

अतिवृत्ति: A question about transcen-  
dental truths; a vexatious or extra-  
vagant question *a. g.* Vāṇikī's ques-  
tion to Yājñavalkya about Brahma in  
बृहदारण्यकोपनिषद्.

अतिवृत्ति-सं, अतिवृत्ति *f.* 1 Excessive  
attachant. 2 Over-rudeness. 3 Ex-  
traordinary or unwarrantable stretch  
of a ( grammatical ) rule or principle;  
अतिवृत्तिः q. v. 4 A very close conta-  
ct. 5 Proximity; अतिवृत्ति-सं Ms. 1.

अतिवृत्ति A girl who has attained a  
marriageable age, a grown-up girl.

अतिवृत्ति *a.* Very strong or powerful.  
—*a.* An eminent or matchless war-  
rior. —*ind.* Great strength or power.

—*a.* N. of a powerful charm or lore  
taught by Viśvāmitra to Rāma.

अतिवृत्ति A cow two years old.

अतिवृत्ति ( *भार* ) *a.* Excessive burden,  
great load; वा सुकटं व्यसनातिवृत्तिं पकेद  
R. 14. 68 through excessive grief. —  
Comp. —*a.* mule.

अतिवृत्ति: Surpassing, defeating, con-  
quering.

अतिवृत्ति: Superiority.

अतिवृत्ति *f.* Lightning; flash of  
Indra's thunderbolt.

अतिवृत्ति *f.* 1 Excess, culmination,  
highest pitch; अतिवृत्ति, वा to go to  
excess, to reach the climax; तत्र सर्वलो-  
कस्य *a. g.* इवात् Ms. 7 noised abroad;  
Si. 9. 78. 10. 80. 2 Boldness, im-  
propriety, violation of due limits  
( *अवबोध* ); Si. 8. 20. 3 Eminence,  
superiority.

अतिवृत्ति *f.* —*a.* Haughtiness, very

great pride; अतिवृत्ति *a.* Chān. 50.

अतिवृत्ति-मनुष्य *a.* Superhuman.

अतिवृत्ति *a.* Exceeding the proper  
measure, inordinate, excessive; अति-  
वृत्ति S. 4. 3 quite insupportable;  
अतिवृत्ति-मतिवृत्ति-वृत्ति K. 5. 48. —  
मतिवृत्ति *ind.* Beyond measure, inordi-  
nately, excessively.

अतिवृत्ति *a.* Finally liberated, eman-  
cipated from the Māyā or illusion of  
the world.

अतिवृत्ति *a.* 1 Finally emancipated.  
2 Barron. 3 Surpassing ( a necklace  
of ), pearls. —*a.* ककः A kind of  
creeper ( *मार्क* Mar. कुशी or कुशीमोष )  
represented as twisting itself round  
the mango-tree and as the beloved of  
that tree.

अतिवृत्ति *f.* —*a.* Final liberation  
( from death ).

अतिवृत्ति *a.* Very fleet or swift;  
मतिवृत्ति S. 1. 5.

अतिवृत्ति: An unrivalled warrior  
fighting from his car ( *अतिवृत्ति* शीर-  
पक्षु तन्मोक्षोपनिषद् सः ).

अतिवृत्ति Great speed, precipitate-  
ness, rashness.

अतिवृत्ति *m.* 1 An extraordinary or  
excellent king. 2 One who surpasses  
a king.

अतिवृत्ति: 1 An optional part of the  
Jyotishtoma sacrifice. 2 Dead of  
night.

अतिवृत्ति *a.* 1 Surpassed. 2 Redun-  
dant. 3 Excessive. 4 Unequalled;  
elevated.

अति ( *सी* ) देवः 1 Excess, exuberance,  
excellence, eminence. 2 Redundancy,  
surplus, superfluity. 3 Difference.

अतिवृत्ति *m.* The knee. —*f.* A very  
beautiful woman.

अति-रो-लो-मन *a.* Very hairy,  
shaggy. —*a.* 1 A wild goat. 2 A large  
monkey.

अतिवृत्ति 1 Excessive fasting. 2  
Transgression.

अतिवृत्ति *a.* Erring, committing  
mistakes.

अतिवृत्ति *a.* Very old, aged,  
advanced in years.

अतिवृत्ति *m.* One who is beyond  
castes and orders.

अतिवृत्ति A pardonable offence or  
misdemeanour; exemption from pu-  
nishment; ten cases are mentioned in  
Ms. 8. 290.

अतिवृत्ति *a.* Crossing; surpassing,  
excelling; transgressing, violating.

अतिवृत्ति *a.* Very harsh, abusive or  
insulting language, reproof; अतिवृत्ति-  
स्तिवृत्ति Ms. 6. 47.

अतिवृत्ति *a.* Talkative; very elo-  
quent.

अतिवृत्ति 1 Passing, spending. 2  
Excessive toiling or enduring; too  
heavy burden. 3 Despatching, send-

अतिसर्गः 1 granting, giving; R. 10.  
48. 2 Granting permission (to do

गङ्गाया न मा बहे: R. 8. ७६. - गङ्गाया न मा बहे: a. 1  
going or walking very much, going

or thinking; earnest reasoning 2. A gallinule.

अपि ind. 1 In this place, here ; अपि  
संज्ञिदितोऽपि कलपतिः S. 1. 2 In this rea-

pect, matter, or case; as to this.—  
Comp.—अतरे *adv.* in the meanwhile,  
meantime S. 3. 11.—अथर्व (म. यवत्)  
an honorific epithet meaning 'worthy',  
'revered', 'honourable', 'your or  
his honour', and referring to a per-  
son that is present or near the  
speaker. (opp. तन्मयत्); अथर्वी *f.* 'your  
or her lady-ship' (तुल्य तन्मयत्वमथर्वी  
मयवानि); अथर्वान् बहुविधापकाः S. 2;  
मृत्संभवादेव परिश्रान्तमथर्वी लक्ष्ये S. 1.

अथर्व *a.* 1 Belonging to, or con-  
nected with, this place. 2 Produced  
or found here, of this place; local.

अथर्व *a.* Shameless, impudent, im-  
modest.

अथिः (properly अति) *N.* of a cele-  
brated sage and author of many  
Vedic hymns.—Comp.—अथि, —अथिः,  
—अथिः, —अथिः, —अथिः, —अथिः;  
the moon; cf. अथ नवतसुमन्त्रं ज्योतिर्विधि योः  
R. 2. 75.

अथ *ind.* 1 A particle used at the  
beginning (of works) mostly as a  
sign of auspiciousness, and translated  
by 'here', 'now' (begins) (संगल,  
आरंभ, अधिकार). (Properly speaking),  
'auspiciousness' or संगल is not the  
sense of अथ, but the very utterance  
or hearing of the word is considered  
to be indicative of auspiciousness,  
as the word is supposed to have  
emanated from the throat of Brahmā:

ओकारश्चाथशब्दश्च हृदिने ब्रह्मणः पुरा । तदे हि व्या-  
धिनित्यं तेन माग्लिकावुचौ ॥ and therefore  
we find in Sankara Bhāṣya अथीतरज  
युक्तः अथशब्दः श्रुत्या संगलमारचयति ; अथ निवे-  
चनं ; अथ बोधावसानं (usually followed  
by इति at the end, इति प्रथमाः here  
ends &c.). 2 Then, afterwards ; अथ  
प्रजानामपिः प्रजाते भवति चेत्तु संगलं R. 2. 1,  
often as a correlative of यदि or चत्. 3  
If, supposing, now if, in case, but if;  
अथ कीदृशमपिदुर्गति K. 144 ; अथ मरण-  
मयमेव गताः किमिति मुखा मयिने वशः कुरुष्व  
Ve. 3. 4 4 And, so also, as also, as  
likewise ; सीमाःपार्थुनः G. M. 5 Used  
in asking or introducing questions  
(पञ्च), oft. with the interrogative  
word itself ; अथ सा तन्मयवती किमाख्यस्य  
राज्येः पत्नी S. 7. 6 Totality, entirety;  
अथ यमं व्याख्यास्यामः G. M. we shall ex-  
plain the whole यमं (यमे in all its de-  
tails). 7 Doubt, uncertainty ; कथं  
निर्वाच्यमिति G. M. —Comp.—अथि more-  
over, and again &c. (अथ in most  
cases). —किं what else, yes, exactly  
so, quite so, certainly. —अथ moreover,  
and likewise. —अथ 1 or. —2 or rather,  
or why, or perhaps, modifying a pre-  
vious statement ; गतिव्यापारहासता ...  
अथवा कृतवान्द्वारे वंशेऽस्मिन् R. 1. 3-4 ; अथवा  
बुद्धवत् हिंसितुः B. 45 ; कीमे किं न सहस्रपाहम-  
स्य सम्यगिति बुद्धिः U. C. 40.

अथर्व *m.* 1 A priest who has 40  
worship fire and soma. 2 A Brāhmaṇa

(pl.) Descendants of Atharvan;  
hymns of this Veda.—अथर्व *m. n.*,  
अथर्वः The Atharvaveda, regarded as  
the fourth Veda, containing many  
forms of imprecations for the des-  
truction of enemies, and also a great  
number of prayers for safety and  
averting mishaps, evils, sins or calam-  
ities, and a number of hymns, as in  
the other Vedas, addressed to the  
gods with prayers to be used at  
religious and solemn rites.—Comp.—अ-  
थिः, अथि *m.* receptacle of the (know-  
ledge of) Atharvaveda, or conversant  
with it; अथर्वान्वयिषि कृतकियः R. 8.  
4, 1. 59.

अथर्वीतिः A Brāhmaṇa versed in this  
Veda; or skilled in the performance  
of the rites enjoined by it.

अथर्वीतिः Ritual of the Atharvaveda.

अथर्वी See under अथ.

अथो=अथ *q. v.*

अथ 2 P. (अथि, अथ-जय) 1 To eat,  
devour. 2 To destroy. 3= अथ *q. v.*  
—Caus. To feed with. —Desid.  
जिष्यसि To wish to eat.

अथर्व *a.* (at the end of comp.)  
Eating, devouring.

अथर्व *a.* Toothless. —अथर्वः A serpent  
without teeth; one whose fangs have  
been taken out.

अथर्विण *a.* 1 Not right, left. 2 Not  
bringing in Dakṣiṇā to the priests;  
without any gifts (as a sacrifice).  
3 Simple, weak-minded, silly. 4 Not  
handy, skilful or clever; awkward.  
5 Unfavourable.

अथर्विण *a.* 1 Not deserving punish-  
ment. 2 Exempt or free from punish-  
ment.

अथर्व *a.* Toothless.

अथर्व *a.* 1 Not given. 2 Unjustly  
or improperly given. 3 Not given in  
marriage. —अथर्व An unmarried girl.  
—अथर्व A gift which is null and void.

—Comp.—अथर्वीति *a.* the receiver of  
such a gift; one who takes what has  
not been given away, such as a thief.  
—अथर्वीति not advanced or betrothed be-  
fore; अथर्वीति *m.* Māl. 4.

अथर्व *a.* 1 Toothless. 2 Ending in  
अथ or अ.—अथर्वः A leech.

अथर्व *a.* 1 Not dental. 2 Not fit for  
the teeth; injurious to them.

अथर्व *a.* Not scanty, plentiful,  
copious.

अथर्वीति 1 Not seeing, non-vision;  
absence, not being seen. 2 (Gram.)  
Disappearance, elision, omission;  
अथर्वीतिः लापः P. I. 1. 60.

अथर्व *pron. a.* (अथी *m. f.*, अथर्वः *a.*)  
That (referring to a person or thing,  
not present or near the speaker)  
इदं यस्तु त्विदं सर्वमपि त्वमिति चैतद्वा रूपम् । अथ-  
र्वस्तु त्विदं तदिति परस्मै विज्ञानीयम् ॥ used  
also in the sense of 'this here,

'yonder.' It is often used in the  
sense of अथ as a correlative of अथ.  
But when it immediately follows the  
relative pronoun (योः, यः, यः &c.)  
it conveys the sense of अथर्व 'well-  
known,' 'celebrated,' see अथर्व also.

अथर्व *a.* 1 Not giving, miserly. 2  
Not giving (a daughter) in marriage.  
अथर्वी *a.* Having अथर्व at the head,  
a term used to mark roots of the  
second conjugation.

अथर्व *a.* Not entitled to a share.

अथर्वी *a.* 1 Not entitled to be an  
heir. 2 Destitute of heirs.

अथर्वी *a.* (अथी *f.*) 1 That  
which is not claimed by an heir;  
destitute of heirs ; अथर्वी यमं राज्यायि  
Kāty. 2 Not relating to inheritance.

अथर्वी *f.* 1 The earth. 2 The god-  
dess Aditi, mother of the Adityas;  
in mythology represented as the mo-  
ther of gods. 3 Speech. 4 A cow.  
—Comp.—अथर्वी, —अथर्वीः a god, divine  
being.

अथर्वी *a.* 1 Not inaccessible, not dif-  
ficult of access. 2 Destitute of forts;  
अथर्वी an unfortified country.

अथर्व *a.* Not distant, near (in time  
or space). —अथर्व Proximity, vicinity;  
यत्तद्विद्वेदं चन्द्रमालः R. 6. 34 ; अथर्वीयुः  
वर्तते इति अथर्वीयुः Sk. ; अथर्वी, —अथर्वी, —अथर्वी,  
—अथर्वी (with gen. or abl.) not far from,  
at no great distance from.

अथर्व *a.* Sightless, blind.

अथर्व *a.* 1 Invisible, not seen; अथर्व  
not seen before. 2 Not felt. 3 Un-  
foreseen, not observed or thought of;  
unknown, unobserved. 4 Not per-  
mitted or sanctioned, illegal. —अथर्व 1  
The invisible one. 2 Destiny, fate,  
luck (good or bad). 3 Virtue or vice  
as the eventual cause of pleasure or  
pain. 4 An unforeseen calamity or  
danger. (such as from fire, water &c.)  
—Comp.—अथर्वी *a.* having a metaphysical  
or occult meaning, metaphysical.  
—अथर्वी *a.* not practical, inexperienced.  
—अथर्वी *a.* that of which the consequences  
are not yet visible. (अथर्वी) the (future)  
result of good or bad actions.

अथर्वी *f.* 1 An evil or malicious  
eye, evil look. —अथर्वी Blind.

अथर्व *a.* Not to be given; what can  
not or ought not to be given away.  
—अथर्व That which it is not right or  
necessary to give. Wife, sons, de-  
posits, and a few other things belong  
to this class.

अथर्व *a.* 1 Not god-like or divine.  
2 Godless, impious, irreligious. —अथर्व  
One who is not a god. —Comp.—अथर्वी  
*a.* not rained upon; (lit.) not having  
the god of rain as mother to suckle  
or water; अथर्वीति श्वेतश्वेतामृतकाशियाय स-  
सिन्धुलवकाशे Ki. 1. 17.

अथर्वी 1 A wrong place. 2 A bad



country. —Comp. —कारः wrong place, and time.—एष a. in the wrong place, out of place.

अशुभ a. 1 Free from faults, vices, or defects &c.; innocent. 2 Free from the faults of composition, such as अशुभिता, शब्दता &c.; see दोष; अशुभी इत्यादी K. P. 1. अशुभं दुष्पत् कथं Sar. K. 1.

अशुभः 1 The time when milking is not practicable. 2 Not milking.

अशुभ ind. 1 Truly, surely, certainly, indeed; B. 13. 65. 2 Manifestly, clearly; आशुभेन च वतते परिष्कृतम् Bv. 1. 95.

अशुभ a. Wonderful, marvellous; 'अश्नु', 'अश्नु', 'अश्नु'; transcendental, supernatural.—ई 1 A wonder; a wonderful thing or occurrence, a prodigy, miracle. 2 Surprise, astonishment, wonder (m.) also.—सः One of the 8 or 9 *Rasas*, the marvellous sentiment; see रस.—Comp.—सारः the wonderful resin (of the लदिर or Catechu plant).—स्वप्न N. of Siva.

अश्वनिः Fire.

अश्वर a. Voracious, gluttonous.

अश्व a. Eatable.—ई Food, anything eatable.—ind. To-day, this day; अश्व वा त्वराति शब्दः कृतः Mā. 5. 25; 'तो' to-night, this night. —Comp.—अश्वि still, yet, even now, to this day; नो not yet; इहः इह किं मयि मज्जति नद्यापि कृष्ण Ve. 1. 11; (every one of the 50 stanzas of Ch. P. begins with अश्वि).

अश्वि 1 from to-day.—2 till to-day.—पूर्व before, now—अश्वि ind. from to-day, this day forward; अश्विपुत्रवचनामि त्वस्मि दसः Ku. 5. 86.—स्त्रीना a. a female near delivery. (आमनसतया); अश्विनीवृद्धे P.

अश्वतथ a. (नी f.) 1 Pertaining, or referring to, extending over, to-day. 2 Modern.—सः The current or this day; period of the current day; see अश्वतथ also.—स्त्री (scil. वृत्तिः) A name given to the Aorist tense (=वृत्तिः).

अश्वतथीय=अश्वतथ 1 Of to-day. 2 Modern.

अश्वत्थ A worthless thing, an object which is good for nothing; नाश्वत्थं शि- विता कारिकाया कलशती अनेत् H. Pr. 43; a worthless or bad pupil or recipient of instruction.

अश्विः 1 A mountain. 2 A stone. 3 A thunder-bolt. 4 A tree. 5 The sun. 6 A mass of clouds; a cloud. 7 A kind of measure. 8 The number 7.—Comp.—ईशः, पतिः, नाथः &c. 1 the lord of mountains, the Himalaya.—2 N. of Siva (Lord of Kailasa).—कीला the earth.—कल्पा, लम्बा, लुला &c. Pārvatī.—ज red chalk.—लम्बा, ल- विनी N. of Pārvatī.—क्षिप्, भिद्, m. the enemy or splitter of mountains, epithet of Indra.—क्षेपि-की f. 1 a

mountain valley.—2 a river taking its rise in a mountain.—पतिः—राजः &c. see ईश.—स्वप्न N. of Siva.—स्वप्न, सारः, mountain peak.—सारः 'the essence of mountains', iron.

अश्विः Absence of malice or ill- feeling; moderation, mildness; Ms. 4. 2.

अश्व a. 1 Not two. 2 Without a second, unique; sole.—सः N. of Buddha.—ई Non-duality, unity, identity; especially, the identity of Brahma and the universe, or of spirit and matter; the highest truth.—Comp.—वादिन् (=अद्वैत), 1 one who propounds the identity of spirit and matter or of Brahma and the universe.—2 Buddha.

अश्वरं Not a door, any passage or entrance, which is not intended to serve as a regular door; अश्वरेण न चातीयाद् दानं वा वेदम वा गृह Ms. 4. 73.

अश्वितीय a. 1 Without a second, matchless, peerless; न केवल स्वे शिल्प- पद्धिर्वा मालिका M. 2. 2. Without a companion, alone.—ई Brahma.

अश्वि a. 1 Not dual; of one or uni- form nature, equable, unchanging; 'तं ह्यश्वः स्वयोः U. 1. 39. 2 Matchless, peerless; sole, unique.—ई 1 Non-dual- ity, identity; especially that of Brahma with the universe or with the soul, or of soul and matter; see अश्वि also. 2 The supreme or highest truth or Brahma itself.—Comp.—वादिन्= अद्वैतवादिन् q. v. above; a Vedāntin.

अश्वम a. The lowest, vilest, meanest; very bad, or low, or vile (in quality, worth, position &c.) (opp. उत्तम). —सः An unblushing sensualist; वशी स्मादिता गतासि न पुनस्तस्याधमस्यानिक K. P. 1.—मा A bad mistress.—Comp.—अश्व the foot.—अश्व lower half of the body (below the navel).—अश्वः, अश्विकः debtor (opp. उत्तमः).—अश्वः, अश्वकः a porter, groom.

अश्वर a. 1 Lower, under, nether. 2 Low, mean, vile; lower in quality, inferior. 3 Silenced, worsted.—सः The nether (or sometimes the upper) lip; a lip in general; पक्षिवाश्वरार्ध Me. 82; शिखि रतिर्नरवाश्वर S. 1. 24.—ई 1 The lower part (of the body).—2 Address, speech (opp. उत्तर); some- times used for reply also.—Comp.—उत्तर a. 1 higher and lower, worse and better; रजः समक्षमेवाश्वर्यो व्याकिर्मेदिन्यानि M. 1.—2 sooner and later.—3 in a contrary way, topsy-turvy.—4 nearer and further.—श्वरः the lower lip.—कैरः the lower part of the neck.—पाशं kissing, lit. drinking the lower lip.—अश्व, अश्वत् the nectar of the lips.—स्वस्तिक the nadir.

अश्वस्तात्, रतः, स्वात्, रात्, वात्, रेण ind. Below, beneath, in the lower

regions.

अश्वरिक् 8 U. To surpass, beat down, worst.

अश्वरीय a. 1 Lower. 2 Trajected, vilified, reproached.

अश्वरेण ind. 1 On a previous day. 2 The day before yesterday.

अश्वर्यः 1 Unrighteousness, wicked- ness, injustice; अश्वर्यं unjustly. 2 An unjust act; a guilty or wicked deed; sin; (अश्वर्य and अश्वर्य are two of the twenty-four qualities mentioned in Nyāya, and they pertain only to the soul. They are the peculiar causes of pleasure and pain respectively. They are imperceptible, but inferred from reasoning and from transmigrati-on). 3 N. of a Prajāpati or of an attendant of the sun.—ई Unrighteousness personified.—ई Devoid of attributes, an epithet of ब्रह्म.—Comp.—आत्मन्, वादिन् a. wicked, sinful.

अश्वरा A widow.

अश्वर्य, अश्व ind. 1 Below, down; पतत्यो यान विस्तरि सर्वतः Si. 1. 2; in the lower region, to the infernal regions or hell; (according to the context अश्व may have the sense of the nomi- native, 'अश्वक' &c.; ablative, अश्वो ह्यश्वान् पतति; or locative, अश्वो यं ह्येतत्). 2 Beneath, under, used like a preposi- tion with gen.; तस्मात् S. 1. 14; (when repeated) lower and lower, down and down; अश्वोऽयं गीय पद्मपगता स्तोकं Bh. 2. 10; from under, just below (with acc.); नवानांश्च ब्रह्मः पयोधरम् Si. 1. 4.—Comp.—अश्वक the lower garment.—अश्वजः N. of Vishnu.—अश्व See above.—उपासनं sexual intercourse.—करः the lower part of the hand (कर्म)—करणं excelling, defeating, degradation.—अश्वनं undermining.—पतिः f., वसनं, पातः 1 a downward fall or motion, descent.—2 degradation, downfall.—अश्व m. a mouse.—अश्वः a thief.—जिह्विका the uvula (Mar. व- जीम).—दिश्व f. the nadir; the southern direction.—वृष्टिः f. a downward look.—पातः=पतिः q. v. above.—प्रस्तरः a seat of grass for persons in mourning to sit upon.—भागः 1 the lower part (of the body).—2 the lower part of any- thing.—अश्वनं, लोकः the nether world, lower regions.—अश्व, अश्वन a. having the face downwards.—लम्बाः 1 a plummet.—2 a perpendicular.—वायुः breaking wind, flatulency.—स्वस्तिक the nadir.

अश्वतथ a. (नी f.) Lower, situated beneath.

अश्वस्तात् adv. or prep. Down, below, under, beneath, underneath &c. (with gen.), see अश्व; अश्वं गमनश्चैव समनमस्ता- द्भवत्यर्थेन Sāṅkhya-K.

अश्वामार्गः=अश्वामार्ग q. v.

अश्वारण्यक a. Not profitable; अ-

अधिराजः Pt. 2

आय ind. 1 (As a prefix to verbs) Over, above; <sup>१</sup> to grow over or above; besides in addition (अधिक्य). 2 (As a separable adverb) Over, above. 3 (As a preposition) (with acc.) (a) Above, over, upon, in. (b) With reference to, concerning, on the subject of. (c) (With loc.) Over, above (showing lordship or sovereignty over something); अधि युधि रामः 4 (as first member of Tatpuruṣa compounds) (a) Chief, supreme, principal; देवता presiding deity. (b) Redundant, superfluous; दन्तः=अप्रास्यः दन्तः; excessive; अधिद्वयः high censures.

आधिक a. 1 More, additional, greater. (In comp. with numerals), plus, greater by; अष्टाधिकं दत्तं 100 plus 8=108. 2 (a) Surpassing in quantity, more numerous, copious, excessive, abundant; in comp. or with instr. (b) Inordinate, grown, abounding in, full of; strong in; शिशुगणिकयः Ve. 8. 80 old, advanced in years; मन्त्रेण रसाधिकेन द्रव्ये S. 7. 30. 3 More, greater, stronger; ऊनं न सत्येभ्यश्चिन्तं बन्धनं B. 2. 14 the stronger animal did not prey on the weaker. 4 Eminent, uncommon, special, peculiar; ईश्वरपुत्रद्वयानामि वैशेष्यं क्षत्रियस्य च । प्रतिग्रहोऽधिको विधे राजनाम्नायने तथा Y. 1. 118; S. 7. 5 Redundant, superfluous; <sup>१</sup> अधि having a redundant limb; बोद्धव्येऽपि कन्यां नाधिकीं न रोहिणीं Ms. 3. 8. —<sup>२</sup> 1 Surplus, excess, more; लाभोऽधिकं फलं Ak. 2 Redundancy, superfluity. 3 A figure of speech equivalent to hyperbole.—adv. 1 More, in a greater degree; R. 4. 1; in comp.; इत्यधिकमनासा S. 1. 20; <sup>१</sup> नरभि Ms. 31. 2 Exceedingly, too much.—Comp.—अंग a. ( नी f. ) having a redundant limb. —अर्थ a. exaggerated; <sup>१</sup> वचनं exaggeration, an exaggerated statement or assertion (whether of praise or of censure). —सञ्ज्ञि a. abundant, prosperous; R. 19. 5. —विधिः f., —दिनं-दिवसः an intercalated lunar day. —वाक्योक्तिः f. exaggeration, hyperbole.

अधिकारण 1 Placing at the head of, appointing &c. 2 Relation, reference, connection. 3 (in gram.) Agreement, concord, government or grammatical relation. 4 A receptacle or subject, technically substratum. 5 Location, place, the sense of the locative case; आचारोधिकरणं P. 1. 4. 45. 6 A topic, subject; a complete argument treating of one subject; (according to the Mīmāṃsakas a complete Adhikaraṇa consists of five members; विषयो विज्ञायाश्च पूर्वपक्षस्तथाच । निर्वचयति निद्वयः शब्दोऽधिकरणं स्वयम् ॥ ). 7 Court of justice, court, tribunal;

स्वाधीनार्य कथयति नाधिकर्ये Mk. 9. 3. 8 A claim. 9 Supremacy.—Comp.—सौज्यकः a judge. —संज्ञकः court or hall of justice. —सिद्धांतः a conclusion which involves others.

अधिकारिकः 1 A judge, magistrate; Mk. 9. 2 A government official.

अधिकारी n. 1 A higher or superior act. 2 Superintendence.—m. One who is charged with superintendence.—Comp.—कर, कृत a sort of servant, overseer of workmen.

अधिकारीकः The overseer of a market whose duty it is to recover toll or duties from the traders.

अधिकारम् a. Of vehement desires, impassioned, lustful.—सः Strong desire.

अधिकारः 1 Superintendence, watching over. 2 duty, charge; power, post of authority; authority; द्विविक्ता-बलाधिकारो द्रवः Pt. 1; स्वाधिकास्तु प्रभुः Ms. 1; अधिकारो मम पुत्रो विदुः M. 5. 3 Sovereignty, government or administration, jurisdiction, rule. 4 Right, privilege, claim, title (as to wealth, property &c.); right of ownership or possession; अधिकारः फले स्वायत्तधिकारी च तत्त्वः S. D. 296. 5 Prerogative (of a king). 6 A topic, paragraph or section; प्रायश्चित्तं Mit.; see अधिकरण. 7 (In gram.) A head or governing rule.—Comp.—विधिः determination or statement of qualifications to do particular acts.—रथ, आरुह्य a. invested with office.

अधिकारिणः अधिकारवत् a. 1 Possessed of authority, having power. 2 Entitled to, having a right to, सर्वे सुर-धिकारिणः. 3 Belonging to, owned by. 4 Fit for.—m. (री-बान्) 1 An official, officer; a functionary, superintendent, head, director, governor. 2 A rightful claimant, master, owner.

अधिकृत a. Authorised, appointed &c.—तः An officer, official, one in charge of any thing.

अधिकृतिः f. Right, privilege, ownership. See अधिकार.

अधिकृत्य ind. With reference to, regarding, concerning; प्रथमतस्तथाधिकृत्य गमितां S. 1.; शत्रुतलायधिकृत्य प्रवर्तिमि S. 2.

अधिकृत्यः-क्रमण An attack, invasion.

अधिकृत्यः 1 Abuse, insulting, insult; भवत्यधिकृत्य इवावृत्तस्य Ki. 1. 28. 2 Dismissal.

अधिकृत्य p. p. 1 Acquired, obtained &c.; Bh. 2. 17. 2 Studied, learnt; किमिदं पृच्छस्वनापि नयमाश्रय इव U. 6. 30.

अधिकृत्यः-सर्ग 1 Acquisition, obtaining. 2 Mastery, study, knowledge. 3 Mercantile return, profit; acquiring property; निवृत्तः प्राप्तिः Mit. or प्रत्ययः. 4 Acceptance. 5 Intercourse.

अधिकृत्य a. 1 Possessing superior qualities, worthy, meritorious; राजा

योग्यं वरमधिकृत्य नाधने लब्धकामा Ms. 6. 2 Well strung (as a bow).

अधिकृत्य Act of walking over something.

अधिकृत्य Birth.

अधिकृत्यः A serpent.—<sup>२</sup> <sup>३</sup> <sup>४</sup> <sup>५</sup> <sup>६</sup> <sup>७</sup> <sup>८</sup> <sup>९</sup> <sup>१०</sup> <sup>११</sup> <sup>१२</sup> <sup>१३</sup> <sup>१४</sup> <sup>१५</sup> <sup>१६</sup> <sup>१७</sup> <sup>१८</sup> <sup>१९</sup> <sup>२०</sup> <sup>२१</sup> <sup>२२</sup> <sup>२३</sup> <sup>२४</sup> <sup>२५</sup> <sup>२६</sup> <sup>२७</sup> <sup>२८</sup> <sup>२९</sup> <sup>३०</sup> <sup>३१</sup> <sup>३२</sup> <sup>३३</sup> <sup>३४</sup> <sup>३५</sup> <sup>३६</sup> <sup>३७</sup> <sup>३८</sup> <sup>३९</sup> <sup>४०</sup> <sup>४१</sup> <sup>४२</sup> <sup>४३</sup> <sup>४४</sup> <sup>४५</sup> <sup>४६</sup> <sup>४७</sup> <sup>४८</sup> <sup>४९</sup> <sup>५०</sup> <sup>५१</sup> <sup>५२</sup> <sup>५३</sup> <sup>५४</sup> <sup>५५</sup> <sup>५६</sup> <sup>५७</sup> <sup>५८</sup> <sup>५९</sup> <sup>६०</sup> <sup>६१</sup> <sup>६२</sup> <sup>६३</sup> <sup>६४</sup> <sup>६५</sup> <sup>६६</sup> <sup>६७</sup> <sup>६८</sup> <sup>६९</sup> <sup>७०</sup> <sup>७१</sup> 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of steps.

अभिलोक *ind.* 1 Concerning the universe. 2 In the universe.

अभिवादन 1 Advocacy, speaking in favour of. 2 A name, epithet, appellation.

अभिवासः 1 Abode, residence; dwelling; तस्यापि च व. वि. वि. वि. वि. K. 187; settlement, habitation. 2 Obstinate pertinacity in making a demand. 3 Consecration of an image especially before the commencement of a sacrificial rite; see अभिवादन also. 4 A garment, mantle. 5 Application of perfumes or fragrant cosmetics; scenting, perfuming; fragrance, scent, fragrant odour itself; अभिवासरूपेण वाक्ताः R. 8. 34; Si. 2. 20.

अभिवासनं 1 Scenting with perfumes or odorous substances. 2 Preliminary consecration (पवित्रा) of an image, making a divinity assume its abode in an image.

अभिविवा A superseded wife, one whose husband has married again; Y. 1. 73, 74; Ms. 9. 80-83.

अभिवेत्तु m. A husband who supersedes his first wife.

अभिवेत्तु-वेत्तुं Marrying an additional wife.

अभिज्वः 1 A receptacle. 2 Boiling, making hot (by putting on fire).

अभिज्वयन्-पणे Warning, boiling. —पणि An oven, a fire-place.

अभिजी *α.* Of exalted dignity, supreme; very rich, sovereign lord; इय महेन्द्रास्तुतिविश्वामित्रादिगीशानवमस्य मानिनी Ku. 6. 53.

अभिज्ञान 1 Standing or being near, approach. 2 A position, site, basis; seat, place, town. 3 Residence, abode. 4 Authority, power, power of control. 5 Government; dominion. 6 A wheel (of a car &c.). 7 A precedent, prescribed rule. 8 A benediction.

अभिज्ञप्ति *p. p.* 1 (Used actively) (a) Standing, being. (b) Possessed of. (c) Directing, presiding over. 2 (Passively) (a) Occupied, possessed by. (b) Full of, affected, overpowered. (c) Watched over, guarded, superintended. (d) Led, conducted, commanded by, presided over.

अभिज्ञातः = अभिज्ञात q. v.; स्वगत स्वानधी-कृतमन्त्र Ku. 2. 18.

अभिज्ञित *α.* Well-read, proficient in (with loc.); अभिज्ञी बहुव्रीहयेषु Dh. 120, 121, लाकारे &c.

अभिज्ञि *f.* 1 Study, perusal बोधवाच-प्रवचनः N. 1. 4. 2 Remembrance, recollection.

अभिज्ञ *α.* Subject to, subservient, dependent on; usually in comp.; अभिज्ञ राजाः कानिच दूतवर्गिनः M. 2. 14; अभिज्ञी बहु वृत्तिः सुख Ku. 4. 10; ह्यवा-प्य दूतवर्ग्यं स्वर्धना हि सिद्ध्या R. 1. 72.

अभिलासः *pres. p.* A student, one who goes over the Vedas.

अभिर *α.* 1 Not bold, timid. 2 Confused; excited, excitable. 3 Fitful. 4 Unsteady, rolling (of eyes). —रा 1 Lightning. 2 A capricious or quarrelsome mistress.

अभिरासः A long coat or mantle covering the whole person; see अभि-वास also.

अभिराज Lord, supreme lord or mas-ter, sovereign ruler; अभिर, अभिर, महुर्न &c.

अभिराजः A supreme lord or an employer.

अभिर *α.* Honorary, solicited. —राः Honorary office or duty; one of the cases in which the Potential may be used; (अभिराजः = सकारणं को व्यापारः Sk.).

अभिरा *ind.* Now, at this time; तदा-नामधेया विद्वत्ता Ku. 4. 11.

अभिरास *α.* (जी. f.) Belonging to the present times, modern.

अभिराजः Burning or blazing fire.

अभिराजः 1 Want of firmness or control, looseness. 2 Incontinence. 3 Unhappiness.

अभिराज *α.* 1 Invincible, unassailable; unapproachable (opp. अभि-गम्य); अभिराजमिन्द्राय यद्वारं लीरितं वः R. 1. 16. 2 Modest, shy. 3 Proud.

अभिराजः, अभिराजक, अभिराजः See under अभिराज.

अभिराज *α.* 1 Perceptible to the senses, visible; ऐश्वर्यहीन विजयं नरिवं स्मरयतिः Bv. 4. 17. 2 One who exercises supervision, presiding over. —राः A superintendent, president, head; मयाज-ज्ञेय प्रकृतिः द्युतं सचराचरं Bg. 9. 10; oft. in comp.; गजं, सेनां, ग्रामं, द्वारं.

अभिराजः The mystic syllable ओम्.

अभिराज *ind.* Over, by or near the nuptial fire. —न. (गि) A gift made to a woman at the time of marriage: पिताहकं सखीभ्यो दीयते ह्यभिराजोः तद्व-सिद्धं सतिः; जीयते परिकीर्तितम् ॥

अभिराज *ind.* On high (acc.); लोके Sk.

अभिराजः Excessive abuse or condescension, gross abuse; Y. 3. 228.

अभिराज *α.* Completely subject or dependent, as a slave.

अभिराजः 1 Learning, study; remembrance. 2 अभिराज, q. v.

अभिराजः Learning, study, reading (especially the Vedas); one of the six duties of a Brāhmana. The study of the Vedas is allowed to the first three classes, but not to Śūdra Ma. 1. 81-21.

अभिराज *α.* Having, an additional half; अतम्यवेमायता Mb., i. c. 150; अ-जयतात Pt. 2. 18.

अभिराजः 1 Effort, determination &c. See अभिराज. 2 (In Rhet.) Identification of two things (प्रकृत and

अभिराज) in such a manner that the one is completely absorbed into the other; विविधविषयानं तु प्रकृतस्य रणे क्व K. P. 10; on such identification is founded the figure called अभिराजः and the लक्ष्य called साध्यवसान. See K. P. 2.

अभिराजः 1 An attempt, effort, exertion. 2 Determination, resolution; mental effort or apprehension. 3 Perseverance, diligence, energy, constancy.

अभिराजः *α.* Attempting; reso-lute, persevering, energetic.

अभिराजः Excessive eating, eating again before the last meal is digested.

अभिराज *α.* Belonging to self or person. —स्व *ind.* Concerning self. —स्व The supreme spirit (manifested as the individual self) or the relation between the supreme and the individual soul. —Comp. —ज्ञानं, —विद्या knowledge of the supreme spirit or असत्तु theosophical or meta-physical knowledge (the doctrines taught by the Upanishads &c.). —रति *α.* one who delights in the contem-plate of the supreme spirit.

अभिराज *α.* (जी. f.) Relating to अभिराज.

अभिराजः A teacher, preceptor, instructor; especially of the Vedas; आचार्यः व्यासः, सुतः mercenary teacher. According to Vishnu-Smṛiti an *adh-yāpaka* is of two kinds: he is either an *Āchārya* i. e. one who invests a boy with the sacred thread and initiates him into the Vedas, or he is an *Upādhyāya* i. e. one who teaches for livelihood (इत्यर्थः) See Ms. 2. 140-141 and the two words.

अभिराजः Teaching, instructing, lecturing, one of the six duties of a Brāhmana. According to Indian law-givers अभिराज is of three kinds: (1) undertaken for charity, (2) for wages, and (3) in consideration of services rendered.

अभिराजितु *m.* A teacher, instructor.

अभिराजः 1 Reading, study, espe-cially of the Vedas. 2 Proper time for reading or for a lesson. 3 A lesson, lecture. 4 A chapter, a large division of a work. The following are some of the names used by Sanskrit writers to denote chapters or divisions of works: सौतं वक्तुं: प-रिच्छेदोद्घाताध्यायकं प्रस्तावः । उच्छ्वासः परिकीर्त-पटलाकादिवाननः । स्वान प्रकरणं वेद पर्वोद्घातादि-कानि च । स्वर्णादौ तु प्रथमादौ प्रयशः परिकीर्ति-तो ॥

अभिराजितु *α.* Studying, studious.

अभिराज *α.* 1 Mounted, ascended. 2 Raised above, elevated. 3 Above, superior to; below, inferior.

अभिराजः 1 Raising, elevating &c.



2 { In Vedānta phil. } Act of attributing falsely or through mistake; erroneously attributing the properties of one thing to another; considering through mistake a rope (which is not really a serpent) to be a serpent, असंयुतस्यै संपरोपणम्, अजगद्वत् ब्रह्मणि जगत्-परोपणम्, वस्तुनि अवस्वारोपः Vedānta-sūtra. 3 Erroneous knowledge.  
अध्वारोपणं 1 Raising &c. 2 Sowing (seed).

अध्वारोपणः 1 Act of sowing or scattering (seed &c.). 2 A field wherein seed &c. is sown.

अध्वारोपणम् One of the six kinds of क्षीपन, the property which a woman gets when leaving her father's house for her husband's; यत् पुनश्चैवे नारी क्षीय-माना तु पितृकात् (पूहात्) । अध्वारोपणं नाम क्षीपनं परिकीर्तितम् ॥

अध्वारोपणं 1 Sitting down upon, occupying, presiding over. 2 A seat, place.

अध्वारोपणः 1 False attribution, wrong supposition; see अध्वारोप also. 2 An appendage. 3 Putting down upon; पादाध्वारोपणं इति द्रुमः Y. 2. 217.

अध्वारोपणः—इरण् 1 Supplying an ellipsis. 2 Arguing; inferring; new supposition; inference or conjecture.

अध्वारोपणः A carriage drawn or borne by camels.

अध्वारोपणम् a. Raised, elevated, —इः Siva. —इति A wife whose husband has married another wife and thus superseded her ( = अध्वारोपणम् q. v. ).

अध्वारोपणम् Causing one to do a thing, especially a preceptor &c. as an honorific duty. —या Solicitation, entreaty.

अध्वारोपणम् a. 1 Uncertain, doubtful. 2 Unstable, unsteady, separable. —अः An uncertainty; यो यथाणि परिचयः अध्वारोपणं विधेयम् । यथाणि तस्य नश्यति अध्वारोपणं नष्टम् ॥

अध्वारोपणम् m. 1 A way, road, passage, orbit (of planets &c.). 2 (a) Distance, space (traversed or to be traversed); अपि नैवितमध्वारं द्रुपदं न द्रुपदपथः R. 1. 47; उद्धृतिताया Me. 45. (b) Journey, travel, course, march; वेदः परोपेयाध्वारः Ms. 4. 60. 3 Time (Kāla), time personified. 4 Sky, atmosphere. 5 Means, resource; method. 6 Attack.—Comp. —अः 1 one who travels; a traveller, way-farer; नतामकनरव्याध्वारविद्याध्वारः Ku. 6. 46 ( 'गात्रि' ). —2 a camel. —3 a mule. —4 the sun. —ता the Ganges.—पतिः the sun.—रथः 1 a travelling coach. —2 a messenger skilled in travelling.

अध्वारोपणम्, अध्वारोपणम् a. Able to undertake a journey, speeding on a journey; सिंहं ततोऽध्वारोपणायै Bk. 2. 44. —अः, अः A traveller going fast, way-farer.

अध्वारोपणम् A sacrifice, a religious cere-

mony; also a Soma sacrifice; त्वष्टरं विधाति R. 5. 1. —रः—रः Sky or air. —Comp. —सुतीक्ष्णत्वा consecration connected with an Adhvāra; so 'भावविधिः' an expiation &c.—नीमार्त्ता N. of Jaimini's Pārvamīmāṃsā.

अध्वारोपणम् 1 Any officiating priest; technically distinguished from हव्य, उद्गातृ and ब्रह्मन्. 2 The Yajurveda itself. —Comp. —वेदः Yajurveda.

अध्वारोपणम्—अध्वारोपणम्.

अध्वारोपणम् Twilight; gloom.

अध्वारोपणम् 2 P. (अविति, अविति) 1 To breathe. 2 To move, live.—Cons. आनवति, Desid. अनविति. —( 4 A. ) To live. With प्र to be alive; यद्वा पुनश्च प्राणिमि K. 36; प्राणिम-ल्लव मानार्थं Bv. 4. 38.

अध्वारोपणम् Breath, respiration.

अध्वारोपणम् a. Not entitled to a share in the inheritance.

अध्वारोपणम्—आनवति—आनवति q. v.

अध्वारोपणम् a. Sightless, blind.

अध्वारोपणम् a. 1 Unable to speak, mute, dumb. 2 Unlettered. 3 Unfit to be uttered. —रः Foul or abusive words, censure or abusive words, censure. —adv. Without the use of words; 'अविज्ञानदीर्घम् R. 14. 26.

अध्वारोपणम् 1 Non-fire, substance other than fire; यत्पितृमविज्ञानं निगदन्ति शब्दते । अनवादिषु शब्देषां न तज्जन्तानि कश्चित् Nir. 2 Absence of fire; —अः 1 Without the use of fire; विद्वे विधिमस्य वैदिकं यतिभिः साधेयमग्निमग्निम् R. 8. 25. 2 Not maintaining the sacred fire. 3 Irreligious, impious. 4 Dyspeptic. 5 Unmarried.

अध्वारोपणम् a. 1 Sinless, innocent; अविधि-वेनामनसि R. 14. 40. 2 Faultless, handsome; ह्यमनसः S. 2. 13; यत्तावद्व्यासिपा-र्यादमनसा ह्यमनः Ak. 3 Safe, unhurt, without injury, secure; कश्चिन्मृगामनसा प्रवृत्तिः R. 5. 7, यद्यप्युद्धातं अनवमनसा यद्वति S. 4 safely delivered or brought to bed. 4 Pure, spotless. —अः 1 White mustard. 2 N. of Vishnu; also of Siva.

अध्वारोपणम् a. 1 Ungovernable, unruly. 2 Taking licence (as a poet).

अध्वारोपणम् a. Bodiless, without a body; incorporeal; त्वमनसः कथममनसा अतिः Ku. 4. 9. —अः Cupid (the bodiless one). —अः 1 Sky, air, ether. 2 The mind. —Comp. —क्रीडा amorous sports. —देवः ( = मदनदेवः ) a love letter; 'अध्वारोपण-पदोत्तं ( यतिभिः ) Ku. 1. 7. 'अध्वारोपणम् &c. N. of Siva.

अध्वारोपणम् a. Without pollyrium, pigment, or paint; नञ्जे दूरमनस्ये S. D. —अः 1 The sky; atmosphere. 2 The supreme spirit ( परमात्मा ); Vishnu or Nārāyaṇa ( m. also ).

अध्वारोपणम् m. ( अनवध्वारोपणम्, अनवध्वारोपणम् ) 1 An ox, bull. 2 The sign Taurus.—ही or अनवध्वारोपणम् A cow.

अध्वारोपणम् ind. Not very much; com-

pounds beginning with अनवति may be analysed by referring to अनवति.

अध्वारोपणम् Absence of delay; fluency as a speaker's qualification, one of the 36 Vāggunas, q. v.

अध्वारोपणम् a. ( नी f. ) Not pertaining to this or the current day; a term used by Pāṇini to denote the sense of the Imperfect and the Periphrastic future. —अः Not the current day; अतीताया रात्रेः पश्चात्तैर्न आगामिन्या रात्रेः पूर्वादि सहितो दिवसोऽव्ययः Sk., तद्विधः कालः.

अध्वारोपणम् a. 1 Not more or excessive. 2 Boundless; perfect.

अध्वारोपणम् An independent carpenter working on his own account.

अध्वारोपणम् a. 1 Not perceptible or observable, invisible. 2 Without controller or ruler &c.

अध्वारोपणम्, अध्वारोपणम् Not studying, intermission of study; the time when there is or ought to be such intermission, a holiday ( 'विश्रामः' ); अथ विश्राम-न्यायः U. 4 a holiday ( given ) in honor of distinguished guests.

अध्वारोपणम् Breathing, living.

अध्वारोपणम् a. Unable to comprehend.

अध्वारोपणम् a. Endless, infinite, boundless, inexhaustible; 'अनन्तरमवस्य वस्य Ku. 1. 3.

—अः 1 N. of Vishnu also of Vishnu's couch, the serpent Shesha; of Krishna and his brother; of Shiva; Vāsuki, the lord of serpents. 2 A cloud. 3 Tale. 4 A silken cord with fourteen knots tied round the right arm on the अनन्तरपदद्वितीयां day. —अः 1 the earth ( the endless ). 2 The number one. 3 N. of Pārvatī. 4 N. of various plants: शारिणा, अनन्तरवृक्ष, दूर्वा &c. —अः 1 The sky, atmosphere. 2 Infinity. 3 Absolution. 4 The supreme spirit, Brahma ( परब्रह्म ).

—Comp. —तृतीया the third day of the bright half of माघपद, मार्गशीर्ष or वैशाख.

—द्वितीया N. of Siva, or of Indra. —द्वितीयाः 1 the serpent Shesha. —2. N. of Nārāyaṇa who sleeps on Shesha. —पारः a. of endless width; boundless; 'अः किञ्च शब्दशब्दः Pt. 1. —अः a. of innumerable forms or shapes; epithet of Vishnu.

—विश्रामः N. of Rudrasthira's conch-shell; Bg. 1. 16.

अध्वारोपणम् a. 1 Having no interior or interior space, limitless. 2 Having no interval or interstice or pause (of space or time), compact, close. 3 Contiguous, neighbouring, immediately adjoining; not distant from (with abl.); ब्रह्मवत्तदन्तरः Ms. 2. 19. 4 Following, coming close upon (in comp.). 5 Belonging to the caste immediately following. —अः 1 Contiguity, proximity. 2 Brahma, the Supreme Soul. —अः ind. 1 Immediately after, afterwards. 2 (with a



clusion, an endless series of statements or causes and effects, one of the faults of reasoning; रसमयनस्य स्थाया दृष्टिकारिणी K. P. 2; एवं च प्रसंगः B. B.

**अनवस्थान** *a.* Unstable, unsteady, fickle. —**वः** Wind. —**न** 1 Instability. 2 Looseness of conduct, incontinence. **अनवस्थित** *a.* 1 Unsteady, unsettled. 2 Changed. 3 Dissolute.

**अनवेक्षक** *a.* Regardless of; careless, indifferent. **अनवेक्ष**—**क्षा** = अनेष—**क्षा** q. v. **अनवेक्षणं** Carelessness, inattention. **अनवानं** Fasting, fasting oneself to death.

**अनवर** *a.* (रि. f.) Imperishable. **अनस** *n.* 1 A cart. 2 Food; boiled rice. 3 Birth. 4 A living being. 5 A kitchen.

**अनद्वेषक** *a.* Free from malice, not envious. —**या** 1 Absence of envy. 2 N. of Atri's wife, the highest type of chastity and wife's devotion.

**अनद्वय** *n.* A bad or unlucky day. **अनाकालः** 1 Inopportune time. 2 Famine (perhaps an irregular form for अनाकाल). —**Comp.** —**भूतः** one who, to save himself from starvation in a famine, voluntarily becomes a slave of another.

**अनाकुल** *a.* 1 Calm, collected, self-possessed. 2 Consistent.

**अनागत** *a.* 1 Not come or arrived; तावद्भवस्य भित्तये शब्दद्वयनागतं H. 1. 57. 2 Not got or obtained. 3 Future, to come; see compounds below. 4 Unknown. —**स** The future time, future. —**Comp.** —**अवेक्षण** looking to the future, foresight. —**आवायः** future (physical) trouble or calamities. —**आर्तवा** a maiden who has not yet arrived at puberty. —**विधातु** *m.* one who provides for the future, provident, prudent, (used as the name of a fish in Pt. 1. 318; H. 4. 5).

**अनागतः** 1 Non-arrival. 2 Non-attainment.

**अनागत** *a.* Innocent, blameless; आर्तवाणाय चः शब्द न बहुवचनमिति S. 1. 11.

**अनाचारः** Improper conduct, departure from established usage principle.

**अनातप** *a.* Free from heat, not exposed to heat, cool.

**अनातुर** *a.* 1 Not eager, indifferent. 2 Not fatigued, unwearied; भजे यमनातुरः R. 1. 21. 3 Well, healthy.

**अनात्मन्** *a.* 1 Destitute of spirit or mind. 2 Not spiritual. 3 One who has not restrained his self. —*m.* Not self, another, something different from आत्मन् (spirit or soul) i. e. the perishable body. —**Comp.** —**ज्ञा**, **वेदिन्** *a.* not knowing oneself, foolish, silly; ज्ञा तावदनात्मने S. 6. —**संपन्न** *a.* foolish.

**अनात्मनीय** *a.* Not adapted to, or for the benefit of, self; disinterested. **अनात्मवत्** *a.* Not self-possessed; having no control over the senses.

**अनाथ** *a.* Helpless, poor, forlorn; parentless, orphan (as a child); widowed (as a wife); without a protector in general; नाथवन्तस्य लोकात्मनया विपत्सि U. 1. 43. —**Comp.** —**सया** a poor-house.

**अनातुर** *a.* Indifferent, regardless. —**रः** 1 Disregard, disrespect, disdain; वही चानातुर P. 11. 3. 38.

**अनादि** *a.* Having no beginning, external, existing from eternity; जगदादिनादित्वं Ku. 2. 6. —**Comp.** —**अनन्त**, —**अनन्त** *a.* without beginning and end; eternal. (—**स**) N. of Siva. —**निधन** *a.* having neither beginning nor end, eternal. —**मध्यान्त** *a.* having no beginning, middle or end; eternal.

**अनादीनय** *a.* Faultless; यद्वातुद्वेनादीनमनादीनयमीति Si. 2. 22.

**अनाद्य** *a.* 1 = अनादि q. v. 2 Not eatable; what ought not to be eaten.

**अनाद्यपूर्व** 1 Separation of the different members of compounds by the intervention of others. 2 Not coming in regular order.

**अनाप्त** *a.* 1 Not obtained. 2 Unfit, unskilful. —**स** A stranger

**अनामक** *a.* Nameless, infamous. —**कः** —**क** = अनामन् below.

**अनामन्** *a.* 1 Nameless. 2 Infamous. —*m.* 1 'The nameless' month, an intercalary month. 2 The ring-finger; see अनामिका below. —*n.* Piles.

**अनामा**, **अनामिका** The ring-finger, so called because it has no name like the other fingers; पुत्र कधीनां गणनाप्रमये कनिष्ठिकापिष्ठिकाकालिदासः । अद्यापि तत्त्व्यकवेभावादानामिका सारथ्येती बभूव ॥ Subhāsh.

**अनामय** *a.* Healthy, sound. —**यः** —**यं** Health, well-being; महायैता काश्चरीमनामयं पश्यत् K. 192 inquired about her health. —**यः** N. of Vishnu (or Siva according to some).

**अनायस** *a.* Not dependent; ० के रोषस्य K. 45 not swayed by anger; independent; गतावज्जन्मसाफल्यं यदनायसवृत्तिता H. 2. 22. independent livelihood

**अनायाम** *a.* Not troublesome or difficult, easy; ममायमकस्मिन् ० के कर्मणि त्वया सहयन भवितव्यं S. 2. —**स** 1 Ease, absence of difficulty or exertion; ० चन easily, without difficulty.

**अनारत** *a.* 1 Incessant, continuous, uninterrupted. 2 Eternal. —**स** ind. Continuously, eternally; अनारतं तेन पश्य लंभिताः Ki. 1. 15, 40.

**अनारम्भः** Non-commencement; विकारं सतु परमार्यतोऽजात्या भः प्रकारस्य S. 3.

**अनाजैव** *a.* Crooked; dishonest —**य** 1 Crookedness (moral also), fraud. 2 Disease.

**अनार्तव** *a.* ( नी. f.) Unseasonable. —**या** A girl who has not attained to puberty (the menstruation period).

**अनार्य** *a.* Not respectable, base, mean. —**यः** 1 One who is not an Arya. 2 A country not inhabited by the Aryas. 3 A Sūdra. 4 A Mlechchha. 5 An ignoble person.

**अनार्यक** Agallochum or aloes wood. **अनार्य** 1 Not belonging to the Rishis, not Vedic; सद्युद्धी शाकल्यस्येती अतर्षे P. I. 1. 16 (= अवेदिके Sk.). 2 Not added to a Rishi's name (as an affix).

**अनार्लव** *a.* Without support or stay. —**यः** Want of support; despondency. —**यी** Siva's lute.

**अनार्लव** (यु) का A woman during menstruation (रजस्वला).

**अनावर्तिन्** *a.* Not recurring or returning.

**अनाविद्ध** *a.* Not pierced or perforated.

**अनावृत्तिः** *f.* 1 Non-return. 2 Non-return (to birth), final emancipation. **अनावृद्धिः** *f.* Drought, one of the kinds of इति q. v.

**अनाश्रमिन्** *m.* One who does not belong to or follow any of the 4 orders of life; अनाश्रमी न तिष्ठेत् क्षणमकमपि द्विजः.

**अनाश्रव** *a.* Not listening to, obstinate, turning a deaf ear to; भिषजा-मनाश्रवः R. 19. 49.

**अनाश्वस** *a.* Not having eaten or enjoyed, fasting.

**अनारथा** 1 Indifference, unconcern, want of consideration; अनास्था बाधयन्तु Ku. 6. 63; विद्वेषनारथा स्वतु भोदिकेयु R. 2. 57; स्त्री पुमानित्यनाश्वेधा वृत्तिं हि मतिर्न सतां Ku. 6. 12. 2 Want of faith or confidence; disrespect.

**अनाहत** *a.* 1 Unbeaten. 2 New and unbleached (as cloth) (Mar. केंत).

**अनाहार** *a.* Abstaining from food, fasting. —**यः** Abstinence from food, fasting.

**अनाहुतिः** *f.* 1 Not sacrificing; a sacrifice not worthy of that name. 2 An improper oblation.

**अनाहूत** *a.* Not called, uninvited. —**Comp.** —**उपजल्पिन्** an uncalled-for speaker or boaster —**उपविष्ट** *a.* seated as an uninvited guest.

**अनिकेत** *a.* Houseless, vagrant; having no fixed abode (as a recluse).

**अनिगीर्ण** *a.* 1 Not swallowed. 2 (In Rhet.) Not hidden or concealed, present, not to be supplied.

**अनिच्छ**, —**च्छक**, —**च्छु**, —**च्छुक**, —**च्छत** *a.* Not desirous, unwilling, reluctant.

**अनिरय** *a.* 1 Not eternal or everlasting, transient, non-eternal, perishable. 2 Occasional, casual; not peremptory or obligatory as a rule &c.; special. 3 Unusual, irregular. 4

Unsteady, fickle. 3 Uncertain, doubtful; विजयस्य इतिवत् Pt. 3. 22. —**अन्य** *adv.* Occasionally, casually. —**अन्य** *Comp.* —**अन्य** *अन्य* an occasional act, such as a sacrifice for a special purpose, a voluntary and occasional act. —**अन्य** *अन्य*: a son given by his parents to another temporarily. —**अन्य**: transitoriness, transient state. —**अन्य**: a compound which it is not obligatory to form in every case (the sense of which may be equally expressed by resolving it into its constituent members).

**अनिष्ट** *a.* Sleepless, awake; (fig.) vigilant.

**अनिष्ट** 1 Reason, 2 Not an organ of sense, the mind.

**अनिष्ट** *a.* 1 Public, open, not hidden. 2 Immodest, bold. 3 Unsteady, not firm. See निष्ट also.

**अनिष्ट**: 1 A frog. 2 A cuckoo. 3 A bee.

**अनिष्ट** *a.* Causeless, groundless; casual; आलस्यवन्तकुलानिनिष्ठसिः S. 7. 17. —**अनिष्ट** 1 Absence of an adequate cause or occasion. 2 A bad omen, ill-omen; मन्त्रानिष्ठानि हि वेदयति Mk. 10. —**अनिष्ट** *अनिष्ट*: groundlessly, causelessly. —**अनिष्ट** *अनिष्ट* averting ill-omens.

**अनिष्ट** (ने) *a.* Steadfastly or intently fixed; without twinkling; अतन्मयमनसः कृत्वा निः S. 3. 43. —**अनिष्ट**: 1 A god. 2 A fish. 3 Vishnu. —**अनिष्ट** *अनिष्ट*: looking steadfastly or with a fixed gaze.

**अनिष्ट** *a.* 1 Uncontrolled. 2 Indefinite, uncertain, irregular (forms also). —**अनिष्ट** *अनिष्ट* S. 2. 3 Causeless, casual. 4. Perishable. —**अनिष्ट** *अनिष्ट*: an indeterminate digit (in Math). —**अनिष्ट** *अनिष्ट*: not self-possessed. —**अनिष्ट** *अनिष्ट* a woman loose in conduct, unchaste. —**अनिष्ट** *अनिष्ट* *a.* 1 having no regular or fixed employment or application (as a word). —2 having no regular income.

**अनिष्ट** *a.* Unrestrained, uncontrolled, free; अनुयोगो नाम तदविज्ञानः S. 1.

**अनिष्ट**: 1 Absence of rule, control, regulation, or fixed order; no settled rule or direction; एवमं लघु सर्वत्र समं द्वि-  
वर्त्यः १२५ परं एक केन ह्येवमनियमो मतः ॥  
Ch. M. 2 Uncertainty, indefiniteness, doubt. 3 Improper conduct.

**अनिष्ट** *a.* 1 Not clearly spoken. 2 Not clearly stated or explained, not plain or well-defined.

**अनिष्ट** *a.* Unobstructed, free, uncontrolled, self-willed, ungovernable. —**अनिष्ट**: 1 A spy & N. of a son of Pradyumna. —**अनिष्ट** *अनिष्ट* 1 unobstructed path. —2 the sky, atmosphere. —**अनिष्ट** Anirudha's wife Ushā.

**अनिष्ट**: Uncertainty, indecision.

**अनिष्ट**, **अनिष्ट** *a.* Within the

10 days of impurity caused either by child-birth or death.

**अनिष्ट**: Absence of positive rule or direction.

**अनिष्ट** *a.* Undefined, indescribable. —**अनिष्ट** An epithet of the Supreme Being.

**अनिष्ट** *a.* Not determined or ascertained.

**अनिष्ट** *a.* 1 Unutterable, indescribable. 2 Improper to be mentioned. —**अनिष्ट** (In Vedānta) 1 Māyā or illusion, ignorance. 2 The world.

**अनिष्ट** *a.* Unwashed; unbathed.

**अनिष्ट**: Non-depression, absence of dejection or despondency; self-reliance, plucking up courage.

**अनिष्ट** *a.* Ill at ease, uneasy, unhappy.

**अनिष्ट** *अनिष्ट*: *f.* 1 Uneasiness, anxiety. 2 Poverty; अनिष्टनिष्ठायै मम गृहांतरालं गता Udb.

**अनिष्ट**: 1 Wind. 2 The god of wind.

3 One of the subordinate deities, 49 of whom form the class of winds.

4 The wind in the body, one of the humours. 5 Rheumatism or any disease referred to disorder of the wind. —**अनिष्ट** *अनिष्ट* *a.* feeding on the wind, fasting (—*अनिष्ट*) *m.* a serpent. —**अनिष्ट**: son of the wind, epithet of Bhima and Hanumat.

—**अनिष्ट**: 1 flatulence. —2 rheumatism.

—**अनिष्ट**: fire (the friend of wind); so *अनिष्ट*.

**अनिष्ट** *a.* Not well considered, ill judged; कार्यस्य वाजालं वायिनो वृथा; Si. 2. 27.

**अनिष्ट** *अनिष्ट*. Incessantly, ceaselessly; अनिष्टमपि सकलकृत्येनैव राजमाहवचनमिदं मे S. 3. 4; Bv. 2. 162.

**अनिष्ट** *a.* 1 Unwished, undesirable; unfavourable. 2 Evil. 3 Bad, unlucky, ominous. 4 Not honoured with a sacrifice. —**अनिष्ट** 1 An evil, misfortune, calamity. 2 Disadvantage; unwelcome thing. —**अनिष्ट** *अनिष्ट*: *f.* —**अनिष्ट** *अनिष्ट* getting what is not desired, an undesired occurrence. —**अनिष्ट**: an evil or malignant planet. —**अनिष्ट**: 1 an undesired occurrence. —2 connection with a wrong object, argument or rule. —**अनिष्ट** an evil result. —**अनिष्ट** fear of evil. —**अनिष्ट**: an evil omen.

**अनिष्ट** *अनिष्ट*. So that the arrow (the feathery portion of it) does not come out on the other side; i. e. not with great force.

**अनिष्ट** *a.* 1 Not crossed or got rid of. 2 Unanswered, unrefuted (as a charge).

**अनिष्ट**: 1 Army, forces; troop, host; इति तु पादयानीक Bg. 1. 2. 2 A collection, group. 3 Battle, fight, combat. 4 A row, line, marching column.

5 Front, head; chief. —**अनिष्ट** *अनिष्ट*: 1 a warrior. —2 a sentinel, (armed) watch. —3 an elephant-driver or its trainer. —4 a war-drum or trumpet. —5 a signal, mark, sign.

**अनिष्ट** 1 An army, host, forces.

2 Three dharmas or one tenth of a complete army (अनिष्टहि), q. v.

**अनिष्ट** *a.* Not blue, white &c.; वाजिन *m.* 'white-horsed' N. of Arjuna.

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2 Having no mastery or control over, not master of (with gen.); गजाना-  
मर्नशास्त्रि संवृता S. 2. —**अनिष्ट**: N. of Vishnu.

**अनिष्ट** *a.* 1 Having no superior, uncontrolled. 2 Unable; शयिता सर्वेष-  
व निष्ठा सकलकृत्येनैव मनोरथान् Bv. 2. 182.

3 Not relating to God. 4 Atheistical. —**अनिष्ट** *अनिष्ट*: Atheism, not acknow-  
ledging God as the Supreme ruler, an atheist.

**अनिष्ट** *a.* Indifferent, listless. —**अनिष्ट** Disregard, indifference.

**अनिष्ट** *अनिष्ट*. (Either used with nouns to form adverbial compounds, or as a prefix to verbs and verbal derivatives, or as a separable preposition with acc. and regarded as a कर्मप्रवचनीय)

1 After, behind; सर्वं नारदमु उपविशति V. 5; कमेण सुचामनु सार्वभौमं गण्डित्वा प्राता-  
वृत्तिह्य R. 2. 24; अर्जुनस्य विष्णोः पश्चात् Sk. 2. Along, along side; अदिति मा तार-  
निष्ठावृत्तौ बह्व्योपायामनु राजयानं R. 13. 61; अनुगमं वाराणसी situated along the  
Ganges. 3 After, in consequence of, being indicated by; तामनु वाचयन्त.

4 With, along with, connected with; तदनु उपविशिता सेना Sk. 5 Interior or subordinate to; अनु हति हता-हरेर्हनाः.

6 In a particular relation or state; भक्ता विष्णुमु Sk. 7 Having a part or share, participation; लक्ष्मीर्हतिमु. 8 Re-  
petition; अनुदिवसं day by day. every day. 9 Towards, in the direction of; near to, at; अनुवममशानिः Sk.; नदि Si. 7. 24 near the river. 10 In orderly  
succession, according to; अनुक्रमेण in regu-  
lar order; अनुक्रमेण in order of seniority. 11 Like, in imitation of; सर्वं मामनु  
तं निराचिरजो त्वं तु व्यथो मातुहः V. 4. 25; so  
अनुगर्जन्तु to roar after or in imitation of. 12 Conformable to; तथैव संसृज्यन्तु राज-  
प्रकृतिरंजनात् R. 4. 12 (अनुगतोऽयस्य).

**अनुक** *a.* 1 Greedy; desirous. 2 Libi-  
dinous, lustful.

**अनुक** 1 Subsequent mention.

2 Relation, discourse, conversation.

**अनुक** *a.* The next youngest.

**अनुक** *a.* Pitying, taking com-  
passion on.

**अनुक** *अनुक* Compassion, pity, tender-  
ness, sympathy.

**अनुक** *अनुक* Compassion, pity.

**अनुक** *अनुक* *pot. p.* Pityable, worthy of  
sympathy; किं तच्च वेत्तासि ममायुक्ता R. 14.

5 Front, head; chief. —**अनुक** *अनुक*: 1 a warrior. —2 a sentinel, (armed) watch. —3 an elephant-driver or its trainer. —4 a war-drum or trumpet. —5 a signal, mark, sign.

**अनीक** 1 An army, host, forces.

2 Three dharmas or one tenth of a complete army (अनीकहि), q. v.

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तं निराचिरजो त्वं तु व्यथो मातुहः V. 4. 25; so  
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sympathy; किं तच्च वेत्तासि ममायुक्ता R. 14.

74; Ku. 2 76. —**व्यः** A courier, express messenger.

**अनुकरण**, —**कृतिः** *f.* 1 Imitation. 2 Copy, resemblance, similarity; शब्दा-  
नुकरण onomatopoeia.

**अनुकर्षः** —**कर्षण** 1 Dragging after, attraction in general. 2 (Grammatical) attraction. 3 The axle-tree or bottom of a carriage. 4 Delayed performance of a duty; also अनुकर्षन्.

**अनुकल्पः** A secondary direction or precept, a substitute or alternative to be used in times of necessity when the primary one (प्रथमकल्प) is not possible; **व्युः** प्रथमकल्पस्य कोऽनुकल्पेन वर्तते Ms. 11. 30. 3. 147.

**अनुकामीन** *a.* Going at will or pleasure; one who acts as he pleases; अनुकामीनता त्यज Bk.

**अनुकार** = अनुकरण *q. v.*

**अनुकाल** *a.* Opportune, timely.

**अनुकीर्तन** Act of proclaiming or publishing.

**अनुकूल** *a.* 1 Favourable, agreeable, as wind, fate &c. 2 Friendly, kind. 3 Conformable to —**तः** 1 A faithful or kind husband (स्वदत्तिः S. D. or एकस्मिन् स्वस्वाम्यस्य नायिकाया आसक्तः), a variety of favour. —**लः** Favour, kindness; नारीणामनुकूलता वरसि चेत् K. P. 9.

**अनुकूलयति** Den. P. To conciliate, propitiate.

**अनुकूला** *a.* Serrated, dentated like a saw.

**अनुक्रमः** 1 Succession, order, sequence, arrangement, method, due order; प्रथमं वक्तव्यमनुक्रमः R. 6. 70. अनुक्रमेण तत्सममु-  
च्यते 14. 60. 2 A table of contents, index.

**अनुक्रमण** 1 Proceeding in order. 2 Following. —**नी**, —**निका** A table of contents, an index showing the successive contents of a work.

**अनुक्रिया** = अनुकरण *q. v.*

**अनुक्रोशः** Pity; compassion, tenderness (with loc.); अनुक्रोशं देव न मे मय्यनु-  
क्रोशः S. 3; Ms. 115.

**अनुक्षण** *ind.* Every instant, constantly, frequently.

**अनुसप्त** *m.* (सप्त) The attendant of a door-keeper or charioteer.

**अनुक्षेप** Stipend given to certain temple-worshippers in Orissa (?)

**अनुकषातिः** *f.* 1 Descrying. 2 Reporting, revealing.

**अनुग** *a.* (Incomp.) Following; tallying with —**तः** A follower, obedient servant, companion; अनुगतावानुग R. 2. 58: 9. 12.

**अनुगतिः** *f.* Following; अनुगमनिको लोकं following, imitating; see under गत.

**अनुगमन** —**मन** 1 Following. 2 Following in death, self-immolation of a widow on her husband's funeral pile 3 Imitating; approaching. 4 Con-

formity, accordance.

**अनुगमन** *p. p.* Roared. —**न** A roaring echo.

**अनुगधीनः** A cowherd.

**अनुगमिन्** *m.* A follower, companion.

**अनुगुण** *a.* Having similar qualities, of the same nature; favourable or agreeable to, suitable, according to, congenial with; (प्रीति) उत्तमिष्य इत्या-  
नुगुणा स्वस्या Mk. 3. 3 agreeable or pleasing to the heart, exactly after the heart (Tv. here takes 'ण' to mean तस्मिन्करीणा itself). —**न** *adv.* 1 Favourably, conformably to one's desires. 2 Agreeably or conformably to (in comp.). 3 Naturally.

**अनुग्रहः** —**हण** 1 A favour, kindness, obligation; obliging; विश्वानुग्रहः Pt. 1; पदार्थानुग्रहः R. 2. 35. 2 Acceptance. 3 Rear-guard.

**अनुग्रहासक्तः** A mouthful.

**अनुग्रहः** 1 A companion, follower, attendant, servant; अनुग्रहः पणः R. 2. 4; 25, 52. —**नी**, —**रा** A female attendant.

**अनुग्रहासक्तः** A follower, servant &c. —**रिका** A female servant.

**अनुचित** *a.* 1 Wrong, improper. 2 Unusual, unfit.

**अनुचिन्ता**, **चिन्तन** 1 Calling to mind, thinking of, meditating upon. 2 Recalling, recollecting. 3 Constant thinking, anxiety.

**अनुच्छादः** The part of a man's under garment which is allowed to hang down in front from the waist to the feet (Mar. जिजा).

**अनुच्छिन्तिः** *f.* अनुच्छेदः Non-extirpation; non-destruction; indestructibility.

**अनुज** —**जात** *a.* Born after, later, younger; अतो कुमारस्तमोऽनुजातः R. 6. 78.

—**जः**, —**जातः** 1 A younger brother.

—**जा**, —**जाता** A younger sister.

**अनुजन्मन्** *m.* A younger brother; अनुजन्मन् तवावुजन्मन् Ki. 2. 17.

**अनुजीविन्** *a.* Dependent, living on or upon. —*m.* A dependent, servant, follower; अनुजीविनाः प्रभोऽनुजीविनि. Ki. 1. 4, 10.

**अनुज्ञा**, —**ज्ञान** 1 Permission, consent, sanction. 2 Permission or leave to depart. 3 Excusing. 4 An order, command.

**अनुज्ञापकः** one who commands or orders.

**अनुज्ञापन**, —**ज्ञप्तिः** *f.* 1 Authorising. 2 Issuing an order or command.

**अनुज्येष्ठ** *ind.* According to seniority.

**अनुतर्षः** 1 Thirst; अनुतर्षात्पुनरातर्षात् अनुतर्षमनुतर्षदेव Si. 10. 2 (thirst and liquor). 2 Wish, desire. 3 A drinking vessel. 4 Liquor itself.

**अनुत्थापः** Repentance, remorse; अनुत्था-

पत्तिर वा V. 4. 38 stung with remorse. अनुत्थपः = अनुतर्ष 3 and 4.

**अनुतिष्ठ** *ind.* Grain after grain, i. e. by grains, or very minutely.

**अनुत्थ** *a.* Not over-anxious, not repentant or regretful.

**अनुत्थ** *a.* 1 Having no superior or better, unsurpassed, the very best or highest, pre-eminently the best; सर्व-  
द्वन्द्वेषु विश्वेव इत्यमरानुवृत्तम् H. Pr. 4; कालम् नमिषुतम् Ms. 2. 242. 2 (In gram.) Not used in the 3rd or first person.

**अनुत्तर** *a.* 1 Principal, chief. 2 Best, excellent. 3 Without a reply, silent, unable to answer; अनुत्तरश्च न भवत्यनुत्तरः Naishadha. 4 Fixed, firm. 5 Low, inferior, base, mean. 6 Southern. —**त** No reply, a reply which, being evasive, is considered to be no reply. —**त** The south.

**अनुत्तर** *a.* Steady, not ruffled (by waves); अनुत्तरात्तरमनुत्तरम् Ku. 3. 48.

**अनुत्थान** Absence of exertion.

**अनुत्थ** *a.* Not deviating from the Sūtra (of Pāṇini or of morality); not anomalous or irregular; अनुत्थाना अनुत्थिः तद्विषया Si. 2. 112.

**अनुत्थेयः** Absence of haughtiness or pride; अनुत्थेयः Bh. 2. 63, modesty.

**अनुत्थेयिन्** *a.* Not puffed up; अनुत्थेयिन् स S. 4. 17.

**अनुत्तर** *a.* 1 Having a slender waist; thin, lank; (see अ).

**अनुत्तर** *a.* Inspection.

**अनुत्थ** *a.* Grave (accent), not elevated or raised (not pronounced with the Udaṭṭa accent) accentless. —**त** The grave accent.

**अनुत्तर** *a.* 1 Not liberal, niggardly, not high or noble. 2 Adhering to or followed by a wife. अनुत्तरमनुत्तरि पुनः न भवत्यनुत्तरः अनुत्तरः K. P. 4 (used in sense 1 also). 3 Having a suitable worthy wife.

**अनुदिने** —**दिनम्** *ind.* Daily, day after day.

**अनुदिनः** 1 Pointing back; a rule or direction which refers or points back to a previous rule; अनुदिनमनुदिनः समादा P. 1. 3, 10. 2 Direction, order.

**अनुदित** *a.* Not raised or puffed up; अनुदितः अनुदितः S. 5. 12.

**अनुदुःख** *a.* 1 Not bold; soft, mild. 2 Not exalted or lofty.

**अनुदुःख** *p. p.* 1 Followed, pursued; (sometimes used actively). 2 Sent or brought back (as sound). —**त** A measure of time in music = half drusā.

**अनुद्वयः** Non-marriage, celibacy.

**अनुधावन** 1 Going or running after, following, pursuing; अनुधावः कतिपयः S. 2. 2 Close pursuit of an object; research, investigation. 3 Seeking a mistress, though unattainable. 4 Cleansing, purification.





tunes never come single. 3 Thriving, prosperous, uninterrupted; ऊर्ध्व गतं यस्य न चावृत्ति R. 6. 77 uninterrupted or allpervading.

अनुबन्ध *a.* 1 Principal, chief. 2 To be killed (as a bull).

अनुबल *A* rear-guard, an auxiliary army following another.

अनुबोधः 1 An after-thought, recollection. 2 Reviving the scent of faded perfumes.

अनुबोधने Recollection, reminding.

अनुभवः 1 Direct perception or cognition, knowledge derived from personal observation or experiment, the impression on the mind not derived from memory, one of the kinds of knowledge, See T. S. 34. (The Naiyāyikas recognize प्रत्यक्ष, अनुमान, उपमान and शब्द as the four sources of knowledge; the Vedāntins and Mīmāṃsakas add two more अर्थपरि and अनुपलब्धि). 2 Experience; अनुभवं ब्रह्मा सखि हृषिके N. 4. 105. 3 Understanding. 4 Result, consequence. —Comp. —सिद्ध *a.* established by experience.

अनुभावः 1 Dignity, consequence or dignity of person, majestic lustre, splendour, might, power, authority; (परिमयपुर सरी) अनुभावाविशेषात् सनापरिवृता-दि R. 1. 37; संभावीयानुभावा अयाकृतिः S. 7. 2 (In Rhet.) An external manifestation or indication of a feeling (भाव) by appropriate symptoms, such as by look, gesture &c; भावं मनोगतं भाषात् स्वगतं व्यजयति यत् अनुभावा इति व्याख्याः यथा भ्रमः पापस्य व्यञ्जकः see S. D. 162 &c. 3 Determination, belief.

अनुभावक *a.* Causing to understand, indicative.

अनुभावनं Indication of feelings by signs, gestures &c.

अनुभावनं 1 Repetition of an assertion to refute it. 2 Repeating what has been said.

अनुभूतिः *f.* = अनुभव *q. v.*

अनुभोगः 1 Enjoyment. 2 A grant of land in perpetuity for service done.

अनुभ्रातृ *m.* A younger brother.

अनुमत *p. p.* 1 Approved, permitted, allowed, granted; मनः S. 4. 9 allowed to depart. 2 Liked, beloved, dear to. —तः A lover. —तः Consent, approval, permission.

अनुमतिः *f.* 1 Permission, consent, approval. 2 The 15th day of the moon's age on which she rises one digit less than full. —Comp. —पत्रं *a.* deed expressing assent.

अनुमननं 1 Assent; sufferance. 2 Independence.

अनुमन्त्रणं Consecration by hymns and prayers.

अनुमरणं Following in death : नमः

चातुमरणं करिष्यामीति मे निश्चयः H. 3; post-cremation of a widow.

अनुमा Inference, conclusion from given premises; see अनुमिति.

अनुमानं 1 Inferring as the instrument of an अनुमिति, conclusion from given premises; an inference, conclusion; one of the four means of obtaining knowledge according to the Nyāya system. 2 A guess, conjecture. 3 Analogy. 4 (In Rhet.) A figure which consists in a notion, expressed in a peculiarly striking manner, of a thing established by proof; S. D. 711; यत्र पदस्यबलानां दृष्टिर्निश्चिताः पदंति तत्र शयः । तत्रापरोपितशरीरा-वाक्यासा पुरः स्मरं मन्य ॥ See K. P. 10. —Comp. —वक्ति *f.* reasoning, logical inference.

अनुमापक *a.* (पिका *f.*) causing an inference as an effect, being the ground of an inference.

अनुमासः The following month. —स *ind.* Every month.

अनुमितिः *f.* Inference from given premises; the knowledge that arises from deduction or syllogistic reasoning.

अनुमेय *pol. p.* Inferable, to be inferred; कलातुमेयः शरभा. R. 1. 20.

अनुमोदनं Approval, seconding, acceptance, compliance.

अनुपाजः A part of a sacrificial ceremony (यज्ञ); secondary or supplementary sacrificial rite; usually written अनुयज्ञः also अनुयामः.

अनुयातृ *m.* A follower.

अनुयात्र-त्रा Retinue, train; attendance upon; following.

अनुयात्रिक A follower, attendant; S. 1, 2

अनुयानं Following.

अनुयायिन् *a.* Following; attending, consequent. —*m.* A follower (lit. & fig.); रामानुजायुयायिनः a dependant or attendant; स्वपति शयः अनुयायिनः R. 2. 4. 19

अनुयाकृ *m.* An examiner, inquirer; a teacher.

अनुयामः 1 A question, inquiry, examination. 2 Censure, reproof. 3 Solicitation. 4 Exertion. 5 Religious meditation. 6 Concomitant. —Comp. —कृत् *m.* 1 an interrogator. —2 a teacher; spiritual preceptor.

अनुयोजनं A question, inquiry,

अनुयोज्यः A servant.

अनुरक्त *p. p.* 1 Reddened, coloured. 2 Pleased, contented; loyally devoted.

अनुरक्तिः *f.* Love, attachment, devotion, affection.

अनुरञ्जक *a.* Gratifying, pleasing.

अनुरञ्जनं Conciliating, satisfying, gratifying, pleasing, keeping contented.

अनुरणनं 1 Sounding conformably to; a continuous tinkling echo produced by the sounds of bells, anklets &c. 2 The power of words called व्यञ्जना *q. v.*; the meaning suggested by what is actually stated; कर्मव्यञ्जना-देव(प्रणनस्मा यो व्यञ्जः S. D. 4.

अनुरतिः *f.* Love, attachment.

अनुरथा A foot-path, a by-road.

अनुरसः, —रसितं Echo, reverberation.

अनुरहस *a.* Secret, solitary, private. —स *adv.* In secret.

अनुरागः 1 Redness. 2 Devotion, attachment, loyalty (opp. अपरागः); love, affection (with loc. or in comp.); कदाचित्तेन प्रथयति मधुबुध्वा कथालेन S. 3. 15; R. 3. 10; इतिना a gesture or external sign expressive of love.

अनुरागिन्, अनुरागवत् *a.* Attached, inspired with love.

अनुरात्रं *adv.* In the night; every night, night after night.

अनुराधा N. of the 17th of the 27 lunar mansions or asterism. It consists of four stars.

अनुरूप *a.* 1 Like, resembling, corresponding to; worthy of; अनुरूपं वत् S. 1. 2 Suitable or fit, according to; with gen. or in comp.; प्रथ पितृरुत्तमस्य गुणलोककान्ते V 5. 21.

अनुरूपं, —पतः, —पताः *adv.* Conformably or agreeably to.

अनुरोधः —घनं 1 Compliance, gratification, fulfilling one's wishes &c. 2 Conformity, obedience, regard, consideration; धर्मदुष्टान् K. 160, 180, 192. 3 Pressing entreaty, solicitation, request. 4 Bearing of a rule.

अनुरोधिन्, —धक *a.* Compliant.

अनुहायः Repetition, tautology.

अनुहासः —स्वः A peacock.

अनुलेपः —लेपनं 1 Unction, anointing. 2 Ointment, unguent; मरिचकमधुपानुपलानि K. 324.

अनुलोम *a.* 1 'With the hair,' regular, in natural order (opp. त्रिलोम); (hence), favourable; कृष्टं च त्रिलोम कर्षति Sk. ploughed in the regular direction. 2 Mixed (as a tribe). —मे *adv.* In regular or natural order. —माः (pl.) Mixed castes. —Comp. —अर्थ *a.* speaking in favour of; जडानप्यनुलो-माधी प्रवाचः कृतिना गिरि Ni. 2. 25. —जन्म *a.* born in due gradation, offspring of a mother inferior in caste to the father; said of the mixed tribes.

अनुलवण *a.* 1 Not excessive, neither more nor less. 2 Not clear or manifest.

अनुवंशः A genealogical table.

अनुवक *a.* Very crooked; somewhat crooked or oblique (said of planets.)

अनुवचनं Repetition, recitation; teaching.

अनुपपन्न a. 1 Not hot, cold. 2 Apathetic; lazy, sluggish.—सु Cold touch or sensation.—सु A water-lily, blue lotus (उत्पल).



... in various ways, vari-  
ously, ... Bg. 11. 18.

**अनेक** *ind.* 1. Several or many times, frequently; अनेक विधितोषण *Bl.* 2. 53. 2 In various ways or manners. 3 In large numbers or quantities; अनेक वन कान *H.* 1. **अनेक** A foolish or stupid person, fool. —**Comp.** —**अन** a. 1 deaf and dumb; अनेक वन दूरीतल *K. P.* 7. —2, blind. —3 dishonest, wicked, perverse.

**अनेक** a. Sinless, blameless.

**अनेक** m. (ग्रन्थी &c.) Time.

**अनेक** Variable, uncertain, unsteady; occasional.

**अनेक** *ind.* (a) 1 Unsteady, not very important. 2 (in *Legio*) Name of one of the five main divisions of *हेलाक* (fallacies), otherwise called *व्यभिचार*. It is of three kinds:—(a) *साधारण*, where the *हेला* is found both in the *व्यभि* and *विरु*, the argument being therefore too general. (b) *असाधारण* where the *हेला* is in the *व्यभि* alone, the argument being not general enough. (c) *अनुपसारी* which embraces every known thing in the *व्यभि*, the argument being non-conclusive.

**अनेक** 1 Absence of one, plurality. 2 Want of union, confusion. 3 Disorder, anarchy.

**अनेक** Absence of traditional sanction or authority, or that which is without such sanction.

**अन** *ind.* No, not.

**अन** *comp.* m. (घी) Not sleeping in a house, a beggar.

**अन** *comp.* A tree; अनकाकितल *अन* *R.* 2. 13, 5. 69.

**अन** *comp.* Unfitness, impropriety; अनविराजते वाचस्पतिनाम *K. P.* 7.

**अन** *comp.* Want of vigour, energy or strength. S. D. thus defines it; अनविराजते वाचस्पतिनाम.

**अन** *comp.* 1 Freedom from pride, modesty, humility. 2 Tranquility, अनविराजते वाचस्पतिनाम *Ki.* 4. 22.

**अन** *comp.* Not legitimate, not one's own, adopted (as a son).

**अन** a. 1 Near. 2 Last. 3 Handsome, lovely; *Mo.* 23; *Si.* 4. 40 (where, however, the ordinary sense of 'thunder' or 'skirt' may do as well, though *Malli* renders *अन* by *व्यभि*, quoting the authority of *वाचस्पति*). 4 Lowest, worst. 5 Youngest. —**अन** (in some senses) 1 (a) End, limit, boundary (in time or space); final limit, last or extreme point; अनकाकितल *H.* 4. 50; *विरु* *Br.* 1. 2. 2 Skirt, border, edge, precinct; a place or ground in general; अनकाकितल *U.* 2. 25; *अन* *S.* 4; *R.* 2. 58. 3 End of a texture edge, skirt, अनकाकितल. 4 Vicinity, proximity, neighbourhood, presence; अनकाकितल *R.* 2. 26; अनकाकितल

**अन** *comp.* Pt. 2. 115. 3 End, conclusion, termination, अनकाकितल *R.* 1. 51; *विरु* *R.* 4. 1. 6 Death, destruction; end or close of life; अनकाकितल *R.* 2. 48; अनकाकितल *Udb.* 7 (in *gram.*) A final syllable or letter of a word. 8 The last word in a compound. 9 Adcertainment or settlement (of a question); definite or final settlement; अनकाकितल *R.* 2. 16. 10 The last portion or remainder; अनकाकितल. 11 Nature, condition; *sq.*, species. 12 Disposition; essence; अनकाकितल. —**Comp.** —**अन** *comp.* a. a *chāṇḍāla*. —**अन** *comp.* 1 a barber. —2 a *chāṇḍāla*, low-caste. —**अन**, *अन* *अन* a. fatal, mortal, destructive. —**अन** *comp.* a. death. —**अन** *comp.* a. death. —**अन** *comp.* a. going to the end of, thoroughly conversant or familiar with, (in *comp.*) अनकाकितल. —**अन** *comp.* a. perishing. —**अन** *comp.* finishing. —**अन** *comp.* 2 death. —**अन** *comp.* a figure of speech (in *Rhetoric*). —**अन** *comp.* 1 frontier-guard —2 a door-keeper (rare). —**अन** *comp.* a. hidden, concealed. —**अन** *comp.* dropping of the final of a word. —**अन** *comp.* (अन) a. dwelling near the frontiers; dwelling close by. (—*m.*) a pupil (who always dwells near his master to receive instruction); a *chāṇḍāla* (who dwells at the extremity of a village). —**अन** *comp.* a. a bed on the ground. —2 a last bed, death-bed. —3 a place for burial or burning. —**अन** *comp.* a funeral ceremony. —**अन** *comp.* a. a pupil; अनकाकितल *Ki.* 5. 34.

**अन** a. Causing death, destroying; fatal; *R.* 11. 21. —**अन** *comp.* 1 Death. 2 Death personified, the destroyer; Yama, the god of death; अनकाकितल अनकाकितल *R.* 2. 62.

**अन** *ind.* 1 From the end. 2 At last, finally; at length, lastly. 3 In part, partly. 4 Inside, within. 5 In the lowest way (अनकाकितल may have all the senses of अनकाकितल).

**अन** *ind.* (loc. of अन; oft. used adverbially) 1 In the end, at last. 2 Inside. 3 In the presence of, near, close by. —**Comp.** —**अन** *comp.* 1 a neighbour; companion. —2 a pupil; *Si.* 3. 55; *Ve.* 3. 7. —**अन** *comp.* अनकाकितल *q. v.* above.

**अन** *ind.* 1 (Used as a prefix to verbs and regarded as a preposition or अनकाकितल) (a) In the middle, between; in, into, inside; अनकाकितल, अनकाकितल, अनकाकितल, अनकाकितल. (b) Under 2 (Used adverbially) (a) Between, between, amongst, within, in the middle or interior, inside (opp. अनकाकितल); अनकाकितल *R.* 2. 32; अनकाकितल *V.* 1. 1 internally, in the mind. (b) By way of अनकाकितल or holding; अनकाकितल अनकाकितल.

3 (As a separable preposition) (a) In, into, between, in the middle, within, (with loc.); अनकाकितल अनकाकितल *Pt.* 1. 31; अनकाकितल अनकाकितल *Rv.* 1. 23. 19. (b) Between (with acc.) Ved.; अनकाकितल अनकाकितल *Sat. Br.* (c) In, into, inside, in the interior, in the midst (with gen.); अनकाकितल अनकाकितल *Ve.* 3. 5; अनकाकितल अनकाकितल *Ratn.* 2. 3; अनकाकितल अनकाकितल *Ki.* 2. 53. 4 It is frequently used as the first member of compounds in the sense of 'internally'; 'within,' 'in the interior,' 'having in the interior,' 'filled with,' or in the sense of 'inward,' 'internal' 'secret' forming Adverbial Bahuvrithi or Tatpuruṣa compounds. (Note. In *comp.* the *र* of अनकाकितल is changed to a visarga before hard consonants, as अनकाकितल, अनकाकितल &c.). —**Comp.** —**अन** *comp.* inward fire, the fire which stimulates digestion. —**अन** *comp.* 1 inward, internal, comprehended, (with abl.); अनकाकितल अनकाकितल *Pat. Sūtra.* —2 related to, essential to or referring to the essential part of the अनकाकितल or base of a word —3 dear, most beloved. (—*अ*) 1 the inmost limb or organ, the heart, mind. —2 an intimate friend, near or confidential person. —**अन** *comp.* the ether or Brahma that resides in the heart of man (a term often occurring in the *Upanishads*). —**अन** *comp.* secret or hidden intention. —**अन** *comp.* (अन) 1 the inmost spirit or soul, the soul or mind, also the internal feelings, the heart; अनकाकितल अनकाकितल *Ms.* 12. 13, *Bg.* 6. 47. —2 (in *pū.*) the inherent supreme spirit or soul (residing in the interior of man); अनकाकितल अनकाकितल *Ku.* 6. 21. —**अन** *comp.* a. rejoicing in oneself, finding pleasure in his soul or heart; अनकाकितल अनकाकितल अनकाकितल अनकाकितल *Bg.* 5. 24. —**अन** *comp.* an internal organ or sense. —**अन** *comp.* the heart, soul; the seat of thought and feeling, thinking faculty, mind, conscience; अनकाकितल अनकाकितल *S.* 1. 22. **अन** *comp.* a. inwardly crooked (*fig.* also). (—*अ*) a conch-shell. —**अन** *comp.* the inner corner. —**अन** *comp.* secret anger, inward wrath. —**अन** *comp.* a. useless, unnecessary, unavailing, अनकाकितल अनकाकितल *Sar. S.* —**अन** *comp.* &c. Des under अनकाकितल. —**अन** *comp.* a. bearing young, pregnant. —**अन** *comp.* *ind.* in mountains. —**अन** *comp.* the sphincter muscle. —**अन** *comp.* a. concealed inside; अनकाकितल with poison concealed in the heart. —**अन** *comp.* अनकाकितल, अनकाकितल the inner apartment of a house. —**अन** *comp.* अनकाकितल the open space before the house between the entrance-door and the house (= porch or court). —**अन** *comp.* a. pervading the body. —**अन** *comp.* the stomach. —**अन** *comp.* inflammation. —**अन** *comp.* a. burning inwardly. (—*अ*) internal

fever or heat S. 3. 12. -**अन्तर-द्वार** 1 inward heat. -2 inflammation. -**द्वारः** an intermediate region of the compass. -**द्वार** a private or secret door within the house. -**दि, दिव** &c. see s. v. -**द्वारः** -**द्वार** a screen of cloth held between two persons who are to be united until the actual time union arrives. -**द्वार** ind. in the interior of an inflected word. -**परिधान** the innermost garment. -**परा, पार** 1 insertion of a letter (in gram.). -2 a post fixed in the middle of the sacrificial ground (used in ritual works). -**पति, पतिव** a. 1 inserted. -2 included or comprised in; falling within. -**पुर** 1 inner apartments of a palace (set apart for women); female or women's apartments, harem; कन्यातःपुरे कश्चिद्विज्ञप्ति Pt. 1. -2 inmates of the female apartments, a queen or queens, the ladies taken collectively; विपुलपुत्रस्य राज्ञः S. 3. -**गुप्ता** gossip of the harem; कदाचिद्विज्ञप्तिगुप्ताः कथंयुः S. 2. -**गुप्त** women of the palace, inmates of the female apartments; -**वर, अवर** -**वर** -**वर** guardian or superintendent of the harem, chamberlain; -**वर** one belonging to the harem. -**वरिका** a chamberlain = -**वर**. -**वृत्तिः** f. 1 the internal nature or constitution of man. -2 the ministry or body of ministers of a king. -3 heart or soul. -**वृत्तियोग** sowing internal dissensions. -**वसिष्ठ** residence in the interior. -**वस्य** a. 1 with suppressed tears; अंतर्वाञ्छितमनुचरो एजराजस्य दृष्टी Me. 3. -2 with tears gushing up inside. -**वस्य, वस्य** see under अंतर् separately. -**वसिः** f. interior of the earth. -**वेद** discord, internal dissensions. -**भीम** a. subterranean. -**जनन** a. sad, distracted. -**जन्त** a. still-born. -**वामः** a suppression of the breath and voice. -**लीन** a. 1 latent, hidden, concealed inside; -**नस्य** गुप्ताः U. 3. 9 -2 inherent. -**वसः** = **वसु** q. v. -**वसिकः, वसिकः** a superintendent of the women's apartments. -**वसि** a pregnant woman. -**वस** -**वसन्** n. an undergarment -**वसि** a. very learned. -**वेगः** inward uneasiness or anxiety, inward fever. -**वेदि** -**वेदि** the tract of land between the rivers Ganga and Yamunā. -**वेदन्** n. the inner apartments, interior of a house. -**वेदिकः** a chamberlain. -**वसि** internal and spiritual part of man; the interior of the body. -**सिन्धु** N. of a river rising from the Vindhya mountain. -**सङ्ग** a. inwardly conscious. -**सङ्ग** a pregnant woman. -**सङ्ग** internal pain, sorrow, regret. -**सलिल** a. with water (flowing) underground; -**सलिल** सलिलः सलिलः R. 3. 9. -**सत्** a. full or strong inside powerful, strong; heavy or ponder-

ous; -**सत्** गुप्तं गुप्तिः सत्पतिः सत्पतिः Me. 20. (-**सत्**) internal treasure or store, inner store or contents. -**सत्** ind. into the midst of armies. -**सत्** (also written अन्तर) a term applied to the semivowels, as standing between vowels and consonants and being formed by a slight contact of the vocal organs. -**सत्** an elephant (in rut.). -**सत्** a secret or suppressed laugh. -**सत्** the interior of the heart.

**अंतर** a. 1 Being in the inside, interior, (opp. बाह्य). 2 Near, proximate. 3 Related, intimate, dear; अवन्तरं मम Bharata. 4 Similar (also अंतरतम) (of sounds and words); स्वा-**अंतरतमः** P. I. 1. 50. 5 Different from; other than (with abl.). 6 Exterior, situated outside, or to be worn outside. (In this sense it is declined optionally like सर्व in nom. pl. and abl and loc. sing.); so अंतरात् पुति, अन्तरि नदी. -**अ** 1 (a.) The interior, inside; नीचं अन्तरं Ratn. 1. 26. (b) A hole, an opening. 2 Soul, heart; mind; सत्तु गुप्तातरविदे मोक्षस्य V. 3. 3 The supreme Soul. 4 Interval, intermediate time or space; अन्तरात्तरा V. 4. 26; वृद्धजान्तरं R. 3. 54; अन्ते off. translated by between, betwixt; न द्वालयन् एतत् सन्तारं S. 6. 17. 5 Room, place, space in general; द्वालयन्तारमन्तरं Ku. 1. 40; रोषं मम कोपस्य नान्तरं सतुमर्हति Rām. do not give way to sorrow. अन्तरं अन्तरं Mk. 2 make way. 6 Access, entrance, admission, footing; लेखनं चतसि गोपदेशः R. 6. 66; लम्बातरा सावधेऽपि वेदे 16. 7. 7 Period (of time), term; मासतरं देवं Ak.; इति नीचं निरन्तरं R. 8. 56. 8 Opportunity, occasion, time; वाक्सा-**निद्रुषे** निद्रुषेति अन्तरात्वेदी भवति S. 7. 9 Difference (between two things), (with gen. or in comp.); त्वं मम च समुपलब्धकोरितारं M. 1; यन्तरं सर्ववैलक्षण्य-**योर्वन्तरं** वाक्सावन्तयोः Rām.; गुप्तातुमता किन्तरं R. 8. 90. 10 (Math.) Difference, remainder. 11 (a) Difference, another, other, changed, altered (manner, kind, way &c.). (Note that in this sense अन्तर always forms the latter part of a compound and its gender remains unaffected i. e. neuter, whatever be the gender of the noun forming the first part; कन्तातरं (अन्ता कन्ता), राजातरं (अन्तो राजा) गुप्तातरं (अन्तर्गुप्ता); in most cases it may be rendered by the English word 'another'); इदमन्तरात्तरात्तरा S. 8 changed condition. (b) Various, different (used in pl.). 12 Peculiarity, a (peculiar) sort, variety, or kind; वीक्षितेयः Trik.; नीचो तदन्तरं, *ibid.* 13 Weakness, weak or vulnerable point; a failing, defect, or defective point; नदीवेदे रिवि

Sabdat.; गुप्ता अन्तरात्तरं Ki. 2. 22. 14 Surety, guarantee, security. 15 Excellence, as in गुप्तात्तरात्तरात्तरात्तरा M. 1. 8 (this meaning may be deduced from 11). 16 A garment (परिवार). 17 Purpose, object, (Mañi. on R. 16. 82). 18 Representative, substitution. 19 Being without. -**अन्तर** a pregnant woman. -**अन्तर** a. knowing the interior, prudent, fore-seeing; यन्तराः विद्वे जातु विद्वेता न हन्ते Ki. 11. 24. -**विद्वे**, अन्तरा विद्वे intermediate region or quarter of the compass. -**द्व** (ह) द्वा the internal man, soul (the deity that resides in man, and witnesses all his deeds). -**द्व** one of a mixed origin or caste. -**द्व**, -**द्व** -**द्व** -**द्व** a. 1 Inward, internal, inherent. 2 Interposed, intervening.

**अन्तर** ind. 1 In the interior; internally, between or betwixt. 2 within (with gen.).

**अन्तरतम** a. Nearest, internal, most immediate, most intimate, or related like, analogous. -**अन्तर** A letter of the same class.

**अन्तरा** -**व** An impediment, obstacle, hindrance; स चैव त्वमन्तरा न्वादि श्रुतो विधिः R. 8. 45, 14. 65; अन्तर्ते वाक्सावन्तयोः गुप्तातरात्तरा अन्तरात्तरा तदन्तरात्तरा S. 14.

**अन्तरवति** Den. P. 1 To cause to intervene, divert, put off; अन्तर्तावन्तवति U. 6. 2 To oppose. 3 To remove (to a distance), push after

**अन्तरवन्त** -**अन्तरवन्त**.

**अन्तर** ind. 1 (Used adverbially)

(a) In the interior, inside, inwardly. (b) In the middle, between; विपुलपुत्रा-**तरात्तर** S. 2. R. 15. 20. (c) On the way, midway; विद्वेदे वा मातरा Mv. 7. 28. (d) In neighbourhood, near at hand; almost. (e) In the meantime. (f) At intervals, here and there; now and then, for some time, now-now (when repeated); अन्तरा विद्वेदन्त-**तरा** मातुसवन्ततरा गुप्तातरात्तरा गुप्तातरात्तरा K. 118. 2 (used as a preposition with acc.) (a) Between; अन्तरा वाक्सावन्तयोः कन्तः Mbh. (b) Without, except; न च अन्तरावन्ततरा वाक्सावन्तयोः स्वदेदि वेदेते Mu. 3. -**अन्तर** -**अन्तर** breast. -**अन्तरवन्त** -**अन्तरवन्त** the soul or embodied soul existing between the two stages of death and birth. -**विद्वे** see अन्तरविद्वे. -**वेदि** -**वेदि** f. 1 a veranda resting on columns, porch, portico. -2 a kind of wall R. 12. 93. -**वन्त** ind. between the l or s.

**अन्तरावन्त** -**अन्तरावन्त** q. v.

**अन्तरावन्त**, **अन्तरावन्त** 1 Intermediate space or region or time, interval; दक्षिणस्याः द्वावन्तवन्तं विद्वेदन्तं कश्चिन्तुं Sk.; अन्तरावन्तं in midway, in the middle or midst; in the interval; वाक्सावन्तः पक्षिणो-**वन्त** उ. 1. 31. 2 Interior, inside.

str. (pl.) 1 N. of a people and  
the country inhabited by them. 2

N. of a dynasty of kings. 3 A man of a mixed (low) caste.

अन्न 1 Food (in general). 2 Food as representing the lowest form in which the Supreme Soul is manifested. 3 Boiled rice. —सूर्यः The sun. —Comp. —अन्नं proper food; food in general. —आच्छादनं, —अन्नं food and clothing, the bare necessities of life. —कालः hour of dinner; meal-time. —विह्वलः = मल q. v. —बृहत् a large heap of boiled rice. —सौदाम्नी 1 a cupboard; granary. —2 Vishnu. —3 the sun. —वायिः dysentery, diarrhoea. —अन्नं food and water, bare subsistence. —दासः a servant who works for food only, one who becomes a servant or slave by getting food only. —देवता the deity supposed to preside over articles of food. —दुष्टः sin arising from the eating of prohibited food. —द्वेषः dislike of food, loss of appetite. —दूर्वा a form of Durgā (the goddess of plenty). —दत्तः —दत्तं the ceremony of giving a new-born child food to eat for the first time, one of the 16 Sam-skrādras performed between the 5th and 8th month (usually in the sixth, Ms. 2. 34) with preliminary oblations to fire (Mar. उद्गाथन). —अन्नम्, —आत्मन् m. Brahma as represented by food. —भुज् a. eating food, epithet of Śiva. —भक्ष् a. see below. —मल 1 excrement. —2 spirituous liquor. —रक्षा precautions as to eating food. —रसः essence of food, chyle. —वस्त्रं = आच्छादनं q. v. —व्यवहारः the law or custom relating to food, i. e. the custom of eating together or not with other persons. —दोषः leavings of food, offal. —संस्कारः consecration of food.

अन्नमय a. (री f.) Consisting or made of food; कोशः —वः the gross material body, the सूक्ष्मशरीर, which is sustained by food and which is the fifth or last vesture or wrapper of the soul; hence, also the material world, the coarsest or lowest form in which Brahma is considered as manifesting itself in the wordly existence. —अन्नं Plenty of food.

अन्य a. [ n. अन्यत् &c. ] 1 Another different, other ( भिन्न ); another, other ( generally ); स एव त्वन्यः सुखेन भवतीति विविचयेन भू. 2. 40. 2 Other than, different from, else than ( with abl. or as last member of comp. ); नास्ति जीविताव्यवहिततत्त्वमिह सर्वजंतुना K. 35. उरियतं दृष्टोऽन्यथ कथंकेनो न किंचिद् R. 12. 49 3 Strange, unusual, extraordinary; अन्या जगद्विषयं भवतः प्रवृत्तिः Bv 1. 69, अन्या वृत्त्येव स S. D. 4 Ordinary, any one. 5 Additional, new, more; अन्यच्च moreover, besides, and

again (used to connect sentences together); एक-अन्य the one the other; Ms. 78; see under एक also; अन्य-अन्य one-another अन्यमुक्ते अन्यविन्दते Mu. 5; अन्यमुक्तेन सत्यमन्यथाप्रतिपत्तिं Si. 2. 62; अन्य-अन्य-अन्य &c. one, another, third, fourth, &c. —Comp. —अन्नाहारण a. not common to others, peculiar. —अन्यत् a. born from another, ( —रः ) a step-mother's son, a half-brother. ( —या ) a half-sister. —अन्यत् a. married to another; another's wife. —अन्यत् 1 another field, —2 another or foreign territory. —3 another's wife. —अन्यत् a. 1 going to another. —2 adulterous, unchaste. —अन्यत् a. of a different family or lineage —अन्यत् a. having the mind fixed on something or some one else; see अन्वत्. —अन्यत् a. of a different origin. —अन्यत् a. another life or existence, regeneration, metempsychosis. —अन्यत् a. difficult to be borne by others. —अन्यत्, —अन्यत् a. addressed or referring to another deity ( as a Vedic Mantra ). —अन्यत् a. belonging to another family. —अन्यत् 1 another substance. —2 the sense of another word; अन्वत्ते बह्विदिः the Bahuvrīhi compound essentially depends on the sense of another word. —अन्यत् a. 1 devoted to another or something else. —2 expressing or referring to something else. —अन्यत्-अन्यत्-अन्यत् 'reared by another', epithet of the cuckoo which is supposed to be reared by the crow ( called अन्यत् ); अन्यत्पुत्रा प्रतिहृतान् Ku. 1. 45; कलमन्यत्ताह भाषितं R. 8. 59. —अन्यत् 1 a woman already promised or betrothed to another. —2 a remarried widow. —अन्यत्, —अन्यत्-अन्यत्; —अन्यत्; an adopted son ( born from other parents ), one who may be adopted as a son for want of legitimate issue. —अन्यत् m. a crow ( rearing another ). —अन्यत्, —अन्यत् a. 1 inattentive. —2 fickle, unsteady. —अन्यत्; a half-brother ( born of another mother ). —अन्यत् changed, altered. —अन्यत्-अन्यत् a. following the gender of another word ( i. e. the substantive ), an adjective. —अन्यत्; the cuckoo. —अन्यत्; intercourse with another; illicit intercourse. —अन्यत् a. c. mmon to many others. —अन्यत् another's wife, a woman not one's own. [ In Rhetoric she is considered as one of three chief female characters in a poetical composition, the other two being स्त्रीया and साक्षणी जी. अन्या may be either a dameel or another's wife. The 'dameel' is one not yet married, who is bashful and arrived at the age of puberty. As 'another's wife' she is fond of fe-

stivals and similar occasions of amusement, who is a disgrace to her family and utterly destitute of modesty, see S. D. 108-110 ]. —अन्यत् an adulterer.

अन्यत्-अन्यत्.

अन्यत्तम a. ( declined like a noun ) One of many, any one out of a large number.

अन्यत्तम a. ( declined like a pronoun ) One of two ( persons or things ), either of the two ( with gen. ); अन्तः परीक्षायत्तमज्जते M. 1. 2; अन्यत्तमत्वा ( loc. of 'त' ) either way, in both ways, optionally.

अन्यत्तम adv. On one of two sides.

अन्यत्तम adv. On either of two days, on one day or on another.

अन्यत्तम adv. 1 From another. 2 On one side; अन्यत्तम-अन्यत्तम दक्षतः-अन्यत्तम on the one side, on the other side; तपनमंडलदीपितमेकतः सततमैश्वर्यमन्यत्तमः Ki. 5. 2. 3 From another ground or motive.

अन्यत्तम adv. ( oft. = अन्यत्तम with a subst. or adj. force ) 1 Elsewhere, in another place. 2 On another occasion. 3 Except, without. 4 Otherwise, in the other case or sense.

अन्यत्तम ind. 1 Otherwise, in another way or manner, in a different manner; स्वभावि न तद्भावि भावि 'चेन तद्व्यथा H. 1; अन्यत्तम-अन्यत्तम in one way-in another ( different ) way; अन्यत्तम कृ to do otherwise, change or alter, undo, falsify; त्वया कदाचिदपि मम वचनं नाम्ना कृत Pt. 4. 2 Otherwise, or else, in the contrary case; यत्नं नास्ति क्व-मन्यत्तम वासंस्वपि तां न पश्येत् U. 3. 3 On the other hand. 4 Falseely, untruly; कि-मन्यत्तम मद्भिनी मया विज्ञापितम् V. 2. 5 Wrongly, erroneously, badly, as in अन्यत्तम ( सिद्ध q. v. below. —Comp. —अन्यत्तम-अन्यत्तम f. see अर्थापत्ति. क्वत्तम changing, altering. ( —रः ) adv. in a different manner, differently P. III. 4. 27. क्वत्तम f. erroneous conception of the spirit, wrong conception in general ( in phil. ) —अन्यत्तम alteration, change, difference. —अन्यत्तम a. speaking differently or falsely; ( in law ) a prevaricating witness. —अन्यत्तम a. 1 changed, altered. —2 affected, disturbed by strong emotions; Ms. 3. —अन्यत्तम a. proved or demonstrated wrongly; ( in Nyāya ) said of a cause ( कारण ) which is not the true one, but only refers to accidental and remote circumstances. —अन्यत्तम, —अन्यत्तम f. wrong demonstration; an unessential cause, an accidental or concomitant circumstance; Bhāṣṇa P. 16. —अन्यत्तम satire, irony; i. 2. 204.

अन्यत्तम ind. 1 At another time, on another occasion, in any other case; अन्यत्तम वचनं पुनः क्वा लजेव रोषितम् Si. 2







अन्वेष्टा, अन्वेष्टि, अन्वेष्ट a. Searching after, seeking for, inquiring &c.

अप f. (Declined in classical language only in pl.; अपः, अपः, अपि, अज्जप, अपो and अप, but in singular and pl. in Veda.) Water; ज्ञानि केव सुखमिति Ms. 2, 60. Water is generally considered to be the first of the 5 elements of creation, as in अप एव सप्तर्षी तान् बीजमवाहयत् Ms. 1, 8, S. 1, 1; but in Ms. 1, 78. it is said to have been created from ज्योतिम् or तेजस् after मयम्, आकाश, वायु and ज्योतिम् or अग्नि. —COMP. —अपः an aquatic animal —अपि 1 'lord of waters', N. of Varuna —2 the ocean. For other comp. see s. v.

अप ind. 1 (As a prefix to verbs it means) (a) Away from; अपयति, अपवति; (b) deterioration, अपकरोति does wrongly or badly; (c) opposition, negation, contradiction, अपकरोति, अपचिरोति; (d) exclusion, (वर्जन); अपवत्, अपवत् comp. 2 As first member of fat. or Bahuvrīhi comp. it has all the above senses; अपयान, अपयान् a bad or corrupt word; °अपि fearless; अपयानः discontent (opp. to अनुयान). In most cases अप may be translated by 'bad', 'inferior', 'corrupt', 'wrong' 'unworthy', &c. 3 As a separable preposition (with a noun in the abl.) (a) away from; यत्तत्सर्वलोकेभ्यो लंकाया वसतिमेवाह Bk. 8, 87; (b) without, on the outside of; अपरिः संसारः Sk.; (c) with the exception of, excepting; अप विगतैर्न्यो ब्रह्म देवः Sk. on the outside of, with the exception of. In these senses अप may form adverbial compounds also; विष्णु संसारः Sk. without Vishnu; 'विगतैर्न्यो ब्रह्म देवः excepting I', &c. अप also implies negation, contradiction &c.; °काम, °कर्म.

अपकरणम् 1 Acting improperly. 2 Doing wrong, injuring; illtreating, offending.

अपकर्तृ a. Injurious, offensive. —m. An enemy.

अपकर्तृ 1 Discharge, paying off (of a debt); दण्डदानकर्तृ च Ms. 8, 4. 2 An improper or unworthy act; any degrading or impure act. 3 Wickedness, violence, oppression.

अपकर्तृ 1 (a) Drawing off or down; diminution, reduction; loss, destruction; तेजोपकर्तृ: Ve. 1; deterioration. (b) dishonour, degradation; (opp उत्कर्ष in all senses). 2 Anticipation of a word occurring later on (in gram., poetry or 'vinu'msa' &c.).

अपकर्तृ a. Lessening, diminishing, detracting from; दोषास्तप (काम्यस्य) अपकर्तृकाः S. D. 1.

अपकर्तृ 1 Removing, drawing away or down, depriving (one) of;

extracting. 2 Lessening, detracting. 3 Superceding.

अपकारः 1 Harm, injury, hurt, offence, (opp उपकार); उपकारिणा लोकेन निष्ठापयन्ति । उपकारपकारे हि लब्धं लक्षण-मेतदाः Si 2, 37; अपकारोऽपकारादेव सृष्टः, &c. 2 Thinking ill of, desire to offend or hurt. 3 Wickedness, violence, oppression. 4 A mean or degraded action. —COMP. —अपि a. malevolent, malicious. —वि f, (-वी), —अव्युः abusive words, menacing or insulting speech.

अपकारक, अपारि a. Injuring, mischievous, harmful, injurious; Pt. 1, 95, Si. 2, 37. —अः, —री An evil-doer. अपकृति = अपकार q. v.; so also अपकृतिर Hurt, injury, disservice; fault, misdeed; paying or clearing off (debts).

अपकृत p. p. 1 Drawn or taken away, removed 2 Low, vile, mean (opp. उग्रह); न कश्चिद्वर्णनमपमपकृतोपि मज्जे S. 5, 10. —ह्र A crow.

अपकृतोपली News, information. अपक्तिः f. 1 Unripeness, immaturity. 2 Indigestion.

अपक्रमः 1 Going away, escape, retreat. 2 Gliding or passing away (of time). —a. 1 Without order. 2 Irregular, in wrong order.

अपक्रमण. —क्रामः Retreat, retiring, flight, escape &c.

अपक्रोशः Abuse, reviling.

अपक्ष a. 1 Without wings or the power of flight. 2 Not belonging to the same side or party. 3 Having no adherents of friends. 4 Opposed to, adverse. —COMP. —वतः impartiality. —वाति a. Impartial.

अपक्षयः Decline, decay, wane.

अपक्षेपः, अपक्षेप 1 Casting away or throwing down. 2 Throwing or putting down, one of the 5 kinds of कर्मन् in the Vaisesika phil., see कर्मन्.

अपमनः One who has attained his majority; see अमनः.

अपमनः, —मन 1 Going away or departure, separation; समागमाः समागमः H. 4, 65. 2 Falling off; removal, disappearance; वृत्तान्तमपमनान्तरं H. 3, 7. 3 Death; decease.

अपमतिः f. A bad fate.

अपमरः 1 Censure, reviling. 2 One who reviles or says what is disagreeable, reviler.

अपमज्जित a. Thunderless, (as a cloud).

अपमृणः A demerit, fault

अपमृणुर a. Deprived of its gateways (as a town).

अपम्वः A limb or member of the body, as a hand or foot (अपम्वोऽयम् P. III. 8, 81. अयं सरीसृपः स च न हर्षं केतु पाणिः पादोऽयम् Sk. and Kāśikā); but it is also used in the sense of

'the body'; लोकेऽपम्वमम्वः लोकेऽपम्वमम्वः सिद्ध Bk. 7, 81 (where the commentators take अपम्व to mean the body itself).

अपम्वः 1 Striking or cutting off, warding off, preventing. 2 Killing. 3 A violent death, any evil accident proving fatal.

अपम्वति a. Killing, murdering.

अपम्वः 1 Unable to cook, or one who does not cook for himself. 2 A bad cook, a term of abuse.

अपम्वः 1 Diminution, decrease, decay, decline, fall (fig. also.); कर्तृ-पम्वः Dk. 160. 2 Loss, failure, defect.

अपम्वरि A fault, wrong or wicked deed, misdeed; अतोऽपम्वरि ममपम्वरि-दमितो नीचः S. 5, 9.

अपम्वार 1 Departure; death; सिद्धो-पम्व कालकापम्वरि सिद्ध Dk. 12, 2. Want, absence. 3 A fault; offence, misdeed, improper conduct, crime; राजम्वार ते कश्चिद्वारः इति B. 15, 47. 4 Injurious or hurtful conduct, injury. 5 A defect or deficiency; मापम्वारम्व कश्चि-वत् S. 14, 32. 6 Unwholesome or improper regimen (अपम्व); कृतम्वारि-रीमाश्चिद्विद्विः । असाव्यः कृते कोपं वति काले गयो यथा ॥ S. 2, 84 (where अ also means hurt or injury).

अपम्वारि a. Offending, doing wrong; wicked, bad.

अपम्वितिः f. 1 Loss, decline, destruction. 2 Expense. 3 Atonement, compensation, expiation of sin. 4 Honouring, worshipping, showing reverence, worship; विद्विमापम्वितिः सिद्धा Si. 16, 9. (where it also means loss, destruction).

अपम्वन्त्र a. Without a parasol or umbrella.

अपम्वन्त्र a. 1 Shadowless. 2 Devoid of brightness, dim. —ः One that has no shadow, i. e. a god; cf. N. 14, 21; शिवं मज्जा निरुद्ध देवाद्याया नल्लक्षितं तथापि देवाः । इति चेत्तत्र तथा निरीतिः सा (काया) देवेषु न विद्मते ॥

अपम्वन्त्रः = अम्वन् 1 Cutting off or away 2 Loss 3 Interruption.

अपम्वः Defeat, overthrow.

अपम्वः A bad son who has turned out ill; one inferior to his parents in qualities; मातृपुत्रयो जातस्य पुत्रावपि विदुः समा । अतिजातोऽपि कलसस्तत्पुत्रोऽप्यभावाः ॥ Subhāsh.

अपम्वानं Denying, concealing.

अपम्वीकृतं A simple elementary substance not made of the five (पञ्च) gross elements; the five subtle elements.

अपम्वी 1 A screen or wall of cloth, particularly the screen or hands surrounding tent. 2 A curtain. —COMP. —अपम्वः (अपम्वः) to-sing aside the curtain; 'अपम्वः' (अपम्वः) 'with a (buried) loss of the curtain', frequently

occurring as a stage-direction and denoting precipitate entrance on the stage which arises from fear, hurry, agitation &c., as when a character tearing up the curtain suddenly enters without the usual introduction नतः प्रविशति &c.

अप्यु *a.* 1 Not clever or skillful; dull, awkward. 2 Ineloquent (as a speaker). 3 Sick.

अपठ *a.* Unable to read; not reading; a bad reader; cf. अपर.

अपठित *a.* 1 Not learned or wise, foolish, ignorant; विषयं मोक्षपदितानाम् Bh. 2, 7. 2 Wanting in skill, taste, appreciation &c.

अपण्य *a.* Not saleable; जीविकार्थं वाण्ये P. V. 3. 99.

अपत्यं 1 Fasting (in sickness). 2 Absence of satisfaction.

अपत्यानकः Spasmodic contraction with occasional convulsive fits.

अपति, तिक *a.* Without a master; without a husband, unmarried.

अपत्नीक *a.* Without a wife.

अपतीर्थ *A* bad Tirtha or place of pilgrimage.

अपत्य 1 Offspring, child, progeny, issue (of animals and men); offspring in general (male or female); sons or grandsons and other later generations of a Gotra; अपत्यं पीयूषं प्रति गोत्रं P. IV. 11. 62; अपत्येति नौवास्यमप्यवर्तते R. 1. 50. 2 A patronymic affix.—Comp. —काम *a.* desirous of progeny.—पुत्रः the vulva.—पुत्रपुत्रः a patronymic affix.—विक्रयिन् *m.* a seller of his children, a father who sells his girl for money to a bridegroom, —काक्ष. 1 a crab. —2 a serpent.

अपत्य *a.* Shameless, impudent. —वत् —पुत्रः Shame, bashfulness.

अपत्यविषय *a.* Bashful.

अपत्यरूप *p. p.* Afraid of, deterred from, अपत्यरूपः (slightly) afraid of waves.

अपथ *a.* Pathless, roadless. —वत्, (also अपथः) Not a way, absence of a way or road, a bad or wrong road (lit.); (fig.) a moral irregularity or deviation, bad or evil course; अपथं वदन्वयति हि भुवनेति रत्नोपनिषिताः R. 9. 74.—Comp. —गामिन् *a.* pursuing evil courses; heretical.

अपथ्य *a.* 1 Unfit, improper, inconsistent, obnoxious; अकार्यकार्यमपथ्यमप्यवयति Rām. 2 (In medicine) Unwholesome, unsalutary (as food, regimen &c.); संतापयति कथमपथ्यमुजं नेमणः H. 3. 117. 3 Bad, unlucky.—Comp. —कारिन् *a.* an offender.

अपद् *A* reptile. —इ 1 No place or abode. 2 A wrong or bad place or abode. 3 A word which is not a *pada* or an inflected

word. 4 Ether.—Comp. —अंतर *a.* adjoining, contiguous, very near. (—इ) proximity, contiguity.

अपद्विषयं *ind.* To the left side.

अपद्वम् *a.* Without self-restraint

अपद्वत् *a.* Far from ten.

अपद्वान्—द्वान् 1 Pure conduct, approved course of life. 2 A great or noble work, excellent work (perhaps for अपद्वान् q. v.). 3 A work well or completely done, an accomplished work.

अपद्वार्थः 1 Nothing, non-entity. 2 Not the meaning of words actually used in a sentence; अपद्वार्थी वाक्यार्थः सप्रवृत्ति K. P. 2.

अपद्विर्ध *ind.* Half a point between two regions of the compass, in an intermediate region.

अपद्वेषः 1 Statement, adducing (उपदेश); pointing out mentioning the name of; नैव म्यादो महाद्वेषः Dk. 60, द्वेषद्वेषान् प्रतिज्ञायः पुनर्वचनं निमित्तं Nyāya S. 2 A pretext, pretence, plea, excuse; केनापद्वेषेन उपपन्नं मत्तमः S. 2; क्षापद्वेषान्मुनिर्नोपेनो; R. 2. 8. 3 Statement of the reason, adducing a cause, the second (द्वि) of the five members of an Indian syllogism (according to the Vaiśeṣikas). 4 A butt, mark. 5 A place, quarter. 6 Refusal. 7 Fame, reputation. 8 Deceit.

अपद्वेषता *A* goblin, evil spirit.

अपद्वेष्य *A* bad thing.

अपद्वार *A* side-door or entrance, an entrance other than the proper door.

अपद्वम् *a.* Free from smoke.

अपद्वान् Evil thoughts, thinking ill of, cursing mentally.

अपद्वेषः Degradation, falling off or from, disgrace.—Comp. —जः, —जा a person of a mixed, degraded and impure caste: Ms. 10. 41, 46.

अपद्वेष *p. p.* 1 Reviled, cursed, accused, to be disclaimed 2 Pounded badly or imperfectly. 3 Abandoned. —स्तः A vile wretch, lost to all sense of right and virtue.

अपद्वयः 1 Taking away, removing; refuting (as an assertion). 2 A bad policy or conduct. 3 Injury, offence (अपद्वयः); नतः सपद्वयपनस्य सपद्वयः सपद्वयः Si 2. 14.

अपद्वयन 1 Taking away, removing; नानिभ्रमापनयति S. 5. 6. 2 Healing, curing. 3 Discharge or acquittal of a debt or obligation.

अपद्वय *a.* without a nose, अक्षिमेव-मुपय चकारापनसं मुखं Bk. 4. 31.

अपद्वयः *f.* —नोदः—नोदन् Removing, taking away, destroying, expiation, atonement (as of a sin); तापनामवमुने Ms. 11. 215.

अपवाहः *A* wrong or bad reading (in a text); mistake in reading; द्विवापवाहः अस्य जाताः.

अपवाह *a.* Deprived of the use of common vessels, of low caste.

अपवाहितः One who has lost his caste through some great sin or offence, and who is, therefore, not allowed by his relatives to eat or drink from a common vessel.

अपवान *A* bad drink.

अपवृत्त *a.* Having badly formed hips. —ती Badly formed hips

अपवृत्ता *A* female that has suffered a miscarriage.

अपवृत्तान *A* bribe.

अपवृत्त—भी *a.* Free from fear, fearless, undaunted; R. 3. 51.

अपवृत्ती The last asterism.

अपवृत्तं Reviling, defamation.

अपवृत्तः *a.* 1 Falling down or away, a fall; अपवृत्तिर्देवतं महतामप्यपवृत्तिः S. 4 v. 1. 2 A corrupted word, corruption; (hence) अपवृत्तं incorrect word whether formed against the rules of grammar or used in a sense not strictly Sanskrit; see अपवृत्त 3 A corrupt language, one of the lowest forms of the Prakṛita dialect used by cow-herds &c. (in kāvyas); (in Śāstras) any language other than Sanskrit; अपवृत्त-विशेषः कव्यमप्यपवृत्तं इति सूत्राः शास्त्रेषु संस्कृता-दप्यप्यपवृत्तविशेषः Kāv. 1.

अपवृत्तः (in astr.) Declination; the ecliptic.

अपवृत्तः What is swept away, dust, dirt.

अपवृत्तः Touching, grazing.

अपवृत्तः Disrespect, dishonour, disgrace; लभते इदं अपवृत्तमप्यपवृत्तं पदवृत्तम् Pt. 1. 63.

अपवृत्तः A by-path, side way; a bad way.

अपवृत्त *a.* 1 Having the face averted. 2 Ill-favoured, ill-looking.

अपवृत्त *a.* Headless; अपवृत्तः Ak.

अपवृत्तः 1 Wiping away, cleansing, purifying. 2 Shaving, paring.

अपवृत्तः 1 Sudden or untimely death, accidental death. 2 Any great danger, illness &c. from which a person, hopelessly given up for lost, recovers, quite contrary to expectation.

अपवृत्त *a.* 1 Unintelligible, obscure, as a word or speech. 2 Unbearable, not borne or liked; विहितं मया सद्वाक्यमपवृत्तमप्युक्तं चेत् यम् &c. Si. 15. 46.

अपवृत्त *a.* (इ) Infamy, disgrace, ill-repute; अपवृत्तः यस्मिन् किं वृत्तम् Bh. 2. 65.

अपवृत्तः Going away, retreat, flight.

अपवृत्त *a.* (treated as a pronoun in some senses) 1 Unrivalled, matchless; cf. अनुपम, अनुत्तर. 2 (अ) Another other (used as adj. or sub.). (ब)

अवलाभिका Excessive thirst or desire, or thirst in general; (अपलाभिका is sometimes used in the same sense, but regarded as an incorrect word).

अपहस्तित, -लायुक a. 1 Thirsty. 2 Free from thirst or desire; प्रलापिणे भविष्यति कदा श्वेतोऽपहस्तितः Mb.

अपहस्तित a. Without wind or air, sheltered from wind.—न A grove, a garden or park planted near a town.

अपहस्तितः—का 1 An inner apartment; the lying-in chamber. 2 An air-hole, aperture; तत्क्षेत्रमादपहस्तितम् Mu. 1.

अपहस्तित 1 Covering, screening. 2 A garment, cloth.

अपहस्तित 1 Completion, end, fulfilment or accomplishment of an action; अपहस्तितं तृतीया P. II. 3. 6; (क्रियाप-  
द-अपहस्तितं तृतीया) Ki. 1. 14 अपहस्तितं तृतीयेति  
अपहस्तितं पाणिनेरपि N. 17. 68; Ki. 16. 49.

2 An exception, special rule; अभिव्या-  
प्यपहस्तितमपहस्तितः Susr. 3 Absolution,  
final beatitude; अपहस्तितोदयार्थकोऽपहस्तितविष-  
ययोगोऽपि R. 8. 16. 4 A gift, donation.  
5 Abandonment. 6 Throwing, dis-  
charge (as of arrows).

अपहस्तित 1 Leaving, fulfilling (a promise); discharging (debt &c.). 2 A gift or donation. 3 Final beatitude.

अपहस्तितः 1 Taking away, removing. 2 (Math.) The (common) divisor which is applied to both or either of the quantities of an equation.

अपहस्तित 1 Removal, transferring from one place to another; स्थानं. 2 'Taking away, depriving one of; न  
प्राप्तादि द्विवचनान्न न च दायपदमेव Ma. 9. 79.

अपहस्तित 1 Censuring, reproach, blame. होकापवादो बलवान्मते मे. R. 14. 40; scoundal, evil report, देव्यामपि हि  
भेदेन मापवादो यतो जनः U. 1. 6. 2 An

exception (opp. उत्तम); अपहस्तितोऽपि  
वृत्त्यात्मनः को Ku. 2. 27; R. 15. 7. 3  
An order, command यतोऽपि पदादिना पदादि-  
निमित्तान्न (निमित्तयुक्ती नित्यतः) Ki. 14. 27. 4  
Refutation; (Vedānta phil.) refuta-  
tion as of a wrong imputation or  
belief. अज्ञानवैयर्थ्यं संप्रत्यय रज्जुमात्रवत्तु, अज्ञ-  
ानवैयर्थ्यं विवर्तनं अपहस्तितः वस्तुतत्त्वमात्रं गौरवः  
आचारः Tv. 8 Confidence. 6 Love,  
familiarity.

अपहस्तित, अपहस्तित a. 1 Blaming,  
censuring, defaming; स्वप्राप्त्यादिना मार-  
णं S. 2. 2 Opposing, setting aside,  
excluding.

अपहस्तित 1 Covering, concealment.  
2 Disappearance.

अपहस्तित p. p. Covered, concealed.  
—न, अपहस्तितके Concealed or secret  
manner.—न, अपहस्तितकेन, अपहस्तित ind.  
frequently occurring in dramas in  
the sense of 'apart' 'aside to another'  
(opp. वदतः); it is speaking in such  
a way that only the person addressed  
may hear it; ननुदेवप्राप्तितं रहस्यं तु यद्व्यस्य  
तदा न अपहस्तितं 1 निपातकर्मणोऽप्यपहस्तितं क-  
तं R. 1. 6.

अपहस्तित, -हस्त 1 Taking or carrying  
away, removal. 2 Deduction, subtra-  
ction (as of fractions).

अपहस्तित a. Unobstructed, uninter-  
rupted; R. 3. 38.

अपहस्तित p. p. 1 Cast or thrown off,  
dismissed, rejected, neglected, remo-  
ved; oft. used in the sense of 'freed  
from,' 'devoid of.' 2 Abject, mean-  
—हस्त, हस्तः A son that is abandoned

by the father or mother or by both,  
and adopted by a stranger; one of  
the 12 kinds of sons among Hindus;  
Ms. 9. 171; Y. 2. 132.

अपहस्तित Ignorance, spiritual ignor-  
ance, Māyā or illusion (अपहस्तित); तत्त्वस्य  
संविदिरिवापहस्तितः Ki. 16. 32.

अपहस्तित a. Having no lute, or hav-  
ing a bad lute. —न A bad lute.

अपहस्तित f. Fulfilment, accomplish-  
ment, completion

अपहस्तित f. Opening, uncovering.

अपहस्तित f. End.

अपहस्तित Piercing through (a pearl,  
ruby &c.) wrongly, or in the wrong  
direction.

अपहस्तित Extravagant expenditure,  
prodigality.

अपहस्तित A bad omen.

अपहस्तित a. Fearless. —न ado. Fear-  
lessly.

अपहस्तित = अपहस्त q. v.

अपहस्तित 1 A bad or ungramma-  
tical word, a corrupted word (in  
form or meaning); न एव शक्तिरित्यत्रमा-  
दात्तसमादिभिः । अन्यथोच्चारिताः शब्दा अपहस्तित-  
स्तीरिताः ॥ अपहस्तितं मां Subhāsh. 2  
Vulgar speech. 3 Ungrammatical  
language. 4 A reproachful word,  
offensive expression, censure.

अपहस्तित-शीर्ष-वन् a. Headless.

अपहस्तित a. Without sorrow.—m.  
The soul.

अपहस्तित a. Without sorrow or  
grief. —कः The *Asoka* tree.

अपहस्तित a. 1 Having no other in  
the rear, last (used much in the  
same sense as पश्चिम, cf. उत्तम and अनु-  
त्तम, उत्तर and अनुत्तर); अयमपहस्तितस्ते रामस्य  
हस्तस्य शत्रुहृत्तराशः U. 1; यदीदृ मरुतज्जे  
नमानवापहस्तितं प्रणयन Ve. 6. 2 Not last,  
first, foremost. 3 Extreme; अपहस्तित-  
मिमा कष्टमापदं वानवसहं Rām.

अपहस्तित A bolster, pillow.

अपहस्तित a. Deprived of beauty; Si.  
11. 64.

अपहस्तित = अपहस्त q. v.

अपहस्तित The point of the goad of an  
elephant.

अपहस्तित a. 1 Contrary, opposite. 2  
Unfavourable, adverse. 3 Left.—हु  
ado. 1 Contrary. 2 False. 3 Fa-  
ultlessly. 4 Well, properly.

अपहस्तित a. Contrary, opposite.

अपहस्तित 1 An outcast, a low man;  
usually at the end of comp. in the  
sense of 'vile,' 'wretched,' 'accursed':  
कापालिकः Māl. 5; देहे हविषापहस्तितः Ve. 3.

2 N. for the children of six degrad-  
ing connections, i. e. of men of the  
first three castes with women of the  
castes inferior to their own; विप्रस्य विप्र-  
वर्णं तु नृपतेर्वर्णयोः । वैश्यस्य वर्णे वैकस्मिन् बडे-  
तेऽपहस्तितः सूताः ॥ Ms. 10. 10.

अपहस्तित 1 Departure, retreat. 2 A  
proper excuse or apology, valid  
reason.

अपहस्तित Going away, retreating,  
escape.

अपहस्तित 1 Leaving, abandonment.  
2 A gift or donation. 3 Final be-  
atitude.

अपहस्तित, -पहस्तः A secret agent or  
emissary, spy; संप्रसर्जजानार यथाकालं  
स्वपक्षि R. 17. 51, 14. 31.

अपहस्तित Going back, retreating;  
observing as a spy.

अपहस्तित, -सप्तक a. 1 Not left, right;  
अपहस्तित हस्तेन Ms. 3. 214. 2. Contrary,  
opposite. —न ind. To the right,  
making the sacred thread hang down  
towards the left part of the body  
over the right shoulder (opp. सप्त  
when it hangs over the left); 'सप्त कृ to  
go round one so as to keep the right  
side towards him; to make the sacred  
thread hang over the right shoulder.

अपहस्तित a. Wearing the sacred  
thread over the right shoulder.

अपहस्तित 1 Going out, retreating.  
2 An outlet, egress.

अपहस्तित-पा Removing to a distance,  
driving, expelling; किमर्थमपहस्तितं क्रियते  
Mu. 4; making room (cf. Mar. बाजू,  
बाजू).

अपहस्तित A wrong or erroneous  
conclusion.

अपहस्तित f. going away or forth.

अपहस्तित 1 Any part of a carriage  
except the wheel (—र also) 2 Excre-  
ment. 3 Vulva. 4 Anus.

अपहस्तित 1 Bathing, as after  
mourning or upon the death of a  
relative. 2 Impure bathing, bathing  
in water in which a person has pre-  
viously washed himself.

अपहस्तित a. Devoid of spies. शत्रुविज-  
यो मानं राजयोगिनस्तस्मा Si. 2. 112.

अपहस्तित a. Insensible.

अपहस्तित, -स्तुति f. 1 Forgetfulness,  
2 Epilepsy, falling sickness.

अपहस्तित a. Epileptic.

अपहस्तित a. Forgetful.

अपहस्तित a. (At the end of comp.)  
Warding or keeping off, removing,  
destroying; नष्टि यदि जीवितापहस्तित R. 8. 46.

अपहस्तित f. Removing, destroying.

अपहस्तित Warding off, repelling.

अपहस्तित 1 Taking or carrying away,  
removing. 2 Stealing.

अपहस्तित, -हासः Silly or careless  
laughter, often laughter with tearful  
eyes (नानाममहासितं).

अपहस्तित p. p. Thrown away dis-

carded, given up; 'सकलसंजीवनं त्वमि वि-  
पत्तिरिति मे हृदयं K. 233, 202.

अपहानिः *f.* 1 Leaving, abandon-  
ment. 2 Ceasing, vanishing. 3 Excep-  
tion, exclusion.

अपहारः 1 Taking or carrying away,  
stealing, destroying; निद्रापहार, विष° 2  
Concealing, dissembling; कथमात्मनिपहारं  
करोमि S. 1 how shall I dissemble my-  
self, conceal my real name and cha-  
racter.

अपहृत् 1 Concealment, hiding, con-  
cealment of one's knowledge, feel-  
ings &c. 2 Denial or disowning of  
the truth, dissimulation; 'रे ज्ञा P. I.  
8. 44. 3 Love, affection.

अपहृतिः *f.* 1 Concealment of know-  
ledge, denial. 2 (In rhet.) A figure  
of speech, in which the real charac-  
ter of the thing in question is denied  
and that of another (alien or ima-  
ginary) object is ascribed to, or  
superimposed upon, it, e. g. नेदं नमो-  
मंडलमधुराशिरिक्तनाभं तारा नवकेतव्यम् 11 see also  
K. P. 10 and S. D. 683-84.

अपह्रासः Reduction, diminution.

अपाक् *ind.* See अपाच्.

अपाकः 1 Indigestion (of food &c.).  
2 Immaturity.

अपाकरणं 1 Driving away, removal.  
2 Rejection, refutation. 3 Payment,  
liquidation.

अपाकर्षणं *n.* (अपे) Payment, liqui-  
dation.

अपाकृतिः *f.* 1 Rejection, removal  
&c. 2 Emotion resulting from anger,  
fear &c.; Ki. 1. 27.

अपाक्ष *a.* 1 Present, perceptible. 2  
Eyeless; having bad eyes.

अपाक्ष-पाक्षय-पाक्षय *n.* 'Not in  
the same row or in line'; especially  
one who is not allowed by his custo-  
mers to sit in the same row with them  
at meals, an outcast.

अपाङ्गः-अपाङ्गः *a.* 1 The outer corner  
or angle of the eye; चलापाङ्गं दृष्टि S. 1.  
24. 2 A sectarian mark on the fore-  
head. 3 Cupid, the god of love.  
-Comp. -दर्शनं, -दृष्टिः *f.*, -विलोकितं.  
-वीक्षणं &c. a side-glance; side-long  
look, wink. -देखः the corner itself.  
-देख *a.* (said of a lady) having eyes  
with beautiful (or long) outer cor-  
ners; यदियं पुनरप्यपामनेना पवित्रतायंमुखी मया  
च दृष्टा V. 1. 17. (a better interpreta-  
tion would, however, be 'with the  
eyes turned towards the corner').

अपाच्, -अपाच् 1 Going or situated  
backwards, behind. 2 Not open or  
clear. 3 Western. 4 Southern. —  
*ind.* 1 Behind, backwards. 2 West-  
ward or southward.

अपाची The south or west, 'द्वेतरा' the  
north.

अपाचीन *a.* 1 Situated backwards  
or behind, turned backwards. 2 Not

visible, imperceptible; Rv. 7. 6. 4.

3 Southern. 4 Western. 5 Opposite.

अपाच्च *a.* western or southern.

अपाणिनीय *a.* 1 Not taught by  
Pāṇini in his works (as a rule &c.).

2 One who does not (properly) stu-  
dy Pāṇini's grammar; i. e., a super-  
ficial scholar, smatterer of Sanskrit.

अपात्रं 1 A worthless vessel or uten-  
sil. 2 (fig.) An unworthy or unde-  
serving person, unfit receptacle or  
recipient. 3 One unfit or disqualified  
to receive gifts, -Comp. -कृत्वा, अपा-  
त्रीकरणं doing degrading or unworthy  
acts; disqualification, see Ms. 11. 70.

-दायिन् *a.* giving to unworthy persons  
-भूत् *a.* supporting the unworthy or  
worthless; श्रवणापात्रभूजवति राजा Pt. 1.

अपादानं 1 Taking away, removal,  
ablation. 2 (In gram.) The sense of  
the ablative case; ध्रुवपादेऽपादानं P. 1.  
4. 24.

अपारब्ध *m.* A bad way.

अपाना Breathing out, respiration,  
one of the five lifewinds in the body  
which goes downwards and out at  
the anus. —नः —नं The anus. —Comp.  
-द्वारं the anus. -पवनः, -वायुः the life-  
wind called अपान.

अपातत *a.* Free from falsehood;  
true.

अपाप-विन् *a.* 1 Sinless, pure, vir-  
tuous.

अपां *gen. pl.* of अप् water; first  
member of some compounds:—-उदो-  
तिस् *n.* lightning. -नपात् an epithet  
of fire and Savitri. —नाथ, -पतिः 1

the ocean. —2 N. Varuna. निधिः 1  
the ocean. —2 N. of Vishnu. —पापस्  
*n.* food. —विलं fire. —संनिः the ocean.

अपामार्गः N. of a plant (Mar.  
आषाढा).

अपामार्जनं Cleansing, purifying,  
removing (diseases, evils &c.).

अपायः 1 Going away, departure.  
2 Separation; प्रथमपायेऽपानं P. 1. 4. 24;

यत्नं जानं विपाययं कद्रु इहवीकिलं Bk. 6. 75.

3 Disappearance, vanishing, absence.

4 Destruction, loss, annihilation; क-  
णाश्वत्थिनश्चद्वयं R. 8. 42. 5. An evil,  
misfortune, calamity, danger (oft.  
opp. उपाय) कथः संविहितापायः H. 4. 66.

6. Loss, injury.

अपार *a.* 1 Shoreless. 2 Boundless,  
unlimited. 3 Inexhaustible, immense.

4 Out of reach. 5 Difficult to be cross-  
ed; difficult to be surmounted or  
overcome. —रं The opposite bank of  
a river.

अपाणं *a.* 1 Distant, remote. 2  
Near.

अपार्थ, अपार्थक *a.* 1 Useless, un-  
profitable, worthless. 2 Meaningless,  
senseless. —र्थ Senseless or incoher-  
ent talk or argument (regarded as  
one of the faults of composition in

rhetoric); cf. also Kāv. 8. 28; बहु-  
वर्धमानं बहुवर्धमानिभ्योः 1.

अपावरणं, अपावृत्तिः *f.* 1 Opening. 2  
Covering, enclosing, surrounding. 3  
Concealing, hiding.

अपावर्तनं, -वृत्तिः *f.* 1 Turning away  
or from, retreating, repulse. 2  
Revolution.

अपावृत्त *a.* Without support or re-  
fuge, helpless. —रः 1 Refuge, re-  
course, that to which recourse is had  
for refuge. 2 As awning or canopy  
spread over a court-yard. 3 Head.

अपावर्तनः A quiver.

अपासनं 1 Throwing away, discard-  
ing. 2 Quitting. 3 Killing.

अपासरणं Departure, retreat, remo-  
val; see अपसरण.

अपाह *a.* Lifeless, 'dead.

अपि *ind.* (Sometimes with the *अ*  
dropped according to the opinion of  
Bhāguri; वधि भागुरिद्विषयवाच्योरुपरिषयोः;  
विधा, विधान &c.) 1 (Used with roots  
and nouns in the sense of) Placing  
near or over, taking towards; reach-  
ing or going up to, proximity, near-  
ness &c. 2 (As a separable adverb  
or conjunction) And, also, too,  
moreover, besides, in addition अस्मि न  
सोदरस्तेहोच्येनेतु S. 1; on one's part, in  
one's turn; सिध्युर्गम्येति राजद्रुपाः पाविताः  
Pt. 1; अपिअपि or अपिच as well as, and  
also; अपि स्तुति, अपि सिच Bk. न नापि नैव,  
न वापि, नापि वा, न वापि neither-nor. 3  
It is often used to express emphasis  
in the sense of 'too', 'even', 'very';  
अथापि still even now इदानीमपि even  
now; यद्यपि though, although, even if;  
तथापि still, nevertheless; sometimes  
यद्यपि is understood तथापि only being  
used; as in Ki. 1. 28. 4 Though (oft.  
translatable by 'even', 'even if');  
सर्वसिद्धयुद्धिद्वं होवन्तेनापि त्वं S. 1. 20  
though overspread &c.; इयमधिकमनोज्ञाय-  
ल्लेखेनापि तन्त्रं *ibid.* though in her bark  
dress. 5 Used at the beginning of  
sentences अपि introduced as a question;  
अपि सकिहेनोऽत्र कुलपतिः S. 1; अपि क्रियाय-  
सुलभं समिच्छुः...अपि स्वशय्या तपति प्रवर्तते  
Ku. 5. 33, 34, 35. 6 Hope, expecta-  
tion (usually with the potential  
mood); कृतं रामसदृशं कर्म। अपि जीवितं  
ब्रह्मणश्चः U. 2 I hope the Brāhmana  
boy comes to life. Note—In this  
sense अपि is frequently used with काम  
and has the sense of (a) 'is it likely',  
'may it be'; (b) 'perhaps', 'in all prob-  
ability'; or (c) 'would that', 'I wish  
or hope that'; अपि नाम कृत्यतेतिरससर्ग-  
सप्तमवा स्यात् S. 1; S. 7; तदपि नाम मना-  
वर्तनीतिरिति रतिरसमन्त्राणामोर Mā. 1 perhaps,  
in all probability; अपिनासाहं पुरुषा भवेयं  
V. 2 I wish I were P. 7A fixed to in-  
terrogative words अपि makes the  
sense indefinite, 'any', 'some'; क्वापि  
some one; किमपि something; कुत्रापि



somewhere. It may often be translated by 'unknown', 'indescribable', 'inexpressible'; अभिधीति इत्यर्थः कोपि हेतुः U. 6. 12. 8 After words expressing number अभि has the sense of 'totality', 'all'; चतुर्धनं चतुर्धा of all the 4 castes. 9 It sometimes expresses 'doubt' or 'uncertainty', 'fear' (शंका); अभि चोरो भवेत् G. M. there is perhaps a thief. 10 (With pot. mood) It has the sense of सम्भावना 'possibility', 'supposition'; अभि सुवा-द्विषं. 11 Contempt, censure; अभि जायते जायते जायते गतिमेतत् Sk. shame to, or lie upon, you &c.; निजाम्ने वेदवत्तमि हिचेत्काङ्क्षुः. 12: It is also used with the Imperative mood to mark 'indifference on the part of the speaker', where he permits another to do as he likes; अभि सुहि Sk. you may praise (if you like); अभि सुहि सेवयस्वस्वयम् नरायण Bk. 8. 92. 13 अभि is sometimes used as a particle of exclamation. 14 Rarely in the sense of 'therefore', 'hence' (अत एव). 15 Used as a separable preposition with gen. it is said to express the sense of a word understood; the example usually given is सर्पिर्वापि स्यात् where some word like विदुर्वापि 'a drop', 'a little' &c. has to be understood, there may perhaps be a drop of ghee.

अभिधीर्ण a. 1 Praised, celebrated. 2 Told, described.

अभिधित a. 1 Not muddy, clear, free from sediment. 2 Deep.

अभिधुक् a. 1 Fatherless. 2 Not ancestral or paternal, not inherited; (अपेक्ष also in this sense).

अभिधुक् a. Not ancestral

अभिधान-विधान 1 Covering, concealing. 2 A cover, lid, covering (fig. also).

अभिधिः f. Concealment.

अभिधत्त a. Sharing in the same religious acts or other works; connected by blood.

अभिहित-विहित p. p. 1 Shut, closed, covered, concealed (fig. also); बाष्पा-पिहित covered, with tears. 2 Not concealed, plain, clear; अर्थो विरामपिहितः पिहितः किञ्चित् तत्त्वं चकारिणः अतद्वद्वत्तमः Subhāsh.

अपीतिः f. 1 Entering into, approaching. 2 Dissolution, destruction, loss. 3 Destruction of the world (प्रलय); अपीतो महत् प्रसङ्गवत्समजं Br. Sutra.

अपीनसः Dryness of the nose, cold (in the head).

अपेक्ष f. A woman without a husband; नापेक्षसीति मे स्मृतिः Bk. 5. 70.

अपुत्रः Not a son. —a., —पुत्रक a. (पुत्रिका f.) Having no son or heir.

अपुत्रिका The daughter of a sonless

father, who herself has no male child; one who is not appointed by her father to beget male issue for him on failure of a son; cf. अहता.

अपुनर् ind. Not again, once for all, for ever. —Comp. —अपुनर a. not returning; dead. —आपुनर not taking back or again. —आपुनरिः f. 'non-return', final beatitude. —आपुनर a. irrecoverable. —अपुनः 1 not being born again (of diseases also). —2 final beatitude.

अपुनः a. 1 Not nourished or fed, lean, not fat. 2 Not loud or violent, soft, low (as sound). 3 (In Rhet.) Not feeding or assisting (the meaning), irrelevant (अपुनःप्रकारान्), regarded as one of the arthadoshas (faults of the sense or meaning); as in the instance given under S. D. 576 विलोप्य वितते व्योम्नि विधुं पुंश्च रूपं विदे, the adjective वितत 'expanded', as applied to the sky, does not in any way help the cessation of anger, and is, therefore, irrelevant.

अपुनः A small round cake of flour, meal &c. (Mar. वडा, चागा, अनरसा &c.), thicker than ordinary cakes and mixed with sugar and spices.

अपुनीच, अपुन्य a. Belonging to, intended for, अपुन.—च Flour, meal.

अपुनरी The silk-cotton tree (शास्वली) (Mar. तापरी).

अपूर्ण a. Not full or completed, incomplete, imperfect; अपूर्णमेकं शतं कृत्वा R. 3 88; अपूर्णं एव पंचरात्रं दाहयस्व M. 3.

अपूर्व a. 1 Not preceded, not having existed before, quite new; ई नाटक S. 1. 2. Strange, extraordinary, wonderful; अपूर्वो वृत्तं वाङ्मयः कामिन्याः सनममहः । पूर्वा दृष्टीनां हि लिङ्गस्तु शीतलः ॥ S. Til. 17; singular, unexampled, unprecedented; अपूर्वकर्मचालमपि सुखं विभुं न U. 1. 46 committing an unparalleled atrocity. 3 Unknown. 4 Not first. —ई 1 The remote consequence of an act (as the acquisition of heaven which is the result of good deeds). 2 Virtue and vice as the eventual cause of future happiness or misery. —ईः The supreme soul. —Comp. —अपुनरिः f. one who has had no husband before, a virgin. —अपुनरिः an authoritative direction or injunction which is quite new.

अपुनर ind. Not separately, together with, collectively.

अपेक्षा-संक्षेप 1 Expectation, hope, desire. 2 Need, requirement, necessity; oft. in comp.; सुखिनामस्य वाग्विरेपि सुखं स्थितः S. 7. 15 awaiting kindling. 3 Consideration, reference, regard, with the obj. in loc. case; more usually in comp.; the instr. and sometimes loc. of this word (अपेक्षया, अपेक्षया) fre-

quently occur in comp. meaning 'with reference to', 'out of regard for', 'for the sake of'; नियमोपेक्षया R. 1. 94 यथन-सुहृतापेक्षया Ms. 17; अत्र व्ययं गुणीभूतं तदपेक्षया वाच्यस्यैव चमत्कारिकत्वात् K. P. 1 as compared with it. 4 Connection, relation. 5 Care, attention, heed; देशापेक्षास्तथा ययं यातावाप्यपेक्षं Bk. 7. 49. 6 Respect, deference. 7 (In gram.)=आकांक्षा q. v.

अपेक्ष, -क्षित, -क्षणीय pot. p. To be desired, wanted, hoped for, expected, considered &c.; desirable.

अपेक्षित p. p. Looked for, expected; wanted, required; considered &c. —तं Desire, wish; regard, reference.

अपेक्ष p. p. 1 Gone away, disappeared; अपेक्षयुक्ताभिनिवेशोक्तः Si. 3. 1. 2 Departing or deviating from, contrary (with abl.); अर्थादपेक्ष अर्थ Sk. 3 Free from, deprived of (with abl. or in comp.); हस्तपेक्षः Sk.; उद्वहद्वन्द्वं ताम्रव्याघ्रतः R. 7. 70. faultless.

अपेक्षि (Imper. 2nd sing.) Used as the first member of some compounds (belonging to the class मयूर-मंसकादि); अपेक्ष, द्वितीया, स्वागता &c. where it has the sense of 'excluding', 'expelling', 'refusing admission to'; e. g. बाणिजाः a ceremony where merchants are excluded; so द्वितीया &c.

अपीनः a. 1 Having a limb too many or too few (redundant or deficient) 2 Not under 16 years of age; Ms. 8. 148. 3 A child or infant. 4 Very timid 5 Wrinkled.

अपीत a. Removed from (with abl.); कल्याणपादः=कल्याणपादाः अपीतः; see वृत् with अपि.

अपीतः 1 Removing, driving away, healing &c. 2 Removal of doubt by the exercise of the reasoning faculty. 3 Reasoning, arguing. 4 Negative reasoning (opp. ऊह) (अपराधनिरासार्थं कृतो विपरीतस्तर्कः), स्वयम्भाषोद्घातमर्थः Mbh.; उपासोहमिं सरोजनयना वाग्विधेयतः Bv. 2. 74; hence उपासोह=complete discussion of a question. 5 Excluding all things not coming under the category in point; तद्वाप्योहो वा शब्दाः (where Mahesvara paraphrases अपीत by अतद्व्या-हृति i. e. तद्विषयताम्)

अपीतः 1 Removal &c.=अपेक्ष above. 2 Reasoning faculty; मय. स्मृतिज्ञानमपा-हनं च Bg. 15. 15.

अपीत, अपीतनीय pot. p. To be removed, taken away, expiated (as sin); to be established by reason.

अपीत-पौनःपुन्य a. 1 Unmanly, cowardly, timid. 2 Superhuman, not of the authorship of man, of divine origin; अपीतपुन्यं पौनःपुन्यं; अपीतपुन्यमितिः स्वर्ग-विदुरित्वाख्यायते Mā. 9 not set up by (the hand of) man. —च, -वेष्ट 1 Co-wardice. 2 Superhuman power.

अतोर्ध्वानि, -वत् m. N. of a sacrifice and of a verse of the Sāma Veda





tion of which is conveyed by stating the cause; (b) when viewed as a cause by stating the effect; (c) when viewed as a general assertion by stating a particular instance; (d) when viewed as a particular instance by stating a general assertion; and (e) when viewed as similar by stating what is similar to it, see K. P. 10; and S. D. 706 for examples.

अनहत *a.* 1 Unhurt. 2 Waste, unploughed. 3 New and unbleached (as cloth).

अनाकारणिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Not belonging to the subject-matter; अकारणिकस्याभिधानेन प्राकरणिकस्यापेक्षोऽस्तुतजज्ञा K. P. 10.

अनाकुल *a.* 1 Not vulgar. 2 Not original. 3 Not ordinary, extraordinary. 4 Special.

अनान्द *a.* Secondary, subordinate; inferior.

अनाप्त *a.* 1 Not obtained or got; अप्राप्तोक्तु या प्राप्तिः तेन संयोग इति; Bhashā P. 2 Not arrived or come. 3 Not authorised or following, as a rule. 4 Not come to or reached.—*Comp.*—अवसर.—काल *a.* inopportune, ill-timed, unseasonable: न वचनं ब्रह्मस्तिरपि वचनं । लभते ब्रह्मचर्यानुमनमानं च पुष्कलं Pt. 1. 63.—यौवन *a.* not arrived at puberty.—वयस्यद्वार, वयस्य *a.* (in law) under age, not old enough to engage in public business on one's own responsibility, a minor (a boy before he reaches his 16th year); अग्रतयस्यद्वारोऽपी यावत् सोढश-वर्षिणः Dakṣha.

अप्राप्तिः *f.* 1 Non-acquisition; तदप्राप्तिमशङ्कः स्वविलीनाशेषपातका K. P. 4. 2 Not being proved or established by a rule before; विप्रत्यक्षतया न विमः पाक्षिके मति Mim. 3 Not taking place or occurring.

अप्रामाणिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Unauthoritative, unwarranted; इदं वचनमप्रामाणिक. 2 Untrustworthy, unreliable.

अप्रीय *a.* 1 Disliked, disagreeable, offensive; अप्रीयस्य च पश्यस्य वक्ता भोता च दुर्गमः Rām.; Ms. 4. 138. 2 Unkind, unfriendly.—*व.* A foe, an enemy.—*व.* An unfriendly or offensive act; पाणि-पश्यस्य सार्धं श्री नाचोत्किचिदपि Ms. 5. 156.—*Comp.*—कर, कारिय, कारक *a.* unfriendly, ill-disposed.—वद, (व) वादिन् *a.* speaking unkind or harsh words; वचनोपपन्नवद Y. 1. 73; माता यस्य गृहे नास्ति मार्गो वापिपयादिनी Chān. 44.

अप्रीतिः *f.* 1 Dislike, aversion. 2 Enmity.

अप्रीह *a.* 1 Not arrogant. 2 Timid, gentle, not bold. 3 Not full-grown.—*दा* 1 An unmarried girl. 2 A girl very recently married and not arrived at puberty or womanhood.

अपुन *a.* Not protracted (as a vowel).

अपुनः *f.* (—रा—रा) (for etym. of. Rām. अपुन विपद्यमदिव रणसमा-द्वयः; उपेतुर्ननुजमह तस्मादपुनोऽपुनः) A class of female divinities or celestial damsels who reside in the sky and are regarded as the wives of the Gandharvas. They are very fond of bathing, can change their shapes, and are endowed with superhuman power (शक्त्या). They are called स्वर्गद्वारा, and are usually described as the servants of Indra. Bāna mentions 14 different families of these nymphs (see K. 136). The word is usually said to be in pl. (स्त्रिया बहुवचनः); but the singular, as also the form अपुनः, sometimes occur; विमयिष्वकानि मेनका वान अपुनः प्रेषिता S. 1; एकापुनः &c. R. 7. 53.—*Comp.*—सीर्य N. of a sacred pool in which the Apsarasas bathe; probably it is the name of a place; see S. 6.—*वति* lord of the Apsarasas, epithet of Indra.

अफल *a.* 1 Unfruitful, fruitless, barren (lit. & fig.); का ओषधयः, लं कार्य &c. 2 Unproductive, useless, vain; यथा वडोऽफलः छिद्रं यथा गीर्णं चि चकला । यथा यदोऽफलं दानं तथा विप्रोऽनुचोऽफलः Ms. 2-18. 3 Deprived of virility, emasculated; अफलोऽहं कृतस्तेन कोपात्सा च निराकृता Rām.—*Comp.*—आकांक्षिन्, अपेक्ष *a.* one who desires no reward (for his labours), disinterested; अफला-कांक्षिभिर्यज्ञः क्रियते ब्रह्मवादिभिः Mb.

अफेन *a.* Frothless, without scum or foam.—*न* Opium.

अवच्छिन्न *a.* 1 At liberty, not bound or restrained. 2 Unmeaning, nonsensical, absurd, contradictory; *e. g.* यावज्जीवमहं गीनी ब्रह्मचारी च मे पिता । माता तु मम वंश्यासीदुपब्रह्म वितामहः ॥ (contradictory); जटायुः कलशपादकाया द्वारि स्थितो गायति मेघलानि Rāyamukuta on Ak.—*Comp.*—दुष्ट *a.* foul-mouthed, abusive, scurrilous.

अवच्छिन्न, चाप्य *a.* Friendless, lonely. अवल *a.* 1 Weak, feeble. 2 Unprotected.—*ला* A woman (as belonging to the weaker sex); दूते हि ते कविबरा विपरीतबोधा ये नियमादुपबला इति काशिकीवाच । याभिर्बिलोलतारकच्छिष्टाः शकादयोपि विजिता-स्त्वबलाः कथं ताः Bh. 1. 11; जनः a woman.—*लं* Weakness, want of strength; see बलबल also.

अवाध *a.* 1 Unrestrained, unobstructed. 2 Free from pain.—*व* 1 Non-obstruction. 2 Non-refutation.

अवतल *a.* 1 Not childish, youthful. 2 Not young, full (as the moon).

अवाह्य *a.* 1 Not exterior, internal. 2 (fig.) Familiar or conversant with.

अविषयः The submarine fire (that feeds on the waters of the ocean); अविषयं वह्निमसौ विप्रति R. 13. 4.

अवुज *a.* Foolish, unwise; अपवाद-मात्रमुद्धारा Sān. 8.

अवुजि *f.* 1 Want of understanding. 2 Ignorance, stupidity.—*Comp.*—दुर्ब-पूर्वक *a.* not wanton or intentional.—*व*, (वर्क) *adv.* unconsciously or ignorantly.

अवुज-वुज *a.* Foolish, stupid.—*m.* A fool.—*f.* (अवुज) Ignorance, want of intellect.

अवोध *a.* Ignorant, foolish, stupid.—*व* 1 Ignorance, stupidity, want of understanding: अपहताध्यामे Bh. 3. 2; निमग्नपूर्वकः अपविष्टः क दूषतीति चरिते क जतः Ki. 1. 6. 2 Not knowing or being aware of.—*Comp.*—अव्य *a.* incomprehensible, inconceivable.

अव्य *a.* Born in or produced from water.—*व* 1 A lotus. 2 One thousand millions.—*Comp.*—कणिका the seedvessel of a lotus.—*ज*,—अव्य,—युज,—योजिः epithets of Brahmā.—वायवः 'a friend of lotuses,' the sun, वाहवः epithet of Siva.

अव्यो A pearl-oyster.

अविजनी 1 A collection of lotuses. 2 A place full of lotuses. 3 A lotus plant.—*Comp.*—वतिः the sun.

अव्यः 1 A cloud. 2 A year (in this sense *n.* also). 3 N. of a mountain.—*Comp.*—अर्ध half a year.—वाहवः N. of Siva.—सहस्र a century.—सारः a kind of camphor.

अविध 4 The ocean, receptacle of water; (fig. also), दुःख, कार्य, ज्ञान &c.; store or reservoir of anything. 2 A pond, lake. 3 (In Muth.) A symbolical expression for the number 7; sometimes for 4.—*Comp.*—अग्निः the submarine fire.—कफ, केनः froth, foam.—*ज* 1 the moon.—2 conch. (—*ज*) 1 spirituous liquor (produced from the ocean).—2 the Goddess Lakshmi.—हीरा the earth.—नगरी N. of Dvārakā, the capital of Krishna.—नक्षत्रीतका the moon.—अवुजि the pearl-oyster.—व्ययः N. of Vishnu.—*व* gem.

अवच्छिन्न *a.* Unchaste.—*व*,—वर्क 1 Unchastity. 2 Sexual union.

अवच्छिन्न *a.* 1 Not fit for a Brāhmaṇa; अवच्छिन्नमवर्णं स्यात् ब्रह्मण्यं ब्रह्मणो हितम् Halāy. 2 Inimical to Brāhmaṇas.—*व* An act not befitting a Brāhmaṇa; an unbrahmanical act. In dramas usually found as an exclamation uttered by a Brāhmaṇa in the sense of 'to the rescue', 'help', 'help', 'a horrible or disgraceful deed has been committed'; अथैव योगनन्दस्य व्या-दिना कथितं पुरः । अवच्छिन्नमनुकूलजीवी योग-स्थितो द्विजः Bri. Kath.

अवच्छिन्न *a.* Separated from or devoid of Brāhmaṇas; नाम्न उपहृष्टोति Ms. 9. 328.

अभक्तिः *f.* 1 Want of devotion or attachment. 2 Unbelief, incredulity.

अमद्वय *a.* 1 Not to be eaten. 2 Pro-

hibited from eating. —**द्व** A prohibited article of food.

अवयव *a.* Unfortunate, ill-fated.

अवयव *a.* Inauspicious, bad, wicked. —**द्व** 1 Evil, sin, wickedness. 2 Sor-row.

अवयव *a.* Free from fear, secure, safe; वैराग्यमेवमयं Bh. 3. 35. —**द्व** 1 Ab-sence or removal of fear. 2 Security safety, protection from fear or dan-ger; महा तत्सम्पन्नं दत्तं Pt. 1. —**Comp.**—**द्व** *a.* 1 not terrific, mild. —2 giving safety. —**विनिर्दिष्ट** 1 proclamation of assurance or safety. —2 a military or war-drum. —**द्व**, —**वाचिन्**, —**वद** *a.* giving a guarantee or promise of safety. —**दक्षिणा**, —**दानं**, —**दानं** giving a promise, assurance, or guarantee of safety or protection (from danger); सर्वप्रदानं ध-मपदानं (वचनं) Pt. 1. 290. —**वच** a written document or paper granting assurance of safety; cf. the modern 'safe-conduct'. —**वाचना** asking for protection. —**वचनं**, —**वाच** *f.* an assu-rance or promise of safety.

अवयव-कृत् *a.* 1 Not dreadful. 2 Causing security.

अवयव 1 Non-existence; मय एव भवा-भी Mb. 2 Abolition, final beati-tude; प्राप्तमवयवमभिवाञ्छति वा Ki. 12. 30, 18. 27. 3 End or destruction; भवाय सर्वद्वानामवयव च रहसं Rām.

अवयव *a.* 1 Not to be. 2 Improper, inauspicious. 3 Unfortunate, luck-less; उपगतमवधीरत्यस्यमया: Ki. 10. 51.

अवयव *a.* 1 Without a share (of inheritance). 2 Undivided.

अवयव 1 Not being or exist-ing, non-existence; गतो भावोऽभावः Mk. 1 has disappeared. 2 Absence, want, failure; सर्ववामप्यभावे तु ब्राह्मणा रिक्त्वभाविता: Ms. 9. 188; mostly in comp.; सर्वाभावे ह्येन्युप: 189 failing all. 3 Annihilation death, destruction, non-entity; नामाव उपलब्धः S. B. 4 (In phil.) Privation, non-existence, nullity or negation, supposed to be the seventh category or पदार्थ in the system of Kanāda. It is of two principal kinds संसर्गाभाव and अन्योन्याभाव; the first comprising three varieties प्रागभाव, प्रवृत्ताभाव and अस्त्यता-भाव.

अवयवता 1 Absence of judgment or right discernment. 2 Absence of religious meditation.

अवयवित *a.* Not told. —**Comp.**—**पुस्तकः** a word which cannot become mas. or neuter, i. e. always feminine.

अवि *ind.* 1 (as a prefix to verbs and nouns) It means (a) 'to,' 'towards,' 'in the direction of'; अभिवृत्त go to-wards, अभिवा, गमनं, गान् &c. (b) 'for,' 'against,' लब्धं &c.; (c) 'on,' 'upon,' 'fixed to sprinkle on &c.; (d) 'over,' 'above' 'across'; ह्यु to overpower, 'तन्'; (e) 'greatly,' 'excessively'; क्व. 2 (As

a prefix to nouns not derived from verbs, and to adjectives). It expresses (a) intensity or superiority; 'वर्मः' 'supreme duty'; 'तन्' 'very red'; 'नव' 'very new'; (b) 'towards,' 'in the direction of,' forming adv. com-pounds; 'वेदं', 'युक्तं', 'दृष्टि' &c. 3 (As a preposition with acc.) (a) To, to-wards, in the direction of, against; (with acc. or in comp. in this sense; अन्यस्मि or अस्मिन्नि शब्दाः पतति; इत्यस्मिन् चो-ततं विद्युत् Sk. (b) Near, before, in front or presence of (c) On, upon, with regard or reference to; साधुदेवदत्तो मात-रस्मि Sk. (d) Severally, one after an-other (in a distributive sense); इत्थं इत्यस्मिन्निश्चिति Sk.

अभि (भी) क *a.* Lustrous, libidinous, voluptuous; शोषिकारमिका कुलोचितं काष्ठं स्वयमवर्तयत्समा: R. 19. 4; उपि सिन्धे: कुशानी त्वं दृष्टं मय्यभि चोऽभिका: Bk. 8. 92.

अभिकांक्षा Wish, desire, longing.

अभिकांक्षि *a.* Longing, wishing.

अभिकाम *a.* Affectionate, loving, desirous, wishing for, lustful, with the object of love in acc. or in comp.; याचे स्वामभिकामाह Mb. —**सः** 1 Affection, love. 2 Wish, desire.

अभिक्रम 1 Beginning, attempting, an undertaking; वेदाभिक्रमनाशोस्ति प्रत्यवायो न विद्यते Bg. 2. 4. 2 A determined attack or onset, assault, onslaught. 3 Ascend-ing, mounting.

अभिक्रमणं, —**कति** *f.* Approaching, attacking &c. —अभिक्रम्य above.

अभिक्रोशः 1 Calling out, crying. 2 Reviling, censure.

अभिक्रोशकः One who calls out; a reviler, calumniator.

अभिरूपा 1 Splendour, beauty, lus-tre; काव्यभिरूपा तपोपसीद् वज्रतोः सुदृक्चरयोः R. 1. 46. वर्णपरि ने सह कर्मण पुष्पति स्वाम-भिरूपा Me. 80; Ku. 1. 43; 7. 18. 2 Tell-ing, declaring. 3 Calling, addressing. 4 A name, appellation. 5 A word, synonym. 6 Fame, glory; notoriety (in a bad sense) greatness (महात्वं).

अभिरूपानं Fame, glory.

अभिगमः, —**गमनं** 1 (a) Approaching, going or coming to, visit, arrival; तथाहिता नाभिगमेन वृत्तं R. 5. 11, 17. 72; जगद्भिगमनात्पूर्वं तेनात्मनश्चिन्तितं 12. 35. 2 Sexual intercourse (with a man or woman); पक्षपातिगमनं K. 147; प्रसक्त दास्य-भिरूपा Y. 2. 291.

अभिगम्य *pot. p.* 1 To be approach-ed, visited or sought; Ku. 6. 56. 2 Accessible, inviting; भीमकारिर्दृष्टव्यः... अष्टम्यभ्राभिगम्यश्च K. 1. 16.

अभिगमनं, अभिगमिर्दृष्टव्यः A wild, or ferocious roar; up-roar.

अभिगमिन् *a.* Approaching, having intercourse with.

अभिगृह्णति *f.* Guarding, protecting.

अभिगोप्य *m.* Protector, guardian.

अभिगृह्णति 1 Seizing, robbing, plund-ering. 2 Attack, assault. 3 Challenge. 4 Complaint. 5 Authority; weight.

अभिगृह्णन् Robbing, seizing.

अभिगृह्णन् 1 Rubbing, friction. 2 Possession by an evil spirit.

अभिघातः 1 Striking, beating, smit-ing; attack; तदाभिघातादिषु लघुपक्षे Ku. 7. 49. 2 Extirpation, complete destruc-tion or removal; दुःखमभिघातादिषु लघुपक्षे तदाभिघातदे हेतौ Śān. K. 1. —**द्व** A harsh pronunciation caused by the neglect of Sandhi rules.

अभिघातक *a.* (विकार. f.) Repelling, warding off.

अभिघातिन् *m.* An enemy.

अभिघारः 1 Ghee or clarified butter. 2 Dropping down ghee upon offer-ings at sacrifices; प्रणीतपूजायाभिघारो-स्तदुपात् Mb. 3.

अभिघारणं Act of sprinkling (with ghee).

अभिघारः A follower, servant.

अभिघारणं Enchanting, exorcising, employment of spells for malevolent purposes (such as ह्येवमयं).

अभिघारः 1 Exorcising, enchanting, employment of magical spells for malevolent purposes, magic itself. 2 Killing. —**Comp.**—**ज्वरः** a fever caused by magical spells. —**मन्त्रः** a magical formula, an incantation or formula for working a charm; Si. 7. 58.

—**यज्ञः**, —**होमः** a sacrifice made for ma-gical purposes.

अभिघारक, —**चारिन्** (चिकी, रिक्ती f.) *a.* Conjuring, enchanting, —**का**, —**रि** A conjurer, magician.

अभिजना 1 (a) A family, race; lineage. (b) Birth, extraction, de-scent. 2 High or noble descent, noble birth or family; सृष्टं तन्माहात्म्यं यद्भिजजनतो वच पुनतः Mā. 2. 18; शीलं शैलतटास्तत्त्वमि-जनः संदृष्टतां वद्विना Bh. 8. 39. 3 Native country, mother land, ancestral abode (opp. विवास); एव पूर्वकृतिं भोजभोजनः Sk. 4 Fame, celebrity. 5 The head or ornament of family. 6 Attendants, retinue (—परिजन प. v.)

अभिजनवत् *a.* Of noble descent, nobly born; 'वतो भर्तुः भ्रातृत्वे स्थिता एहिनी पदे S. 4. 18.

अभिजयः Conquest; complete vic-tory.

अभिजात *p. p.* 1 (a) Born to or for; Bg. 16. 3, 5. (b) Produced all around. (c) Born in consequence of. 2 Born, produced. 3 Noble, nobly or well born, of noble descent; जातसौम्याभिजातेन शतः शौर्यवता कुशः R. 17. 4; courteous, polite; अभिजातं लघुपक्षे वचनं V. 1. 4 Fit, proper, worthy. 5 Sweet, agreeable; प्रसक्ततायाभिजाततायां Ku. 1. 45. 6 Handsome, beautiful. 7 Learned, wise; distinguished; संकीर्णं नाभिजातेषु गणकुलेषु संस्कृतं (वदेत्).

अभिजातिः *f.* Noble birth.

अभिजिह्वन् Touching the head with the nose (as a sign of affection &c.)

अभिजित् *m.* 1 N. of Vishnu. 2 N. of one of the lunar mansions.

अभिज्ञ *a.* 1 Knowing, aware of, one who understands or is acquainted with experiencing or having had experience of (with gen. or loc. or in comp.); यदा कीदृशमभिज्ञं वदन्ति तदाप्यभिज्ञो जनः U. 5. 35; अभिज्ञाभेदप्रसादात् किञ्चित् नन्दनम् Ku. 2. 21, Me. 16; R. 7. 64; अतभिज्ञे भवान्स्वाधर्मस्य 1. 2. Skilled in, skilful, clever.—*ज्ञा* 1 Recognition. 2 Remembrance, recognition.

अभिज्ञानं 1 Recognition; तदाभिज्ञानंवेताहि दत्तं तत्र महात्मना Rām. 2 Remembrance, recollection. 3 (a) A sign or token of recognition (person or thing); वसुधैवित्यमिह मातृभूमिर्ज्ञानं च भार्यामि Māi. 9; Bk. 8. 118, 124; so 'ज्ञानं'. 4 The dark portion in the disc of the moon.—*COMP.*—*अभिरञ्ज* a recognition-ornament, a token-ring S. 4.

अभिज्ञात् *ind.* (Used as an adverb or preposition with acc.) 1 Near to, towards; अभितस्त पुरावत्. कञ्चन परितस्तरे Ki. 11. 8. 2 (a) Near, hard by, in the proximity of; ततो राजाबन्धुद्वयं नृमन्मथिनः स्थितं Rām. (b) Before, in the presence of; तन्वतमिदमभिज्ञो गुरुमनुजालं Ki. 2. 59. 3 Opposite to, facing, in front of; Ki. 6. 1, 5. 14. 4 On both sides; दृष्ट्वाचुःशितिकेकपत्रमभितस्तुर्गोद्वयं दृष्टुनः U. 4. 20; Bk. 9. 137. 5 Before and after. 6 On all sides, round, round about (with acc. or gen.); परितज्जे पथःस्वापारं गजानमभितः स्थितः M. 1. 7 Entirely, completely, throughout. 8 Quickly.

अभिज्ञापः Extreme heat, whether of body or mind; agitation, affliction, great distress or pain; Si. 9. 1; Ki. 9. 4; बलवान्मृगं मत्तमभिज्ञापः V. 3.

अभिज्ञात् *a.* Very red, dark-red; R. 15. 49.

अभिदक्षिणं *ind.* To or towards the right (अवक्षिण *q. v.*).

अभिद्वः, -वर्णः An attack.

अभिद्वोहः 1 Injuring, plotting against, harm, cruelty. 2 Abuse; censure.

अभिधर्षणं 1 Possession by evil spirits, demons &c. 2 Oppressing.

अभिधा 1 A name, an appellation; oft. in comp.; कुसुमवर्णनामभिधः S. D. 2 A word, sound. 3 The literal power or sense of a word, *denotation*. one of the three powers of a word; वाच्यार्थोऽभिधया वाच्यः S. D. 2 (अभिधा conveys to the understanding the meaning which belongs to the word by common consent or convention (मतेन) (which primarily made it a word at all); स सुखेऽर्थस्तत्रमुक्त्यो यो व्यापारोऽस्याभिधाच्यते K. P. 2. —*COMP.*—*अभिसिद्* *a.* losing one's name.—*सूल*

*a.* founded on a word's denotation or literal meaning.

अभिधानं 1 Telling, speaking, naming, denotation; एतावतामर्थानामभिधानं Nir. 2 Predication, assertion; See P. 11. 8. 2. Sk. 3 A name, appellation, designation; अभिधानं तु पञ्चाक्षराहमधीर्य K. 32; तदाभिधानं च्यवते नतानः Ki. 1. 24; (at the end of comp.) called, named; तदाभिधानात् ईषनम् R. 3. 20. 4 Speech, discourse. 5 A dictionary, vocabulary (of words), lexicon (in these last 2 senses said to be also *m.*). —*COMP.*—*कोशः*, *माला* a dictionary.

अभिधावक (विधा *f.*), अभिधाविद् *a.* 1 Naming, expressing, denoting; कृत्ः कुम्भाभिधाविनी Ak. denotes, means, has the sense of. 2 Saying, speaking, telling; कृत्मीभिधाभिधाविनि भित्तये Amaru. 23; वाच्यभिधावी पुरुषः पृथगासाद् उच्यते Trik.

अभिधावनं Assault, pursuit.

अभिधेय *pot. p.* 1 To be named, mentioned, expressed &c. 2 Nameable, (in logic); अभिधेयाः पदार्थाः—*यं* 1 Signification, meaning, sense, import; Ki. 14. 5. 2 A substance. 3 The subject-matter; इहाभिधेयं सप्रयोजनं K. P. 1; इति प्रयोजनाभिः पञ्चबाः Mugdha. 4 The primary or literal sense of a word (=अभिधा); अभि-*अभिधा*भूतवर्नातिर्ल-सजाच्यते K. P. 2.

अभिध्या 1 Coveting another's property. 2 Longing, wish; desire in general; अभिध्यापदशात् Br. Sūt. 3 Desire of taking (in general).

अभिध्यातुं 1 Desiring or longing for, coveting; a wish or desire. 2 Meditation, profound thought.

अभिन्दः 1 Rejoicing, joy, delight. 2 Praising, applauding, congratulating. 3 Wish, desire. 4 Encouraging, inciting to action.

अभिन्दन् 1 Rejoicing at, greeting, welcoming. 2 Praising, approving. 3 Wish, desire.

अभिन्दन्वीर्य-*यं pot. p.* To be rejoiced at, praised, or applauded; कामधेत-दभिन्दन्वां S. 5; R. 5. 31.

अभिन्ना *a.* Bent, deeply bowed or bent; समामितवदनकामिना R. 13. 32.

अभिन्नाः 1 Acting, gesticulation, any theatrical action (expressive of some sentiment, passion &c. by look, gesture, posture &c.); नृत्ताभिन-यक्रियाच्यते Ku. 5. 79; अभिनवात् परिचैतुमि-दीयता R. 9. 33; नर्तकीरभिन्नातिर्लपिनीः 19. 14. 2 Dramatic representation, exhibition on the stage; कलित्ताभिनयं तमय मतो मरुता द्रष्टव्यताः सलोकापादा V. 2. 18. S. D. thus defines and classifies अभिनयः—

अवेदमिनयोऽवस्थाभुङ्कारः स चतुर्विधः। आगिको वा-चिकश्चैवग्राह्यः सार्वात्मकस्तथा ॥ 274, 'acting is the imitation of condition'; it is of four kinds:—(1) *gestural*, conveyed

by bodily actions; (2) *vocal*, conveyed by words; (3) *extraneous*, conveyed by dress, ornaments, decoration &c.; (4) *internal*, conveyed by the manifestation of the internal feelings such as perspiration, thrilling &c.

अभिन्ना *a.* 1 Quite new or fresh (in all senses); एषंकिर्दृष्टयेऽभिन्ना S. 3. 8; 5. 1; 'वाच्य' K. 2. newly married. 2 Very young, not having experience. —*COMP.*—*यौवन*, *यवस्क* youthful, very young.

अभिन्नान् A bandage (over the eyes), a blind.

अभिनिद्युक्त *a.* Occupied in, busy. अभिनिद्युक्त *a.* 1 Left or quitted (by the sun when it sets). 2 One asleep at sunset.

अभिनिर्घातं 1 A march. 2 Invasion, marching against an enemy

अभिनिविष्ट *p. p.* 1 Intent on, engrossed in, applying oneself to. 2 Firmly or steadily fixed, attentive, intent. 3 Endowed with, possessed of; युक्तमभिनिविष्टं (गर्भं) लोकपालादुभयैः R. 2. 75. 4 Determined, resolute. 5 (In a bad sense) Obdurate, perverse.

अभिनिविष्टता Resoluteness, determination of purpose; निश्चयप्रपञ्चादभिनिविष्टता S. D. i. *a.* adhering to one's purpose, not minding censure, abuse, dishonoured &c.

अभिनिवृत्तिः *f.* Accomplishment, completion.

अभिनिवेशः 1 Devotion, attachment, intentness, close application, with loc. or in comp.; कतमभिस्त भाव्याभिनिवेशः V. 3.; अहो निरर्थकव्यापारःअभिनिवेशः K. 120; कर्त्तव्यान्तरं नर्तकभिनिवेशः S. 3; अगम्यते वस्तुन्य-भिनिवेशः Mit. 2 Earnest desire, ardent longing or expectation. 3 Resolution, determination of purpose, perseverance; जनहृत्तमजाया विद्वान्मन्त्राभिनिवेशमोक्ष R. 14. 43, अनुकूलः ज्ञानाभिणा Ku. 5. 7. 4 (In Yoga phil.) A sort of ignorance causing fear of death; instinctive clinging to worldly life and bodily enjoyments and the fear that one might be cut off from all of them by death.

अभिनिवेशिन् *a.* 1 Devoted to, adhering or clinging to. 2 Fixing on, directing or turning (the mind) to. 3 Determined, resolute.

अभिनिष्क्रमणं Going out or forth.

अभिनिष्टानः A letter of the alphabet.

अभिनिष्पतन् Sallying, issuing.

अभिनिष्पत्तिः *f.* Completion, end, accomplishment, fulfilment.

अभिनिह्वः Denial, concealment.

अभिनीत *p. p.* 1 Brought near, conveyed. 2 Performed, represented dramatically. 3 Highly finished or polished, most excellent. 4 Highly ornamented or decorated. 5 Fit, proper, suitable (योग्य); अभिनीततं

वाक्यविशेषात् पुनरिदं Mb. 6 Patient forgiving, even-minded. 7 Angry. 8 Kind, friendly.

अभिनीतिः f. 1 Gesture, expressive gesticulation. 2 Kindness, friendship, patience; सत्यपूर्वमभिनीतिहेतुकं Ki. 13. 36.

अभिनेतृ m. An actor.—ही An actress.

अभिनेय, हेतव्य pot. p. To be acted or dramatically represented &c.; एवं तथाभिनेयं तद्व्यापारोपास रूपकं S. D. 273. तस्य (प्रबन्धस्य) एकदशः अभिनेयार्थः कृतः U. 4. a part of it has been adapted to the stage.

अभिज ०. 1 Not broken or cut. 2. Unaffected. 3 Not changed or altered. 4 Not different from, the same, identical (with abl.); जयन्मिथ्याभिज-मभिजमीयत् Prab.

अभिपतनं 1 Approaching. 2 Falling upon, assault, attack. 3 Going forth, departure.

अभिपत्तिः f. 1 Approaching, drawing near. 2 Completion.

अभिपन्न p. p. 1 Gone or come near, approached, run towards, gone to (a state &c.) 2 Fled, fugitive, seeking refuge with. 3 Subdued, overpowered, afflicted, seized &c. कात्यायनः सीधेति सिकतासेनया यथा Rām.; दीर्घं, कश्मलं, व्याघ्रं &c. 4 Unfortunate, fallen into difficulties &c. 5 Accepted. 6 Guilty.

अभिपरिप्लुत a. Overflowed, filled with, inundated; shaken; शोकितः मन्त्रुता &c.

अभिपूरण Filling, overpowering.

अभिपुर्व ind. Successively.

अभिप्रजयनं Consecrating by sacred hymns.

अभिप्रणयः Affection, favour, propitiation.

अभिप्रणीत p. p. 1 Consecrated; जगत्प्राप्तिकार्यस्य स राज्ञः स्वाम्यः शङ्करः प्रणीतः Bk. 1. 4. 2 Brought.

अभिप्रचनं Spreading or extending over, throwing over.

अभिप्रक्षिण ind. Towards the right.

अभिप्रवर्तनं 1 Advancing up to. 2 Proceeding, acting. 3 Flowing, coming forth, as of sweat.

अभिप्रातिः प्राति. n. v.

अभिप्राय i Aim, purpose, object, intention, wish, desire; अभिप्रायः न सिध्यति तेनैव यन्ते जगत् Pt. 1. 158; साभिप्रायानि वचनानि Pt. 2 earnest words, भावः कथमभिप्रायः 2 meaning, sense, import, implied sense, of a word, passage &c.; तेषामयमभिप्रायः such is the meaning intended, import (of the passage &c.) 3 Opinion, belief. 4 Relation, reference.

अभिप्रेत p. p. 1 Meant, aimed at, intended; designed, अभाययतीभिप्रेतः निवेदयामिप्रेतं Pt. 1. 2 Wished, desired;

वयामिप्रेतमुप्रीयता H. 1. 3 Approved, accepted. 4 Dear or agreeable to.

अभिषेकनं Sprinkling upon.

अभिप्लवः 1 Affliction, disturbance. 2 Inundation, overflowing.

अभिप्लुत p. p. Overpowered, overwhelmed (lit. and fig.).

अभिप्लुतिः f. An organ of apprehension a बुद्धिद्वयं or ज्ञानेद्वयं (opp. कर्मेद्वयं); these are the eye, tongue, ear, nose and skin.

अभिभवः 1 Defeat, subjugation, subjection; स्वर्गादुत्कृष्टा इव स्वर्गकायास्तन्वन्त-जोभिभवाद्वन्ति S. 2. 7 when assailed, opposed, overpowered by another energy; अभिभवः कृत एव सफलजः R. 9. 4. 2 Being overpowered; जयामिभवादिशब्दाय K. 346; being attacked or affected, stupefied (by fever &c.) 3 Contempt, disrespect; निमित्तभयसारा. परकथाः Bh. 2. 64. 4 Humiliation, mortification (of pride); अलम्ब्यशोकामिभवेयमाहुतिः Ku. 5. 43. 5 Predominance, rise, spread; अयमभिभवाकुण्डलं वदुष्यति कुलक्षिप्तः Bg. 1. 41; Ki. 2. 37.

अभिभवन् Overpowering, overcoming, being overpowered by &c.

अभिभावनं Making victorious, overpowering.

अभिभविन्, भाव (वृ) क a. 1 Overpowering, defeating, conquering. 2 Surpassing, excelling; सर्वज्ञताभिभवित्वा R. 1. 14; Ki. 11. 6.

अभिभाषणं Addressing; speaking to.

अभिभुतिः f. 1 Predominance, prevalence. 2 Conquering, defeat, subjugation; अभिभुतिभवाद्भूतः सत्यमुज्ज्वलि न धाम नातिमः Ki. 2. 20. 3 Disrespect, humiliation.

अभिमत p. p. 1 Desired, wished, dear, beloved; agreeable, desirable, वासि जनितादम्यदमिमनसामह जगते सर्वजगता K. 35, 58; जनितादम्यदमिमनसामह Bk. 1. 27. 2 Approved, accepted, admitted; व. शिखे गवतः स्वयं कृत्वा जगदभिमतं ततः U. 3. 32; यद्विदुषाशास्त्राभिमतानामपि क-सिलकनद्वयवृत्तानि S. B. honoured, respected. —तं Wish, desire. —तः A beloved person, lover.

अभिमतसु a. Intent on, desirous of, anxious, longing for; अयमभिमतः स्त्री-इव सन्धः कर्तुंमुद्रा. भावतां नि 16. 2 (where अ also means unaccounted).

अभिर्मन्त्रनं 1 Consecrating, making sacred by repetition of special formulae or mantras; Y. 1. 237. 2 Charming, enchanting. 3 Addressing, inviting; advising.

अभिमरः 1 Killing, destruction, slaughter 2 War, combat. 3 Treachery in one's own camp, danger from one's own men or party. 4 Binding, confinement; a tie or fetter.

अभिमर्दः 1 Rubbing, friction. 2 Crushing down, savage, devastation

of a country (by an enemy). 3 War, battle. 4 Spirituous liquor.

अभिमर्दन a. Crushing down, oppressing. —नं Crushing, oppression.

अभिमर्शः, -र्शन, -मर्शन, -र्शन 1 Touch, contact. 2 Assault, violence, outraging; sexual intercourse; इत्यामिभर्शमनुप-न्यमानः S. 5. 20 carnally touched or embraced, seduced, outraged; परामिभर्शो न तथासि Ku. 6. 43 (Malli. = परमर्शन); Ms. 8. 352, Y. 2. 284.

अभिमर्शक -र्शन, -मर्शिन -विश्व a. 1 Touching, coming in contact with. 2 Outraging; तत्कलमाभिमर्शो वेरास्वदं धननिः Dk. 63.

अभिमाद्यः Intoxication.

अभिमानः 1 Pride (in a good sense) self-respect, honourable or worthy feeling; सदाभिमानेकधना हि नातिनः Si. 1. 67. 2. Self-conceit, pride, arrogance, high opinion of oneself; इत्तु proud, conceited. 3 Referring all objects to self, the act of अहंकार, personality. 4 Conceit, conception; supposition, belief, opinion. 5 Affection, love. 6 Desire, wishing for. 7 Injury, killing, seeking to injure. —Comp. —ज्ञा-दिभ्यः a. proud. —ज्ञाभ्यः a. void of pride or arrogance, humble.

अभिमानिन् a. 1 Possessed of self-respect. 2 Having a high opinion of oneself, proud, arrogant, conceited. 3 Regarding all objects as referring to one's own self.

अभिमुख a. (स्त्री f.) 1 With the face turned or directed towards, towards, turned towards, facing; अभिमुखे मङ्गि-नक्षत्रीयितं S. 2. 11. 2 Coming or going near, approaching near. V. 2. 9. 3 Disposed or intending to, inclined to; ready for, about (to do something), in comp.; अस्ताभिमुखे सूर्ये Mu. 4. 19; अस्ताभिमुखं वेधाः प्रवृत्त्या दिव्यकलः Ku. 2. 16, 3. 60; U. 7. 4, Māl. 10. 13 4 Favourable, friendly or favourably disposed. 5 With the face turned upwards. —सं, खे ind. Towards, in the direction of, facing, in front or presence of, facing, in front or presence of, near to; with acc., gen. or in comp., or by itself; अस्ताभिमुखे पुनः Ma. 2. 193; तिष्ठन्मुख-भिमुखं च विहीनं धाम्नाः Ki. 2. 59; नक्षत्राभिमुख-मन्त्रादयः S. 1; कर्तुं ददात्यभिमुखं यथि भावभाषण S. 1. 31.

अभिप्रायन, -वाञ्छया Asking for, request, an entreaty, solicitation.

अभिप्राय, -वातिन् a. Approaching, assailing.

अभिप्रायिन्, -वायिन्-तु m. (- स्त्री, -ता) Approaching with hostile intentions, enemy, a foe; R. 12. 43.

अभिप्रायनं 1 Approaching. 2 Marching against, attack, assault; स्वाभिप्रायेण Dk. 10 marching out for battle.



**अभिप्रेत** *p. p.* 1 (a) Engaged or occupied or absorbed in, intent on. (b) Diligent, persevering, resolute, intent, attentive, careful; इह विचिंत्य अभिप्रेतमुक्तेन वनसा U. 3. 30. 2 Well-versed or proficient in; ब्राह्मणविदुः कर्मा कुमरिला. 3 (Hence) Learned, of acknowledged position; a competent judge, a learned person (*m.* also in this sense); न हि सत्यते देवमन्त्रा कर्तुमभिप्रेतमपि K. 62. 4 Attacked, assailed; अभिप्रेतं त्वयि ते गतारस्वामताः रे Si. 2. 101; Mu. 3. 25. 5 Accused, charged, indicted Mk. 9. 9; prosecuted; a defendant; अभिप्रेतोऽभियोगस्य यदि दुर्यादपक्षे Nārada. 6 Appointed.

**अभिप्रेत** *a.* Assailing, attacking, accusing — *m.* (का) 1 An enemy, assailant, invader. 2 (In law) A complainant, plaintiff, accuser, prosecutor; Ms. 8. 52, 58; Y. 2. 95. 3 A pretender.

**अभियोगः** 1 Application or devotion; connection; दुरुचरितस्तत्त्वमयोमभियोगजा Mā. 9. 51; Ch. P. 11. 2 Close application, perseverance, energetic effort, exertion; संत. स्वयं परहितेयु कृतमभियोगः Bh. 2. 73. 3 (a) Application or devotion to learn something; कस्यां कलायामभियोगो नवत्योः M. 5. (b) Learning, scholarship; अनुभियोगश्च शब्दादिरशिक्षणा अभियोगश्चेत्य S'abarasvāmin. 4 (a) Attack, assault; invasion (of a town or country). सुप्रसिद्धं वनमभियोगात् Ki. 13. 10. 2 46. 5 (In law) A charge, accusation, plaint; अभियोगमवितर्क्य तेन प्रत्यभिहितं यत् Y. 2. 9.

**अभियोगिन्** *a.* 1 Devoted to, intent on. 2 Attacking, assaulting. 3 Accusing. — *m.* A plaintiff, complainant.

**अभिरक्षा**, — **रक्षणं** Universal or complete protection; protection in every quarter; प्रशस्तवाचं दिशतोऽभिरक्षया Ki. 1. 18.

**अभिरुचि** *f.* Pleasure, delight, satisfaction; attachment or devotion to; नृपयथभिरुचिर्न दुरोदरं (नमपाहृत्य) R. 9. 7; Ki. 6. 44.

**अभिरुचि** *a.* 1 Pleasing, delightful, sweet, agreeable; मनोहरिताः (केलाः) R. 1. 39, 2. 72. 2 Beautiful, lovely, graceful, charming; स्वादुस्वादीयपानमनुना-सममभिरुचिमा Ms. 51. तान् इत्यभिरुचयेन वृत्त्या तत्र वर्तितः R. 10. 67. — *adj.* Gracefully; शीवाभंगमभिरुचि S. 1. 7.

**अभिरुचि** *f.* 1 Desire, taste, liking, relief, delight, pleasure; इच्छासि पाणि-कः Bh. 2. 63; परस्परमभिप्रेतमभिप्रेतं विवाहः K. 387. 2 Desire of fame, Ambition.

**अभिरुचि** *a.* A lover; Si. 10. 68.

**अभिरुचि** *a.* A sound, cry, noise.

**अभिरुचि** *a.* 1 Corresponding with, conformable or suitable to; अभिरुच्यन्ता पानो हस्तः S. 1. v. 1. 2 Pleasing, delightful; अष्टावक्राभिरुच्यन् वरान् लज्जाम् च (कन्या इवात्) Ms. 9. 89. 3 Dev to, be-

loved or liked by, favourite. 4 Learned, wise, enlightened; अभिरुच्युविष्टा परित्यज्य S. 1. — *p.* 1 The moon. 2 Siva. 3 Vishnu. 4 Cupid, — *Comp.* — *वति*: 'having an agreeable husband,' N. of a fast or rite performed to secure a good husband in the next world; Mk. 1.

**अभिरुच्यन्** Jumping across or over, flying at.

**अभिरुच्यन्** Desiring, longing.

**अभिरुच्यन्** *p. p.* Desired, wished, longed for. — *4* Desire, wish, will.

**अभिरुच्यन्** 1 Expression, word, speech. 2 Declaration, mention, specification. 3 Declaration of the object of a vow or religious obligation.

**अभिरुच्यन्** Cutting, reaping, mowing.

**अभिरुच्यन्** (चः sometimes) A desire, wish, longing for, affection, longing of a lover, love, (usually with loc. of the object of desire): अतोऽभिरुच्यन् प्रथमं तथापि मेनो बन्ध R. 3. 4; न लज्जु सत्यमेव शकुंतलायां वमभिरुच्यन् S. 2, Pt. 5. 67.

**अभिरुच्यन्**, — **लावि** (सि) च, — **लावुक** *a.* Wishing or desiring for (with acc., loc. or in comp.); desirous, covetous, greedy of; यद्वार्यमस्यामभिरुच्यन् मे मनः S. 1. 22. जयमन्त्रमवाचनमरातिश्चभिरुच्यन् Ki. 11. 18; Si. 15. 59.

**अभिरुच्यन्** *a.* Written, inscribed. — *च*, अभिरुच्यन् 1 Writing, inscribing. 2 A writing.

**अभिरुच्यन्** *a.* 1 Adhering or clinging to, attached to; R. 3. 8 2 Embracing, shrouding; Ms. 36.

**अभिरुच्यन्** *a.* 1 Agitated, disturbed. 2 Playful, unsteady.

**अभिरुच्यन्** A sort of spider.

**अभिरुच्यन्** 1 Addressing. 2 Salutation.

**अभिरुच्यन्** Respectful salutation; शब्दं holding the feet (of another) as an humble obeisance; see अभिरुच्यन् below.

**अभिरुच्यन्** Raining upon, rain; watering.

**अभिरुच्यन्**, — **वाच्यं** Reverential salutation, salutation of a superior or elder by an inferior or junior, or of a teacher by his disciple. It consists in (1) rising from one's seat (वसुधायाम्), (2) seizing the feet (शरीरपद्मम्), and (3) repeating the form of salutation (अभिरुच्यन्) which includes the name or title of the person addressed, followed by the mention of the person's own name.

**अभिरुच्यन्** *a.* (विश्व *f.*) 1 Saluting. 2 Polite, respectful, humble.

**अभिरुच्यन्** 1 Complete comprehension or inclusion; one of the senses of the particle आ; आह् सर्वद्विभिरुच्यन्ः P. II. 1. 13, the limit *inceptive* as

opposed to the limit *conclusive*, and translated by 'from,' 'commencing with,' 'including'; as in अवात्-आवा-लम्बा-हस्तिका. 2 Complete pervasion. अभिरुच्यन् *a.* Widely celebrated, renowned.

**अभिरुच्यन्** *f.* Increase, growth, addition; success, prosperity.

**अभिरुच्यन्** *p. p.* 1 Manifested, revealed, declared. 2 Distinct, plain, clear.

**अभिरुच्यन्** *f.* Manifestation (of a cause as an effect); distinction, display, exhibition; सर्वांगोद्भाविभ्यक्त्य M. 1; दूतीसंघर्षेणैर्न्या भवाभिरुच्यन्किरित्यते S. D. 6. अभिरुच्यन् Manifesting, revealing. अभिरुच्यन्, — **व्यापि** *a.* Including, comprehending, pervading.

**अभिरुच्यन्** *f.* Inclusion, comprehension, universal pervasion.

**अभिरुच्यन्**, — **व्याहारः** 1 Uttering, pronunciation, speaking. 2 An articulate and significant word, a name, appellation.

**अभिरुच्यन्**, — **विसृज्य** *a.* Accusing, calumniating, insulting.

**अभिरुच्यन्** Accusation, charge, (whether true or false); विद्या Y. 2. 289; abuse, insult, affront; वचाशब्दं मालया दृष्टः क्षान्तिव्याभिरुच्यन् Ms. 8. 268.

**अभिरुच्यन्** Doubt, suspicion, alarm, anxiety.

**अभिरुच्यन्**, — **ज्ञापः** 1 A curse, imprecation. 2 A serious charge, accusation; Y. 2. 99; अभिरुच्यन् पातकमिदं Mit. 3 Slander, calumny. — *Comp.* — **ज्वरः** fever caused by the pronunciation of a curse.

**अभिरुच्यन्** *a.* Declared, or announced; said, named.

**अभिरुच्यन्** *p. p.* 1 Calumniated, abused, insulted; Ms. 8. 116, 373; Y. 1. 161. 2 Hurt, injured, attacked (supposed to be from अभिरुच्यन्) इति केनाभिरुच्यन्ति केन वाति विमर्शना Rām. 3 Cursed (for अभिरुच्यन्). 4 Wicked, sinful.

**अभिरुच्यन्** *a.* Falsely accused, defamed.

**अभिरुच्यन्** *f.* 1 A curse. 2 Misfortune, evil, calamity. 3 Censure, calumny, defamation, insult. 4 Asking, begging.

**अभिरुच्यन्** Pronouncing a curse.

**अभिरुच्यन्** *a.* Cold, chilly, as wind.

**अभिरुच्यन्** Intense grief or pain, torment.

**अभिरुच्यन्** Repeating Vedic texts, while Brāhmanas are sitting down to a Śrāddha.

**अभिरुच्यन्** (also अभिरुच्यन्) 1 Complete contact or union; attachment, connection. 2 Defect, mortification, discomfiture; ज्ञाताभिरुच्यन् वृत्तिः R. 2. 30. 3 A sudden blow, shock or grief,



sudden calamity or misfortune; ततोऽभिषेकान्निविष्टिः R. 14. 54, 77; अहं विजिगीषां R. 8. 75. 4 Possession by devils or evil spirits; अभिषेकान्निविष्टः Mādh. N. 5 An oath. 6 Embracing; copulation. 7 A curse or imprecation, abuse. 8 A false accusation, calumny or defamation. 9 Contempt, disrespect.

अभिषेकः=अभिषेक q. v.

अभिषेकः 1 Extracting or pressing out the Soma juice. 2 Distillation or extraction (of liquors &c.) 3 Religious bathing, ablution preparatory to religious rites. 4 Bathing or ablution (in general). 5 A sacrifice in general.—इ Sour gruel.

अभिषेकः Bathing.

अभिषेकः p. p. 1 Sprinkled over, wetted; सेनं पुनश्चैव राममुत्ताभिषेकः Ch. P. 29. 2 Crowned, inaugurated, installed.

अभिषेकः 1 Sprinkling, watering. 2 Anointing, inaugurating or consecrating by sprinkling water (a king, idol &c.) 3 (Particularly) Coronation, inauguration, installation (of kings); royal unction; अनाभिषेकः रघुवत्सकः R. 14. 7. 4 The (holy) water required at inauguration, coronation water; R. 17. 14. 5 Bathing; ablution, holy or religious bathing; अभिषेकादीनां काष्ठपात्राः S. 4; अनाभिषेकाय नवोपनाना R. 13. 51. 6 Bathing or sprinkling with water (of a divinity to whom worship is offered).—Comp. —अहः the day of coronation. —शाला coronation-hall.

अभिषेकः 1 Sprinkling. 2 Coronation, inauguration.

अभिषेकः Marching against an enemy, encountering a foe.

अभिषेकयति Den. P. To march against (with an army), to attack, to face or encounter (another) with an army; कः भिरुज्जमभिषेकयितुं समर्थः Ve. 2. 25; Si. 6. 64.

अभिषेकः Praise, eulogy.

अभिषेकः (रं) क. 1 Oozing, flowing, trickling. 2 Weakness of, or running at, the eyes. 3 Great increase or enlargement, surplus, excess, superfluous portion; सगराभिषेकं द्रुमं कृत्स्नोपनिषत्तिं (आश्विपर्व) Ku. 6. 37 by drawing off the surplus population i. e. by emigration; cf. also R. 15. 29.

अभिषेकः 1 Contact. 2 Intense attachment, love, affection; विनाशः मिथः Dk. 155; अहं अभिषेकः Māl. 1.

अभिषेकः Refuge, shelter.

अभिषेकः High praise.

अभिषेकः War, battle, contest; जयं स्तादभिषेकः Itāly.

अभिषेकः 1 Exchange. 2 Organ of generation.

अभिषेकः —चकः 1 A deceiver, cheat. 2 Traducer, calumniator.

अभिषेकः 1 Speech, declaration, word, assertion, promise; तेन सत्याभिषेकं विवर्णमुक्तिः Rām. true to his word. 2 Deceit.

अभिषेकः 1 Speech, word, deliberate declaration, promise; सा हि सत्याभिषेकानां Rām. 2 Cheating, deception; पराभिषेकं गणयं यत्पुत्रस्य विवेचितं R. 17. 76. 3 Aim, intention, purpose; अन्याभिषेकानामन्यादित्वमन्यकर्मत्वं च Mit. 4 Making peace.

अभिषेकः=अभिषेक.

अभिषेकः 1 Speech; deliberate declaration, promise. 2 Intention, object, purpose, aim. 3 Implied sense, the meaning intended, as in अयमभिषेकः (frequently occurring in explanatory glosses). 4 Opinion, belief. 5 Special agreement, terms of an agreement, condition, stipulation.

अभिषेकः Union.

अभिषेकः f. Becoming or being effected completely; going over, transition.

अभिषेकः Futurity.

अभिषेकः 1 Meeting together, confluence. 2 War, battle, contest. 3 A curse.

अभिषेकः Connection, relation; conjunction, contact; sexual connection; Ms. 5. 63.

अभिषेकः a. Facing, fronting, looking respectfully towards.

अभिषेकः 1 A follower, an attendant. 2 A companion.

अभिषेकः 1 Approaching, going to meet (also with hostile intentions). 2 Meeting, rendezvous, assignation or appointment of lovers; लवमभिषेकमस्य बलती पति पदानि कियति बलती Gīt. 6.

अभिषेकः Creation.

अभिषेकः 1 A gift, donation. 2 Killing.

अभिषेकः Approaching, drawing near (with hostile intentions).

अभिषेकः (जा) लः, —लः Conciliation, consolation.

अभिषेकः ind. At sunset, about evening; विनाशः अभिषेकः Si. 1. 16; Ki. 11. 51.

अभिषेकः 1 Going to meet (as a lover); appointment, assignation; मनुष्यस्य गतमभिषेकं मदनमहाहरेण Gīt. 5. 2 The place where lovers meet by appointment, rendezvous; लवमभिषेकं न लवमभिषेकं Gīt. 6. 3 An attack, assault; लवमभिषेकः पुत्रस्य नः Rām. —Comp. —स्थानं a place fit for making appointments; see under अभिषेकः below.

अभिषेकः A woman who either goes to meet her lover or keeps an appointment made by him; Ku. 7. 43; R. 16. 12; कताभिषेकी तु या याति संकतं सभिषेकिका Ak. The B. D. recommends

the following 8 places as eligible spots for lovers to meet:—(1) a field; (2) a garden; (3) a ruined temple; (4) the house of a female messenger; (5) a forest; (6) caravansary (a place for pilgrims &c.) (7) a cemetery; and (8) the bank of a river; लवमभिषेकः दूतीकृतं वनं । मलयं च स्मरानं च नद्यादीनां तटी तथा ।

अभिषेकः a. Going to meet, visiting; attacking, rushing out, going forth; पुत्राभिषेकः U. 5. —ली=अभिषेकिका see above.

अभिषेकः Attachment, affection; love, desire; कः सर्वमानभिषेकः Bg. 2. 57.

अभिषेकः a. Expanded to the full, full-grown (as a blossom).

अभिषेकः p. p. 1 Struck (fig. also), beaten, smitten, injured; धातुमिदं लवमभिषेकं सरोजं M. 5. 3, Amaru. 2 Struck, affected, overcome; क्रीडं, कामं, दुःखं. 3 Obstructed. 4 (In Math.) Multiplied.

अभिषेकः f. 1 Striking, beating, hurting &c. 2 (In Math.) Multiplication.

अभिषेकः 1 Bringing near, fetching; R. 11. 43. 2 Robbing.

अभिषेकः 1 Invocation, calling. 2 Sacrificing fully or completely. 3 Sacrificing.

अभिषेकः 1 Carrying away, robbing, stealing. 2 An attack, assault. 3 Arming oneself, taking up arms.

अभिषेकः Jest, joke, mirth.

अभिषेकः p. p. 1 Said, spoken, declared, mentioned. 2 Addressed, called. —Comp. —अन्वयः, —वादिह m. a particular doctrine (or the follower of that doctrine) on the import of words. The followers of this doctrine (the Naiyāyikas) hold that words by themselves can express their own independent meanings, which are afterwards combined into a sentence expressing one connected idea; that, in other words, it is the logical connection between the words of a sentence, and not the sense of the words themselves, that suggests the import or purport of a sentence; they thus believe in a *lāparyārtha* as distinguished from *vāchyārtha*. See K. P. 2.

अभिषेकः Offering an oblation of clarified butter.

अभिषेकः a. Without fear; R. 9. 63; 15. 8.

अभिषेकः a. 1 Languishing after; anxious. 2 Lustful, libidinous, voluptuous; मनुष्यस्य सत्यसोपपत्तमभीषेकः Si. 5. 64. 3 Fearless.

अभिषेकः a. 1 Repeated, frequent. 2 Constant, perpetual. 3 Excessive. —इण ind. 1 Frequently, repeatedly. 2 Constantly. 3 Very much, exceedingly.

अभीवाच = अभीवाच q. v.

अभीष्टित a. Desired, wished. —ई A wish, desire.

अभीष्टित, अभीष्ट a. Wishing for, desirous of obtaining.

अभीर 1 A cowherd. 2 N. of a pastoral people; more usually written अभीर q. v. —COMP.—वर्णी a hamlet of cowherds.

अभीशापः A curse; see अभिशाप.

अभीष्टः—बुः 1 A rein, bridle; तेन हि मुच्यतामभीष्टः S. 1. 2 A ray of light; प्रकृततापिकनिर्भीष्टः Si. 1. 22; °अम् resplendent, splendid. 3 Desire. 4 Attachment.

अभीष्ट p. p. 1 Wished, desired. 2 Dear, favourite, darling. —इः A darling. —इः A mistress, beloved woman. —ई 1 An object of desire. 2 A desirable object (अभिमत) : अम्बली इव देहि नानभीष्टे वटाम् Bk. 20. 24.

अभीष्टम् = अभिष्ट q. v.

अभुज a. 1 Not bent or crooked, straight. 2 Well, free from disease.

अभुज a. Armless, maimed.

अभुजिष्ठा Not a slave or servant, an independent woman.

अभूः 'Unborn,' N. of Vishnu.

अभूत a. Non-existent, what is not or has not been; not true or real, false. —COMP.—आहरणं 'utterance of an unreality,' a covert expression, a speech founded on fraud. —सङ्गः the becoming or being changed into, or making, that which it is not before; अद्यतनसङ्गः; अङ्गः कृष्णः सप-  
द्यते ते करोति कृष्णिकरोति Sk.; cf. प्रबोधि-  
वत्तः समुद्रा R. 2, 3. —पूर्व a. unprecedented, unsurpassed; अभूत °बो राजा विदामणिर्नाम VAs. 1, V. 3. 2. —बाहुर्भाकः becoming manifest of what has not been before. —शत्रु a. having no enemy.

अभूति f. 1 Non-existence, non-  
entity. 2 Poverty.

अभूतिः f. 1 Non-earth, any thing but earth. 2 An unfit place or object, no proper object for; अभूतिरिवमिवस्य S. 7. स लक्ष्म मनीषानामभूतिर्बिषर्जनामसर-  
सत्कारः ibid. far exceeded or transcended my (highest) expectations; Si. 1. 42.

अभूत, अभूति a. 1 Not hired or paid. 2 Not supported.

अभेद a. 1 Undivided. 2 Identical, same. —इः 1 Absence of difference or distinction, identity, sameness; तदुपक्रमेदेव य उच्यते अभेदोः K. P. 10. 2 Close union; इच्छता सह वधुमिदेयं Ki. 9. 18; H. 3. 79; आशास्मै विद्ययोरभेदं Bh. 1. 24.

अभेद्य, अभेद्यिक a. 1 Impenetrable. 2 Indivisible. —इः A diamond.

अभोज्य a. 1 Not to be eaten, prohibited as food, unholy; °अज a. one whose food is prohibited from being eaten by others.

अभ्यक्ष a. 1 Near, proximate. 2 Fresh, new; इदं क्षणितमभ्यक्षे संवहारेऽभ्युत्तयोः Mb. —ई Proximity, vicinity.

अभ्यक्ष a. Recently marked.

अभ्यक्षः 1 Smearing the body with unctuous or oily substances, smearing with oil; अभ्यक्षनेपथ्यमलेपकारः Ku. 7. 7. 2 Smearing in general, innuendo. 3 An unguent.

अभ्यक्षनं 1 Smearing the body with oily substances. 2 Smearing or anointing in general. 3 Applying collyrium to the eyelashes. 4 An oily substance; oil, unguent.

अभ्यक्षिक a. 1 More than, exceeding. 2 Surpassing, more than in quality or quantity, higher, greater; इष वाभ्यक्षिकोऽस्माकं पुनः Rām.; न स्वतन्त्रमभ्यक्षिकः कुतोऽयं Bg. 11. 43; sometimes with abl. or instr.; वाभ्यं दक्षः कुम्भो हस्तोऽभ्यक्षिकः पथः Ms. 8. 320. 3 More, extra-ordinary, pre-eminent; यव वंवाभ्यक्षिकः S. 6. 2.

अभ्यक्षुता, क्षानं 1 Consent, approval, permission; क्षान्ताभ्युता प्रवृत्ता गतिरस्य Ku. 5. 7, R. 2. 69. 2 Order, command. 3 Granting leave of absence, dismissing. 4 Admission of an argument.

अभ्यन्तर a. 1 Interior, internal, inner (opp. बाह्य); R. 17. 45; K. 66; Y. 3. 298. 2 Being included in, one of a group or body; इषीपरिजनाभ्यन्तरः M. 5. Initiated in, familiar or conversant with; with loc., or in comp.; संगीतकेऽभ्यन्तरे स्वः M. 5; अहो प्रबोधिभ्यन्तरः प्राणिनः M. 2. 4 Nearest, intimate, closely or intimately related; स्वकाङ्क्षाभ्यन्तरा येन Pt. 1. 259. —ई 1 The inside or interior, inner or interior part (of anything), space within; शमीनिषाभ्यन्तरीनवाचका R. 3. 9; Bg. 5. 27. 2 Included space, interval (of time or place); वणसाभ्यन्तरे Pt. 4. 3 The mind. —COMP.—करण a. having the organs (concealed) inside, internally possessed of the powers of perception; V. 4. —कला the secret art, the art of coquetry or flirtation.

अभ्यन्तरकः An intimate friend.

अभ्यन्तरीकृ 8 U. 1 To initiate, familiarize with; ग्रामस्थाङ्गुलिभ्यस्तं मनेभ्य-  
भ्यन्तरीकृताः Rām. 2 To admit or introduce to; सर्वविधेषु अभ्यन्तरीकरणे K. 101; Dk. 159, 162. 3 To make a near friend of (a person); बाह्याभ्यन्तरीकृताः Pt. 1. 259.

अभ्यन्तरीकरणं Initiating, introducing &c.; सजीविनिर्जीवाश्च यं यत्कलाभ्यन्तरीकरणं Dk. 39.

अभ्यसने 1 Attack, injury. 2 Disease. अभ्यसित, अभ्यस्य p. p. 1 Diseased, sick. 2 Injured.

अभ्यसिर्द्वि An attack on an enemy. —adv. Towards or against the enemy.

अभ्यनिजीवः—यः, —मित्रः A warrior who valiantly encounters his enemy; उद्योगमभ्यनिजीवो यदेव त्वं च सततम् Bk. 5. 47; मारीचाञ्जुनयन्तात. अभ्यनिजीवो भवामि ते 46.

अभ्यसः 1 Coming, arrival 2 Setting (of the sun).

अभ्यसर्जनं, —र्चा Worship, adoration, reverence.

अभ्यसर्ज a. Near, proximate, being close or near (of space); approaching, drawing near (of time); अभ्यसर्ज-  
मागस्तुतमस्तुष्टादिः R. 2. 32. —ई Proximity, vicinity; अथकारिणि वनाभ्यर्णे किम्वृष्टायति (Git. 7; अभ्यर्णे परिस्थि निर्देशः प्रभाषया राधया Git. 1, Si. 3. 21).

अभ्यसर्जनं—ना A request, an entreaty, petition, suit; नामगमनेन Ku. 1. 52.

अभ्यसिन् a. One who begs, asks, &c. अभ्यसिन्ता 1 Worship. 2 Respect, honour, reverence.

अभ्यसित a. 1 Honoured, revered, greatly respectable or venerable. 2 Fit, becoming, suitable; अभ्यसिता वयस्य तुल्यस्य वृषिर्बिषयेन तपोधनानां Ki. 3. 11.

अभ्यसर्कणं Extraction, drawing out.

अभ्यसर्काहः An open space.

अभ्यसर्कणः—र्ण 1 Vigorously encountering an enemy, marching against an enemy. 2 Striking so as to disable an enemy. 3 A blow in general.

अभ्यसर्जनं 1 Throwing away or down. 2 Eating, taking food; throwing down the throat (कंठादधोयनं Mit).

अभ्यसर्कारः 1 Eating, taking food, eating, drinking &c. 2 Food: जम्-  
शब्दोऽभ्यसर्कारात्वाची K'asi.; संवादापेक्षी M. 4.

अभ्यसर्कार्यं pot p. Fit to eat, eatable. —ई Food; सर्ववैदिकस्य अभ्यसर्कार्येव विषयः V. 3.

अभ्यसर्जनं 1 Repetition, repeated practice or exercise. 2 Constant study, close application (to anything); (तां) विद्यामभ्यसनेनैव प्रसादितुमर्हसि R. 1. 88.

अभ्यसर्क a. (यिका f.) Jealous, envious; a detractor, calumniator; नामाभ्यसर्कः प्रद्विषतोऽभ्यसर्कः Bg. 16. 18.

अभ्यसर्का Envy, jealousy, disfavour, anger; शक्राभ्यसर्कायिनिहृष्ये यः R. 6. 74; स्तेषु वेदेषु च साम्यसर्काः 7. 2, 9. 64.

अभ्यस्य p. p. 1 Repeated, frequently practised, exercised; यदनयोऽभ्यस्यस्तमासीलनं Amaru. 92; used or accustomed to; अभ्यस्यस्तारयवर्षाः U. 5. 2 Learnt, studied; शेषोऽभ्यस्यस्तविद्यानां B. 1. 8; Bh. 3. 89. 3 (In Math.) Multiplied. 4 (Ingram.) Reduplicated.

अभ्यस्यकः Striking the breast with the flat of the hand as a sign of defiance (as by wrestlers &c.).

अभ्यस्यकसिन्ता 1 A false charge, groundless complaint. 2 A desire.

अभ्यस्यकान्ता A false charge; calumny, destruction.

अभ्यागत *p. p.* 1 Come near, arrived. 2 Come as a guest; सर्वभ्यागतो दुः H. 1. 108. -*नः* A guest, visitor.

अभ्यागतः 1 Coming or going near, arrival; a visit; तपोभ्यागमसम्भवा दुः Si. 1. 23; किं वा मत्प्रागमकारणं ते R. 16. 8. Mv. 2. 22. 2 Vicinity, neighbourhood. 3 Encountering, attacking. 4 War, battle. 5 Enmity, hostility.

अभ्यागमने Approach, arrival, visit; हेतुं तदभ्यागमने परीक्षः Ki. 3. 4.

अभ्यागारिकः One who is diligent in supporting a family.

अभ्याहारः An attack, assault.

अभ्याहारः Beginning, commencement, first beginning.

अभ्याधाने Laying on, adding (as fuel).

अभ्यात *a.* Ill, diseased.

अभ्यापातः A calamity, misfortune.

अभ्यापदः, -मर्दनं War, battle, conflict, attack.

अभ्यारोहः -रोहणं Ascending, mounting, going up to.

अभ्यावृत्तिः *f.* Repetition, recurrence (so many times); see अनभ्यावृत्ति also.

अभ्यास *a.* Near, proximate. -*सः* 1 Reaching to, pervading. 2 Proximate neighbourhood, vicinity (also written as अभ्यास *q. v.*); वायुसाम्यादेः सङ्गुपिष्टः Pt. 2; महत्साम्यागता मैत्रीमभ्यासपरिवर्तिनी Mb., Dk. 62. 3 Result, consequence. 4 Prospected, hope of gaining; hence often used in the sense of 'quickly'.

अभ्यासः 1 Repetition in general; व्याख्याता व्याख्याता इति पद्याभ्यासोऽभ्यासपरिसमाप्तिं चोत्तयति S. B.; नाभ्यासक्रममस्ति Pt. 1. 161. 2 Repeated practice or exercise, continued practice or use; अविरतभ्यासभ्यासात् K. 30. अभ्यासेन तु कौतव्यं वेदाभ्यासे च गृह्यते Bg. 6. 35, 44 by constant practice (to remain pure and unmodified); 12. 12; 'निगृहीतं मनसा R. 10. 23; so हारं, अङ्गं &c. 3 Habit, custom, practice; अममलाभ्यासराते Ku. 5. 66; Y. 3. 68. 4 Discipline in arms, exercise, military discipline. 5 Reciting, study काव्यअभिसूत्राभ्यासः K. P. 1. 6 Vicinity, proximity, neighbourhood (for अभ्यासः); चतुर्दशदिशाभ्यासे (सं) मयी परमतीक्ष्णसी Ku. 6. 2; (अभ्यासे-ज्ञे मयी must mean here speaking to 'Madhu who was near her,' scil. by having manifested himself before her, which fully preserves the simile of Pārvati, herself silent, speaking to her lover who was near her through her friend); अर्पितं तवाभ्यासे सीता गुणवता नयः U. 7. 17 given in your charge; अभ्यासा-ना-शब्दः 8k. (regarded as an Aluk compound). 7. (In gram.) Reduplication. 8 The first syllable of a reduplicated base, reduplicative syllable. 9 (in Math.) Multiplication. 10 Chorus, burden of a song. -*Comp.* -*च* *a.* approach-

ed, gone near. दोषः abstraction of mind resulting from continuous deep meditation; अभ्यासयोगेन ततो ज्ञानिच्छाते पञ्जय Bg. 12. 9. -*लोपः* dropping of the reduplicative syllable. चकार- interval caused by the reduplicative syllable.

अभ्यासावर्णः Attacking or facing an enemy.

अभ्याहननं 1 Striking, hurting, killing. 2 Impeding, obstructing.

अभ्याहारः 1 Bringing near or towards, conveying. 2 Robbing.

अभ्युक्षणं 1 Sprinkling over, wetting; परस्परभ्युक्षणतत्परतां (तासां) R. 16. 57. 2 Consecration by sprinkling.

अभ्युक्ति *a.* Usual, customary.

अभ्युद्भयः 1 Increase, augmentation. 2 Prosperity.

अभ्युत्थोच्चनं Loud acclamation.

अभ्युत्थानं 1 Rising (from a seat) to do honour, rising in honour of. 2 Starting, departure, setting out. 3 Rise (lit and fig.), elevation, prosperity, dignity; (तस्य) नवाम्भुत्थानदक्षिन्यो ननुः सपत्न्याः प्रजाः R. 4. 3. यदा यदा हि परमस्य ग्लानिर्भवति भारत । अभ्युत्थानधर्मस्य तदात्मानं व्रजाम्यहं Bg. 4. 7.

अभ्युत्पत्तं Springing or leaping against, sudden spring or leap, assault; अलक्षिताम्युत्पत्तौ वृषेण R. 2. 27.

अभ्युदयः 1 Rise (of heavenly bodies); sunrise. 2 Rise, prosperity, good fortune, elevation, success; सृष्टिं नः स्वामिनमभ्युदयाः Ratn. 1; यदा हि लोकान्भुदयाय तारता R. 3. 14. 3 A festival; festive occasion. 4 Beginning, commencement.

अभ्युदाहरणं An example or illustration of a thing by its reverse.

अभ्युक्षित *p. p.* 1 Risen. 2 Elevated. 3 Asleep at sunrise.

अभ्युद्गमः, -मनः, -मतिः *f.* 1 Going forth to meet or to do honour (to a guest or to a venerable person). 2 Rising, occurring, originating.

अभ्युद्यत *p. p.* 1 Raised, lifted up; as आद्युष, शङ्ख. 2 Prepared or ready, exerting oneself for (with inf., dat., loc. or in comp.). 3 Gone forth, risen, appearing forth, or approaching; कुलमभ्युद्यतवृत्तेन R. 8. 15. 4 Given or brought unsolicited.

अभ्युद्यत *a.* 1 Raised, elevated; S. 3. 8. 2 Projecting upwards; very high; Ku. 1. 33.

अभ्युद्यतिः *f.* Great elevation or prosperity.

अभ्युपगमः 1 Approach, arrival. 2 Granting, admitting, accepting to be true; confession (as of guilt). 3 Undertaking, promising; निषेधं M. 1; a contract, agreement, promise. -*Comp.* -*सिद्धिः* an admitted proposition or axiom.

अभ्युपपत्तिः *f.* 1 Approaching to assist, taking pity or compassion on, favouring; a favour, kindness; अनभ्यामुपपत्त्या S. 4. 2 Consolation. 3 Protection, defence; नाभ्यामुपपत्तिं च रूपं नस्ति पातं M. 8. 112. 4 An agreement, assent, promise. 5 Impregnation of a woman (especially of a brother's widow as an act of duty).

अभ्युपायः 1 A promise, an engagement, agreement. 2 A means, an expedient, remedy; अस्मिन्प्राण विजानाम्युपाये Ku. 3. 19.

अभ्युपायनं A complimentary present; inducement, bribe.

अभ्युपेत *ind.* Having approached; having agreed or promised. -*Comp.*

-*अभ्युपेता* one of the 18 titles of Hindu law, breach of contract or engagement between master and servant.

अभ्युपेय *p. p.* 1 Come near, approached. 2 Promised, accepted, undertaken; Me. 38.

अभ्युषः, अभ्युषः, अभ्युषः A sort of cake or bread.

अभ्युषः 1 Arguing, reasoning, discussion. 2 Deduction, inference, guess, conjecture; पराम्बुहस्यानान्यपि तदुत्पत्तिं स्वयमपि Mal. 1. 14. 3 Supplying an ellipse. 4 Understanding.

अभ्र 1 P. [अभ्रति, आनभ्र, अभ्रति] To go, wander about; वनभ्रान्न निर्भयः Bk. 4. 11; 14. 110.

अभ्र 1 A cloud. 2 Atmosphere, sky; परितो विषाद् दृषदभ्रतिः Si. 9. 3, see अभ्रलिह &c. 3 Talc, mica. 4 (In arith.) A zero or cypher. -*Comp.* -*अवकाशः* clouds as the only shelter; fall of rain -*अवकाशिक*, -*काशिव* *a.* exposed to the rain (and so practising penance), not seeking shelter from the rain. -*उत्प.* 'sky-born' the thunder bolt of Indra. -*नायः* one of the elephants supporting the globe; N. of Airāvata. -*परः* 1 atmosphere. -2 balloon. -*विज्ञातः*, -*चक्रः* 'sky-demon', epithet of Rāhu. -*पुष्पः* N. of a cane (Mar. वत) Calamus Rotang. (-*च*) 1. water. -2 'a sky flower', anything impossible, a castle in the air. -*नास्तनः* Indra's elephant. Airāvata. -*नाला*, -*द्वयं* a line, succession, or mass of clouds.

अभ्रलिह *a.* 'Cloud-licking', touching or scraping the clouds (very high); अभ्रलिहः प्रासादाः Me. 64; प्रासादभ्रलिहमकरोह R. 14. 29. -*हः* Wind.

अभ्रकं Talc, mica. -*Comp.* -*अभ्रक* *a.* calx of talc. -*सर्व* steel.

अभ्रक *a.* Touching or scraping the clouds, very high; आकाशभ्रकं वायुमलं फलशालि Bk. -*च* 1 Wind, air. 2 A mountain.

**अमरा** *f.* The female elephant of the east, the mate of Airāvata, Indra's elephant. —**Comp.** —**निवा**, —**वह्नः** Airāvata.

**अम्रि-पी** *f.* 1 A wooden scraper or sharp-pointed stick (for cleaning a boat). 2 A spade, hoe in general.

**अम्रित** *a.* Overcast with clouds, clouded, R. 3. 12.

**अम्रित** *a.* Belonging to or produced from clouds, sky or mustaka. —**यः** Lightning. —**व** A mass of thunder-clouds.

**अमरः** Non-deviation, fitness, propriety.

**अम्र** *ind.* 1 Quickly. 2 A little.

**अम्र** 1 P. [ **अम्रति**, **अम्रितु**, **अम्रित** ] 1 To go; to go to or towards. 2 To serve, honour. 3 To sound. 4 To eat. —10 P. or *Caus.* (**आम्रयति**) 1 To come upon, attack, afflict with sickness or pain from disease. 2 To be ill or be afflicted or diseased.

**अम** *a.* Unripe (as fruit). —**म** 1 Going. 2 Sickness, disease. 3 A servant, follower. 4 This, self.

**अमंगल-रूप** *a.* 1 Inauspicious, evil, ill; R. 12. 43; **अमंगलरूपि** Ku. 5. 65; **अमंगल्यं** शीलं तव भवतु **अमिवमखिलं** Pushpadanta. 2 Unlucky, unfortunate. —**लः** The castor-oil tree (रतु). —**ल** Inauspiciousness, ill-luck; evil; oft. used in dramatic literature; **ज्ञातं** वायु प्रतिहतमंगल; cf.; God forbid.

**अमंश** *a.* 1 Without decoration or ornaments. 2 Without froth or scum (as boiled rice). —**श** The castor oil tree (रतु).

**अमत्** *a.* 1 not felt, not perceptible by the mind, unknown. 2 Disliked, not agreed to —**तः** 1 Time. 2 Sickness, disease. 3 Death.

**अमति** *a.* Evil-minded, wicked, depraved. —**तिः** 1 A rogue, cheat. 2 The moon. 3 Time. —**तिः** *f.* 1 Ignorance, unconsciousness, absence of knowledge, intention, or forethought; **अमतीतानि** वत् जन्मा; Ms. 5. 20; 4. 222. —**Comp.** —**मूर्ख** *a.* unconscious, unintentional.

**अमस** *a.* Sober, sane.

**अमर्ष** 1 A pot, vessel, utensil. 2 Strength, power.

**अमत्सर** *a.* Not jealous or envious, charitable.

**अमनस्क**, **अमनस्क** *a.* 1 Without the organ of desire, thought &c. 2 Devoid of intellect (as a child). 3 Inattentive. 4 Having no control over the mind. 5 Devoid of affection. —**म**. (—**म**;) 1 Not the organ of desire, non-perception. 2 Inattentive. —**म** The Supreme Being. —**Comp.** —**मत्** *a.* unknown, unthought of. —**नीत** *a.* disapproved, condemned;

reprobate. —**दोषः** inattention. —**द्वे** *a.* displeasing, disagreeable.

**अमनाह** *ind.* Not a little, greatly, very much.

**अमनुष्य** *a.* 1 Not human, not manly. 2 Not frequented by man. —**म** 1 Not a man. 2 A demon.

**अमन्त्र**, **मन्त्र** *a.* 1 Not accompanied by Vedic verses, not requiring the repetition of Vedic texts, as a ceremony &c. 2 Not entitled to Vedic verses, such as a Śūdra, a female &c. 3 Not knowing Vedic text, **अमन्त्रा-मन्त्राणां** Ms. 12. 114. 4 not accompanied by the use of spells or incantations, as a cure &c.; **अमन्त्रा वचनमन्यायलीला न हि जीवति जगन्मनामन्त्राः** Bv. 1. 111.

**अमंश** *a.* 1 Not slow or dull, active, intelligent. 2 Sharp, strong, violent (wind &c.). 3 Not little, much, excessive, great, violent; **अमंशमदुर्दिन** U. 5. 5; **अमंशिलदिशि** निष्किलमायुरीदृशे Bv. 4. 1.

**अमम** *a.* Without egotism, without any selfish or worldly attachment **सूतमेवममंशिव हृष्टबुलनिर्गमना** Ms. 6. 26.

**अममता**, —**त्वं** Indifference, disinterestedness.

**अमर** *a.* Undying, immortal, imperishable; **अमरपरवत्** वासो विद्यामर्थं च साधयेत् H. Pr. 3, Ms. 2. 148. —**रः** 1 A god, deity. 2 Quicksilver. 3 Gold. 4 The number 33 (that being the number of Gods). 5 N. of Anarasimha. 6 A heap of bones. —**रा** 1 The residence of Indra (cf. **अमरावती**). 2 The navel string. 3 The womb. 4 A house-post. —**री** 1 A female of gods. 2 Indra's capital. —**Comp.** —**अमरा**, —**वती** a celestial nymph, heavenly damsel; **पुष्य** रत्नाय हरामरावता. Si. 1. 51. —**अम्रिः**, 'mountain of the gods,' N. of the mountain Sumeru. —**अधिपः**, **ईशः**, **ईश्वरः**, **पतिः**, **भर्ता**, **राजः** &c. 'the lord of the gods', epithets of Indra; sometimes of Śiva and Viṣṇu also. —**आचार्यः**, —**गुरुः**, —**गुरुः** 'preceptor of the gods', epithets of Brihaspati. —**आवरा** —**तटिनी**, —**सरित्** *f.* the heavenly river, epithets of the Ganges; **तटिनीतिपति** वसन् Bh. 3. 123. —**आलयाः** the abode of the gods, heaven. —**संज्ञकः** N. of that part of the Vindhya range which is near the source of the river Narmadā. —**कोकाः**, —**काः** N. of the most popular Sanskrit lexicon called after the author **अमरसिंह**. —**सह** —**सुहा** 1 a celestial tree, a tree in the paradise of Indra; **अमरसुहासुहासोऽयमेवममंशुवत्सकलकामस्य** Bv. 1. 28. —2 = **देवहा**. —3 the wish-yielding tree —**ह्रिक्** a Brāhmaṇa who lives by attending a temple or idol; or one who superintends a temple. —**पुर** the residence of the gods, celestial paradise. —**पुष्पा**, —**पुष्पा** the wish-yield-

ing tree (करवृक्ष). —**मत्स्य-वन** *a.* like an immortal. —**रत्न** a crystal. —**लोकः** the world of the gods, heaven; 'सु heavenly bliss; तस्य सम्पन्नतामात्रे गच्छामर-लोकता' Ms. 2. 5. —**सिंहः** N. of the author of *Amarakośa*; he was a Jaina and is said to have been one of the 9 gems that adorned the court of king Vikramāditya.

—**अमरता**, —**त्वं** Immortality.

**अमरावती** Abode of the gods, residence of Indra.; **संज्ञकमेवमुक्तप्रातिमर्त्या निरीलिताक्षीय मियाऽमरावती** K. P. 1.

**अमरत्व** *a.* Immortal, divine, imperishable; **मोक्षे** R. 7. 53; **अमरं** heaven; **ता** immortality. —**त्वं** A god. —**Comp.** —**आवरा** the celestial river, epithet of the Ganges; Vikr. 18. 104.

**अमरंश** *a.* Not a vital organ or part of the body. —**Comp.** —**देहिन्** *a.* not injuring the vital parts; mild, soft.

**अमर्याद** *a.* 1 Exceeding due limits or bounds, transgressing every bound, disrespectful, improper; **मया-दायाभमर्यादाः क्षिण्वन्ति** सर्वथा Pt. 1. 142. **तद्वत्** स्वमर्यादं कर्म कर्तुं क्षिणीति Rām. 2 Boundless, infinite. —**ता** Transgression of due limits or bounds, impropriety of conduct, disrespect, violation of due respect.

**अमर्ष** *a.* Not enduring or bearing. —**रः** 1 Non-endurance, intolerance, impatience; **अमर्षशून्येन जनस्य** जेतुना न जा-तव्येन न विद्विषात् Ki. 1. 53, jealousy, jealous anger; किं तु भवत्स्मात्प्रतापोऽमर्ष-चमर्षः U. 5. 14 Rhet. **अमर्ष** is one of the 33 minor feelings or व्यभिचारिभाव See S. D.; R. G. thus defines it: **परकृतावगादिगुणानापायजन्यो मीनवाक्यादिप्रादिकारणभूताक्षिण्वन्ति** अमर्षः. 2 Anger, passion, wrath; **पुष्यवागर्षोऽतिपितेन** मर्षीतिना Ve. 4; **सामर्ष** angry, indignant; **सामर्ष** angrily. 3 Impetuosity, violence. —**Comp.** —**ज** *a.* arising from anger or impatience. —**हासः** an angry laugh, sarcastic sneer.

**अमर्षण**, **विष**, **विष**, —**वत्** *a.* 1 Impatient, intolerant, unforgiving Pt. 1. 326. 2 Angry, indignant, passionate; **इदि क्षुते** गोत्रमिद्व्यमर्षणः B. 3. 53; **अग्निमनुष्यामर्षितैः** वाङ्मुने Ve. 4. 3 Impetuous, determined.

**अमल** *a.* 1 Free from dirt or impurities, pure, stainless, spotless; **अमलः** सुहृद् Pt. 2. 171 pure, sincere. 2 White, shining; **कर्णावसक्तमलवत्पथं** Ku. 7. 23; R. 6. 80. —**ता** 1 N. of the goddess Lakṣmī. 2 The navel cord. 3 N. of a tree (Mar. अंबला). —**ल** 1 Purity. 2 Talc. 3 The Supreme Spirit. —**Comp.** —**वत्सिन्** *m.* (—**नी**) the wild goose. —**रत्न**, —**मणिः** a crystal.

**अमलिन** *a.* Clean, spotless, pure (morally also); **कुलममलिनं न देवाय जने न च जीविने** M'al. 2. 2.

अमलः 1 Disease. 2 Stupidity. 3 A fool. 4 Time.

अमा *a.* Measureless. —*ind.* 1 With, near, close to. 2 Together with, in conjunction or company with, as in अमास्य, अमावास्या *q. v.* —*f.* 1 The day of the new moon, the day of the conjunction of the sun and moon; अमाया तु सदा सोम ओषधीः प्रतिपद्यते Vyāsa. 2 The sixteenth digit of the moon. —*m.* The soul. —*Comp.* —अंतः the end of the day of new moon. —वर्षं *n.* the sacred time of अमा, day of new moon.

अमांस *a.* 1 Without flesh, not containing flesh. 2 Lean, thin, weak. —*Not* flesh, anything but flesh. —*Comp.* —ओषधिक *a.* ( की. *f.* ) not relating to a preparation of rice with meat.

अमारवः A companion or follower of a king, minister; अमारपुत्रैः सवयमि-रमितः R. 3. 28

अमात्र *a.* 1 Boundless, immeasurable. 2 Not whole or entire. 3 Not elementary. —अः The Supreme Spirit. अमादनं, —ना Disrespect insult; disobedience.

अमानस्यै Pain.

अमानिन् *a.* Modest, humble.

अमायुष *a.* ( की. *f.* ) 1 Not human, not belonging to man, supernatural, unearthly, superhuman; आहुतिरवायुमा-पयामावुषतो K. 132.

अमायुष्य *a.* Not human, superhuman &c.

अमास ( ना ) सी—अमावसी or अमावा-स्या *q. v.*

अमाय *a.* 1 Not cunning or sagacious, guileless, sincere. 2 Immeasurable. —वा 1 Absence of fraud or deceit, honesty, sincerity. 2 ( In Vedānta phil. ) Absence of delusion or error, knowledge of the supreme truth. —अः The Supreme Spirit ( ब्रह्म ).

अमायिक, —मायिन् *a.* Guileless, honest.

अमावस्या, —वास्या, —वसी, —वासी ( also written अमावसी-मासी ) The day of new moon, when the sun and moon dwell together or are in conjunction; the 15th day of the dark half of every lunar month; ह्यर्थचन्द्रमसोः यः परः सन्निकर्षः साअमावस्या Gobhila.

अमित *a.* 1 Unmeasured, boundless, unlimited, immense; मितं द्वावि हि पिता मितं भ्राता मितं दूतः । अमितस्य हि दातारं भर्तारं का न पूजयत् Rām. 2 Neglected, disregarded. 3 Unknown. 4 Unpolished. —*Comp.* —अक्षर *a.* prosaic. —आम *a.* of great lustre, of unbounded splendour. —ओजस् *a.* of unbounded energy, all-powerful, Almighty. तेजस, —श्रुति *a.* of unbounded lustre or glory. —विजयः 1 of unbounded valour. —2 a name of Vishnu.

अमित्रः Not a friend, an enemy, adversary, foe, rival, opponent; स्वातामित्रौ मित्रे च सहजमाकृतावपि Si. 2. 36; तस्य मित्राण्यमित्रास्तौ 101; प्रकृत्यमित्रा हि सताम-साधवः Ki. 14. 21. —*Comp.* —वात्, —वातिन्, —हन् killing enemies. —जित् *a.* conquering one's enemies; अमित्राजित्मित्र-सोनुसा यत् N. 1. 13.

अमित्र्या *adv.* Not falsely, truly; ताम्रचतुस्ते विद्यमप्यमित्र्या R. 14. 6.

अमिन् *a.* Sick, diseased.

अमिर्षं 1 An object of worldly enjoyment, luxury. 2 Honesty, absence of fraud or deceit. 3 Flesh.

अमीषा 1 Affliction, sickness, disease. 2 Distress, terror. —अः Affliction, distress, pain, injury.

अमुक *pron. a.* A certain person or thing, so and so ( to be used when a person or thing is referred to without a name ); मते ममुकपुत्रस्य यद्वर्णपरिलक्षितम् Y. 2. 86-87; उभयाम्पार्थितेनैतन्मया ह्यमुकमुमुना । लिखितं ह्यमुकेनेति लेखकैस्तौ ततो लिखेत् 88.

अमुक्त *a.* 1 Not loosened, not let go. 2 Not liberated from recurring birth and death, not having got final beatitude. —कः A weapon ( a knife, sword &c. ) that is always grasped and not thrown. —*Comp.* —हस्त *a.* sparing, stingy ( in a bad sense ), frugal, economical; सदा प्रहृष्टा भाव्यं व्यये चायुक्तहस्तया Ms. 5. 150.

अमुक्तिः *f.* 1 Non-liberation. 2 Want of freedom or liberty.

अमुतः *ind.* 1 From there, there. 2 From that place, from above, *i. e.* from the other world or heaven. 3 Upon this, thereupon; henceforth.

अमुत्र *ind.* ( opp. इह ) 1 There, in that place, therein; अमुत्रास्तु यवनाः Dk. 127. 2 There ( in what precedes or has been said ), in that case. 3 There above, in the next world, in the life to come; यद्वर्णीयं च तदमुत्रेणानुब्रूयस्व वसेत्. 4 There; अनेनैवाभिकाः सर्वे नगरेऽग्नौ भक्षिताः Ks.

अमुथा *ind.* Thus, in that manner.

अमुष्य ( *gen.* of अद् ) Of such a one ( in comp. only ). —*Comp.* —कुल *a.* belong to the family of such a one. ( —लं ) a wellknown family. —पुत्रः, —त्री the son or daughter of such a one or of a good or well-known family or origin; see आयुष्यायन.

अमुष्णः, —अ, —अ, *a.* ( —शी, —सी *f.* ) Such-like, such a one, of such a form or kind.

अमूर्त *a.* Formless, incorporeal, unembodied ( opp. हूर्त where Mukta. says हूर्तस्य अवच्छिन्नपरिमाणवत् ). —तैः N. of Siva. —*Comp.* —शून्यः ( In Vais. phil. ) a quality considered to be अहूर्त or incorporeal such as धर्म, अर्थ &c.

अमूर्ति *a.* Formless, shapeless. —तिः N. of Vishnu. —तिः *f.* Shapelessness.

अमूल, —लक *a.* 1 Rootless ( lit. ); ( fig. ) without basis or support, baseless, groundless. 2 Without authority; not being in the original; माल्लं लिख्यते कश्चित् Malli. 3 Without material cause as the Pradhāna of the Sāṅkhī as.

अमूल्य *a.* Priceless, invaluable.

अमृतालं The root of a fragrant grass ( वरिण, Mar. कात्रा; बाळा ) used for screens &c.

अमृत *a.* 1 Not dead. 2 Immortal. 3 Imperishable, indestructible. —तः 1 A God, an immortal, a deity. 2 N. of Dhānvantari, physician of the gods. —ता 1 Spirituous liquor. 2 N. of various plants. —तं 1 ( *a* )

Immortality. ( *b* ) Final beatitude, absolution; Ms. 12. 104; स क्षिप्रं पावताय च Ak. 2 The collective body of immortals. 3 The world of immortality, Paradise, Heaven. 4

Nectar of immortality, ambrosia, beverage of the gods ( opp. विष ) supposed to be churned out of the ocean; द्वाहरीरूपतममुनिधिर्ममं Ki. 5. 30; विषादप्यहृतं द्वाह Ms. 2. 239; विषमप्यहृतं कश्चिदप्यहृतं वा विषमीश्वरेण्यया R. 8. 46; oft.

used in combination with words like वायु, वचनं, वाणी &c. इमारजन्माहृतसंमिताहरे R. 8. 16. 5 The Soma juice. 6 Anti-

dote against poison. 7 The residue or leavings of a sacrifice ( यज्ञशेष ); Ms. 3. 285. 8 Unsolicited alms, alms got without solicitation; हृतं स्वाद्यमभितं प्रेषय-हृतं स्वाद्याभितं Ms. 4. 4-5. 9 Water;

अमृताप्यातजीहृत U. 6. 21; cf. also the formulas अमृतापस्तर्पणमसि स्वाता and अमृता-विधानमसि स्वाहा repeated by Brāhmanas at the time of sipping water before

the commencement and at the end of meals. 10 A drug. 11 Clarified butter; अमृतं नाम यत् सतो मगजिह्वेन लुहति Si. 2. 107. 12 Milk. 13 Food in general. 14 Boiled rice. 15 Any-

thing sweet, anything lovely or charming. 16 Gold. 17 Quicksilver. 18 Poison. 19 The Supreme Spirit ( ब्रह्म ). —*Comp.* —अक्षुः —करः, —दीपितः, —श्रुतिः, —रहितः &c. epithets of the moon; अमृतदीपितिरिव विष्मजे N. 4. 104.

—अंघ्र्यः, —असनः, —आशिन् *m.* 'one whose food is nectar'; a god, an immortal. —आहरणः N. of Garuda who once stole Amrita. —उत्पत्ता *a.* fly.

( —कं ), उज्ज्वलं a kind of collyrium. —कुण्डं a vessel containing nectar. —क्षारं sal ammoniac. —वर्षं *a.* filled with water or nectar; ambrosial. ( —भः ) 1 the individual soul. —2 the supreme soul.

—हरिणी moonlight. —श्रव *a.* shedding nectar. ( —वः ) flow of nectar. —वारा 1 N. of a metre. —2 flow of nectar. —वः 1 a drinker of nectar, a god or deity. —2 N. of Vishnu. —3 one who



drinks wine; अमृतपानम् अमृतपानम् (where अं has sense 1 also). -कला a bunch of grapes, vine plant, a grape (काश). -वयुः 1 a god or deity in general -2 a horse or the moon. -वृक्ष m. an immortal, a god, deity; one who tastes the sacrificial residues. -वृक्ष a. free from birth and death. -वृक्ष oburn-ing (of the ocean) for nectar. -रसः 1 nectar, ambrosia; काव्यावृक्षरसाद् H. 1. विविधकाव्यावृक्षरसाद् विवामः Bh. 3. 40. -2 the Supreme Spirit. -लता, लतिका a nectar-giving creeping plant. -वाक् a. producing nectar-like sweet words. -सार a. ambrosial. (-रः) 1 clarified butter. -रुः, रुतिः 1 the moon (distilling nectar). -2 mother of the gods. -सौवरः 'brother or nectar', the horse called उच्चैःश्वरः. -स्रवः flow of nectar. -स्रव a. shedding or distilling nectar; Ku. 1. 45.

अमृतक The nectar of immortality. अमृतता, -त्वं Immortality. अमृतोपायः N. of Vishnu (sleeping in waters).

अमृता ind. Not falsely, truly. अमृष्ट a. Unrubbed. -COMP. -सुख a. of unimpaired purity.

अमृष्टक a. Fatless, lean. अमृष्टक a. Foolish, stupid, an idiot.

अमृष्टक a. 1 Not able or allowed to sacrifice. 2 Unfit for a sacrifice; मायव्य त्रिपितृद्वयं Ms. 4. 53, 56; 5. 5, 132. 3 Unholy, filthy, foul, dirty, impure, Bg. 17. 10; Bh. 3. 46. -वद 1 Excrement, ordure; समुद्रजैराजमार्गं यस्तमे-व्यमनापदि Ms. 9. 282; 5. 126. 2 An unlucky or inauspicious omen; अमेध्य इहा यदुपनिष्ठत Kāty. -COMP. -कुणपाकिन् a. feeding on carrion. -पुष्क, लिप्त a. smeared with ordure, foul, defiled, dirty.

अमेय a. 1 Inmeasurable, boundless; अमेयो मितलोकस्य K. 10. 18. 2 Unknowable. -COMP. -आत्मन् a. possessing an immeasurable soul, magnanimous. (-म.) N. of Vishnu.

अमोघ a. 1 Unfailing, reaching the mark; अनुष्मोघं समपद्य वायु Ku. 8. 66; R. 3. 53; 1. 97; कामिलोष्मोघमेति Me. 73. 2 Unerring, infallible (words, boon &c.); अमोघाः प्रतियुक्तावर्माभ्युपपन्नाः R. 1. 44. 3 Not vain or useless, fruitful, productive; यदमोघमपमं तत्तत्त वीजमजस्रम् Ku. 2. 5; so 'बलं', 'शक्तिः', 'वीर्यं', 'क्रोधः' &c. -वः 1 Not failing or erring. 2 N. of Vishnu. -COMP. -दण्डः unerring in punishment, N. of Siva. -दृष्टिः, दृष्टि a. of unerring mind or view. -बल a. of never-failing strength or vigour. -वाच्य f. words not vain or idle, that are sure to be fulfilled. (-अ.) one whose words are not vain. -वर्णित a. never disappo-

inted. -विक्रमः of never failing valor, N. of Siva.

अंयु 1 P. 1 To go. 2 (A.) To sound. अंयः A father. -यं 1 The eye. 2 Water. -य ind. A particle of affirmation; 'well,' 'well now.'

अंयक 1 An eye (in अंयक). 2 A father.

अंयक 1 Sky, atmosphere, ether; तावतर्जयकं R. 12. 41. 2 Cloth, garment, clothing, dress; दिव्यामृत्यवरपर Bg. 11. 11; K. 3. 9; दिव्यरः सागरतटा मही the sea-girt earth, 3 Saffron. 4 Talc. 5 A kind of perfume (Ambergri). -COMP. -अंतः 1 the end of a garment. -2 the horizon. -ओकस m. dwelling in heaven, a god; (मसरजः) दिलिप्तं मौलिभिराकसता Ku. 5. 79. -वुं cotton. -मणिः the sun. -लासिन् a. skytouching; R. 13. 26.

अंयरीच (In some senses अंयरीचः also) 1 A frying-pan. 2 Regret, remorse. 3 War, battle. 4 One of the hells. 5 A young animal, colt. 6 The sun. 7 N. of Vishnu. 8 N. of Siva.

अंयवः 1 The offspring of a man of the Brāhmaṇa and a woman of the Vaiśya tribe; ब्राह्मणाद्वैश्यकन्यायामंयवो नाम जायते Ms. 10. 8, Y. 1. 91. 2 An elephant-driver. 3 (pl.) N. of a country and its inhabitants. -द्वार N. of several plants:—(a) गणिका, दुष्टिका (Mar. गुरे) (b) पाटा (Mar. पहाडक); (c) दुष्टिका (Mar. चुका); (d) another plant (Mar. अंबाडा) -द्वार, द्वी An Ambashtha woman.

अंबा (Voc. अंबे Ved; अंब in later Sanskrit) 1 A mother; also used as an affectionate or respectful mode of address; 'good woman,' 'good mother'; विमवाभिः प्रेषिता, अंबायां कार्यं विधेयं S. 2; कृतजालिस्त्रय यदं सत्यात् R. 14. 16. 2 N. of Durgā, wife of Siva. 3 N. of Pāṇḍu's mother, a daughter of Kāśīrāja. [She and her two sisters were carried off by Bhishma to be the wives of Vichitra-Virya who had no issue. Amba, however, had been previously betrothed to a king of Sala and Bhishma sent her to him; but the latter rejected her because she had been in another man's house. So she came back to Bhishma and prayed him to accept her; but he could not break his vow of life-long celibacy, and being enraged she returned to the forest and practised austere penance to revenge herself on Bhishma. Siva favoured her and promised her the desired vengeance in another birth. Afterwards she was born as Sikhaśālinī, daughter of Drupada, who came to be called Sikhaśālinī and became the cause of Bhishma's death.]

अंबाडा-द्वार A mother.

अंबालिका 1 A mother; good woman (as a term of respect or endearment).

2 N. of a plant (Mar. अंबाडा). 3 N. of the youngest daughter of Kāśīrāja wife of Vichitra-Virya. She became the mother of Pāṇḍu by Vyāsa who was invoked by Satyawati to beget a son to Vichitra-Virya who had died without issue.

अंबिका 1 A mother, good woman, also used like अंबा as a term of respect or endearment; अधिके अंबिके शुद्धं नम विज्ञानं Mk. 1. 2 N. of Pārvatī, wife of Siva; अशीर्षिष्ठियामासुः पुत्रपाकाभयंकि Ku. 6. 90. 3 N. of the middle daughter of Kāśīrāja and the eldest wife of Vichitra-Virya. Like her youngest sister she had no progeny, and Vyāsa begot on her a son named वृतराट्; see अंबा above -COMP. -वसिः, -वर्ता N. of Siva. -पुत्रः, पुत्रः N. of वृतराट्.

अंबिकेयः, यकः N. of Ganesa, Kārtikeya or Dhṛitarāṣṭra; more correctly written आंबिकेय q. v.

अंभु n. 1 Water; गगनंभु सितंभु वायुनं K. P. 10. 2 The watery element of the blood (cf. imber). -COMP. -कणः a drop of water. -कंदकः (short-nosed) alligator. -किरातः alligator. -कीरातः, कुर्मः a porpoise. -केदारः lemon-tree (कादम्बर). -क्रिया libation of water; presentation of water to the Manes of the deceased. -म, -वार, -चारिन् a. moving or living in water, aquatic. -वनः hail. -चल्लरः a lake. -ज a. produced in water, aquatic (opp. स्थलज); समथीनि च माल्यानि स्थलजान्भुजाणि च Rām. (-जः) 1 the moon. -2 camphor. -3 the Sārāsa bird. -4 the conch. (-जं) 1 a lotus; इक्ष्वाक्येन नयनं सुखंभुजेन S. Til 3. -2 the thunderbolt of Indra. -चूर, आसनः 'the lotus-born god', Brāhmā; आसना the goddess Lakshmi. -जम्बव n. a lotus. (-म.) 1 the moon. -2 the conch. -3 Sārāsa. -तस्करः 'water-thief', the sun. -वृ a. giving or yielding water. (-वृः) a cloud; नवांशुदानीकमुहूर्तलाघने R. 3. 53. -धरः 1 a cloud; वसिष्ठोऽनुपरात्रा जेनवा Ku. 4. 43; शस्त्रमुहूर्तपरोपः R. 6. 44. -2 talc. -धिः 1 any receptacle of waters; such as a jar; अनुधिर्धः Sk. -2 the ocean; हातः Bh. 2. 6. -4 the number four (in Math.). -निधिः 'treasure of waters', the ocean, द्वाहोरेवतभुजिधिमंभे Ki. 5. 30. -प a. drinking water. (-पः) 1 the ocean. -2 Varuṇa, the regent of waters. -पातः current, flow or stream of water, cascade; गंगावृषातप्रतिमा गृहेभ्यः Bk. 1. 8. -प्रसादा, -प्रसादनं the clearing nut tree (कतक) q. v.; कतकवृक्षस्य यद्यप्यनुप्रसादः । न नामग्रहणादेव तस्य वारि प्रसीदति. -अवं a lotus. -वृक्ष m. 1 water-bearer, a cloud. -2 the ocean. -3 talc. -सात्रज a. produced only in water. (-जः) a conchshell. -शुद्ध m.



a cloud; आवितवृत्तितन्तुवृत्तं च Ki. 5. 12. -वायुः 1 the ocean. -2 Varuna. -वायिः receptacle or store of water, the ocean; त्वि जलवीर्यं वायुवृत्तं S. 3. 3; वायुवृत्तं वायुवृत्तः Ku. 3. 67. R. 6. 57; 9. 82. -वृक्षः 1 a lotus. -2 Śārāsa. -वृक्षः, -वृक्षः, a lotus; विपुलिनावृक्षः न सतिष्ठः Ki. 5. 10. -रोहिणी a lotus. -वाहः 1 a cloud; तविष्वातमिवावृक्षः Ki. 3. 1; अर्धमिह विपुलिनावृक्षः विदि मावृक्षः Me. 99. -3 a lake. -3 water-bearer. -वाहिन् a. carrying or conveying water. -m.) a cloud. -वाहिनी a wooden vessel, a sort of bucket. -विहारः sporting in water. -वेतसः a kind of cane or reed growing in water. -वरणं flow or current of water. -सर्विणी a leech -सेवनी a wooden baling vessel.

अवृक्षः a. Watery, containing water. -ती N. of a river.

अवृक्षः a. Sputtered, pronounced indistinctly in shutting the lips, the sound thus remaining as it were in the mouth; uttered while emitting saliva from the mouth. -र A sputtering noise, the growling of a bear; इति कुडभाजाम् मरुत्तुवृक्षः विपुलिनावृक्षः U. 2. 21; Mā. 9. 6; Mv. 5. 41.

अवृक्षः 1 A. [अवृक्ष, अवृक्ष] To sound. अवृक्षः 1 Water; कवचमयं सार्वतन्त्रिभवेः वृत्तिः Ku. 2. 87; स्वेयमानवर्गं वायुः कोवसा परिचितः Si. 2. 54; अभसकृतं done by water P. VI. 3. 3. 2 The sky. 3 The fourth sign of the zodiac -Comp. -ज a. aquatic. (-ज) 1 the moon. -3 the (Indian) crane of Śārāsa. (-ज) a lotus; बाले त्व मुक्तामोजे कर्पावृक्षी-वृक्षः S. Til. 17; 80 गार्, अज. -वृक्षः a group of lotus flowers; कुलवृक्षमपानि वीम्वृक्षमपानि Si. 1. 64. अवृक्षः m., अवृक्षः, कोविः the lotus born God, epithet of Brahmā. -अवृक्षः n. a lotus. वृक्षः, -वृक्षः a cloud. -वि, -विधिः, -वृक्षः receptacle of waters, the ocean; संध्यामाधिमध्यं विहाराया वृक्षः Si. 2. 100; शब्दाभाविधी-वृक्षे वृक्षे मयः समा 58; 80 अवृक्षः विधिः विधाविधिः विधिः विधिः Si. 1. 20; वृक्षः a coral. -वृक्षः a. (-वृक्ष) a lotus; इमाभोवृक्षः वृक्षः वृक्षः समा Ku. 2. 44. (-m.) the (Indian) crane. -सारः a pearl. -वृक्षः smoke; cloudiness.

अवृक्षिणी 1 A lotus-plant or its flowers; वृक्षिणीवृक्षः Bb. 2. 18. 3 A group of lotus flowers. 3 A place abounding in lotuses.

अवृक्षः a. (दी. f.) Watery, formed from water.

अवृक्षः q. v.

अवृक्षः a. Sour, acid; कृष्णवृक्षः वृक्षः वृक्षः विधिः (आहारः) Bg. 17. 9. -वृक्षः 1 Sourness, acidity, one of the six kinds of tastes or rasas q. v. 2 Vinegar. 3 Wood-sorrel. 4 The com-

mon citron tree. 3 Beloh. -Comp. -अवृक्षः a. acidulated. -वृक्षः sour eructation. -वृक्षः the citron tree. -वृक्षः a. having a sour smell. -वृक्षः sour butter-milk. -वृक्षः, -विधिः the lime-tree. -विधिः acidity of stomach, sour bile. -वृक्षः the tamarind tree. (-लं) tamarind fruit. -वृक्षः a. having an acid taste. (-सः) sourness, acidity. -वृक्षः the tamarind tree. -वृक्षः the lime tree. -वृक्षः N. of a plant.

अवृक्षः . of a plant (लक्ष्म), a sort of bread-fruit tree.

अवृक्षः a. 1 Not withered or faded (flowers &c.). 2 Clean, clear, bright (face); pure, unclouded; वृक्षः वृक्षः वृक्षः वृक्षः वृक्षः वृक्षः v. n. Globe-amaranth (Mar. अमाली).

अवृक्षः a. Vigorous, not fading. -विः f. 1 Vigour. 2 Freshness; verdure.

अवृक्षः a. Clear, clean. -नी A collection of globe-amaranths.

अवृक्षः (नी) का 1 Sour taste in the mouth, sour eructation. 2 The tamarind tree.

अवृक्षः m. Sourness.

अवृक्षः 1 A. (sometimes P. also, especially with उर) (अवृक्ष, अवृक्ष, अवृक्ष, अवृक्ष) To go. -With अवृक्ष to interpose, intervene; वृक्षः उरवृक्षः वृक्षः Mk. 2. -अवृक्षः 1 to rise (as the sun, moon &c.). -2 to thrive, prosper. -उर 1 to rise (as the sun &c.); उरवृक्षः वि वृक्षः कानिभीवृक्षः Mk. 1. 57. -2 to appear, come in sight; वृक्षः वृक्षः वृक्षः वृक्षः वृक्षः v. n. -3 to spring, arise, originate, proceed from; तदीवृक्षः वृक्षः वृक्षः N. 3. 92; वृक्षः वृक्षः वृक्षः Sat. Br. -वृक्षः (वृक्षः वृक्षः वृक्षः) to run away, retreat, fly away.

अवृक्षः 1 Going, moving (mostly in comp., as in अवृक्ष). 2 Good actions of former birth. 3 Good fortune, good luck; वृक्षः वृक्षः v. n. 4 A die or cube (to play with). -Comp. -अवृक्षः, अवृक्षः a. fortunate, lucky; वृक्षः वृक्षः वृक्षः Ki. 20.

अवृक्षः Healthiness, freedom from disease.

अवृक्षः a. Not offering sacrifice. -अवृक्षः No sacrifice, a bad sacrifice.

अवृक्षः a. 1 Not fit for sacrifice (as a boy). 2 Not fit to perform a sacrifice (as a boy not initiated with the sacred thread). 3 Profane, vulgar.

अवृक्षः a. Not requiring any effort; पृक्षः R. 4. 55. -अवृक्षः. Absence of effort or exertion; -अवृक्षः, -वृक्षः without effort or exertion, easily, readily.

अवृक्षः ind. Not as it should be or is intended to be, unfitly, improperly, wrongly. -Comp. -अवृक्षः a. 1 not true

to the sense, unmeaning, nonsensical. -2 incongruous, unfit, false, S. 3. 2; incorrect, wrong; अवृक्षः विधिः वृक्षः वृक्षः T. S.; अवृक्षः incorrect or untrue knowledge, wrong notion. -वृक्षः a. 1 not as wished or desired, disliked. -2 not enough or sufficient. -वृक्षः a. unfit, unworthy. -वृक्षः a. 1 not as it should be, unfit, unsuitable, unworthy; इवृक्षः वृक्षः वृक्षः V. 2. -2 vain, useless, profitless. (-वृक्ष) ind. 1 unfitly, unsuitably. -2 in वृक्ष, uselessly; वृक्षः v. n. Ms. 3. 240. -वृक्षः unsuitableness, incongruity; uselessness. -वृक्षः intimation or occurrence of some thing or act which is not expected -वृक्षः, -वृक्षः a. unprecedented, unparalleled. -वृक्षः a. acting wrongly. -वृक्षः a. not acting according to the Sastras, irreligious; अवृक्षः वृक्षः वृक्षः वृक्षः वृक्षः वृक्षः v. n. Na'raḍa.

अवृक्षः ind. Wrongly; improperly.

अवृक्षः a. 1 Going, moving, walking, as in एवृक्षः. 2 A walk, path, way, road; अवृक्षः वृक्षः v. n. R. 16. 44. 3 A place, site, abode. 4 A way of entrance, an entrance (to an array of troops or वृक्ष); अवृक्षः वृक्षः वृक्षः वृक्षः v. n. Bg. 1. 11. 5 The sun's passage, north and south of the equator. 6 (Hence) The period of duration of this passage, half year, the time from one solstice to another; see उरवृक्षः and वृक्षः. 7 The equinoctial and solstitial points; वृक्षः अवृक्षः winter solstice; वृक्षः अवृक्षः summer solstice. 8 Final emancipation; वृक्षः वृक्षः v. n. Svet. Up. -Comp. -कालः the interval between the solstices. -वृक्षः the ecliptic.

अवृक्षः a. Unrestrained, unchecked, self-willed.

अवृक्षः a. 1 Unrestrained, unchecked. 2 Undecorated, undecorated (as walls &c.) N. 22.

अवृक्षः a. Disreputable, infamous, disgraceful, also अवृक्षः in this sense. -m. (v.) Infamy, disgrace, ill-repute, dishonour, scandal; अवृक्षः वृक्षः v. n. Ms. 3. 128; वृक्षः वृक्षः v. n. U. 3. 47; वृक्षः वृक्षः v. n. R. 6. 41. -Comp. -वृक्षः a. (दी. f.) disgraceful, ignominious.

अवृक्षः a. Infamous, ignominious.

अवृक्षः n. 1 Iron; अवृक्षः वृक्षः वृक्षः R. 8. 43. 2 Steel. 3 Gold. 4 a metal in general. 5 Aloe wood. -m. Fira. -Comp. -अवृक्षः, -अवृक्षः a hammer; a pestle (for cleaning grain). -कालः 1 an iron-rod. -2 excellent iron. -3 a large quantity of iron. -कोतः (अवृक्षः) 1 a magnet, load-stone; वृक्षः वृक्षः वृक्षः वृक्षः v. n. Ku. 2. 59; वृक्षः वृक्षः वृक्षः v. n. R. 17. 63; U. 4. 21. -2 a

precious stone; <sup>मणिः</sup> a loadstone; अयस्कामणिशालाकेन लोहपातुमंतःकरणमाकुलवती M'al. 1. -<sup>कारः</sup> an iron-smith, black-smith. -<sup>कीरं</sup> rust of iron. -<sup>कुम्भः</sup> an iron vessel, boiler &c.; so <sup>पात्रं</sup>. -<sup>ह्वयः</sup> an iron hammer; अयोधेयनाथ इवाभिहितः R. 14. 33. -<sup>सूतं</sup> iron filings. -<sup>जालं</sup> an iron net-work. -<sup>कुलः</sup> an iron club. -<sup>धातुः</sup> iron metal; U. 4. 21. -<sup>वृत्तिमा</sup> an iron image. -<sup>जलं</sup> rust of iron; so <sup>रुतः</sup>. -<sup>रतः</sup>. -<sup>मुखा</sup> an arrow (iron-pointed); भस्मस्तजः कुम्भयोद्युजेन R. 5. 55. -<sup>सूतः</sup> 1 an iron spear. 2 an iron nail, pointed iron spike, R. 12. 95. -<sup>सूतं</sup> 1 an iron lance. -2 a forcible means, a violent proceeding (तीक्ष्णः उपायः Sk.); (cf. आयः कालिकः also K. P. 10; अयःशूलेन अविच्छेदीत्यायःकालिकाः). -<sup>हृदय</sup> a. ironhearted, stern, unrelenting; हृदयेहृदयः प्रतिजज्ञताम् R. 9. 9.

अवस्मय or अवोस्मय *n.* (की *f.*) made of iron or of any metal.

अयाचित *a.* Unasked, unsolicited (as alms, food &c.); अयत स्पृदायचितं Ms. 4. 5. -<sup>सं</sup> Unsolicited alms. -*Comp.* -<sup>उपनतः</sup>, <sup>उपस्थितः</sup> *a.* got unasked or without solicitation; अयाचितोपस्थितमंभु केवलं Ku. 5. 22. -<sup>वृत्तिः</sup>, -<sup>जलं</sup> subsisting on alms got without begging or solicitation.

अयाज्य *a.* 1 (A person) for whom one must not perform sacrifices, not competent to offer sacrifices (as a Śūdra &c.) 2 (Hence), Out-cast; degraded. 3 Not fit for sacrificial offerings. -*Comp.* याजनं, संयाज्यं sacrificing for a person for whom one must not perform sacrifices; Ms. 3. 65, 11. 60.

अयात *a.* Not gone &c. -*Comp.* -<sup>याम</sup> *a.* not stale, fresh, not worn out by use; 'म च वीर्यं Dk. 123 fresh, blooming.

अयाथायिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Not true, unjust, improper. 2 Not real or genuine, incongruous, absurd.

अयाथायिकी 1 Unfitness, incorrectness. 2 Absurdity, incongruity.

अयानं 1 Not going or moving; stopping, halt. 2 Natural disposition.

अयि *ind.* 1 As a gentle address in the sense of 'friend', 'Oh', 'ah', or simply as a vocative particle; अयि विवेकयिभ्रातृभरहितं M. 1; अयि मे महर्षिषुभ S. 7; अयि विद्युत्प्रमदानां त्वमपि च दुःखं न जानासि Mk. 5. 32; see also Bv. 1. 5, 11, 44. 2 As a particle of entreaty or solicitation, 'I pray', 'prythee'; अयि संयति वैशि दर्शनं Ku. 4. 28; also of encouragement or persuasion; अयि भृक्षितमपुत्रं यदने त्वमपि यदि मनाकुर्वे Bv. 2. 150. 3 As a particle of gentle or kind inquiry (प्रश्नः); अयि जीविताया जीवसि Ku. 4. 3. अयि विवेकं परिहासः 5. 62.

अयुक्त *a.* 1 not yoked or harnessed. 2. Not joined, united or connected.

3 Not devout or pious, inattentive, negligent. 4 Unpractised, unused, unemployed; बुद्धिः, चारः. 5 Unfit, improper, unsuitable; अयुक्तोऽयं निर्देशः P. IV. 2. 64, Mbh. 6 Untrue, wrong. -*Comp.* -<sup>कृत</sup> *a.* doing improper or wrong acts. -<sup>वर्तयः</sup> the sense of a word to be supplied, as the sense of अपि q. v. -<sup>रूप</sup> *a.* incongruous, unsuitable; अयुक्तत्वं किमत्र परं वद Ku. 5. 69.

अयुग्म, -गल *a.* 1 Separate, single. 2 Odd, uneven. -*Comp.* अखिह *m.* fire. -<sup>नेत्रः</sup>, -<sup>वचनः</sup>, -<sup>हारः</sup> see under अयुग्म. -<sup>सप्तः</sup> having seven horses, the sun. अयुग्मपद् *ind.* Not all together, gradually, *seriatim*. -*Comp.* -<sup>ग्रहणं</sup> apprehending gradually. -<sup>भावः</sup> successive order, successiveness.

अयुग्म *a.* 1 Single, separate. 2 Odd, uneven (as a number). -*Comp.* -<sup>उदः</sup>, -<sup>वचः</sup> having an odd (i. e. 7) number of leaves; the सप्तपर्ण tree. -<sup>वचनः</sup>, -<sup>नेत्रः</sup>, -<sup>लोचनः</sup> having odd (3) eyes, N. of Siva; Ku. 3. 51, 69. -<sup>बाणः</sup>, -<sup>हारः</sup> &c. having odd (5) arrows; N. of Cupid. -<sup>वारः</sup>, -<sup>सप्तः</sup> having seven horses, the sun.

अयुज् *a.* Odd, uneven (opp. युज् even). -*Comp.* -<sup>हृदयः</sup>, -<sup>बाणः</sup>, -<sup>हारः</sup> N. of Cupid (having 5 arrows). उदः = सप्तपर्ण; बहुयुक्तव्युक्तव्युक्तव्युक्तः Si. 6. 50. -<sup>पलाशः</sup> = सप्तपलाश. -<sup>पादः</sup> -<sup>यमकं</sup> a kind of alliteration having the same syllables (in a different sense) in the first and third pādas. -<sup>नेत्रः</sup>, -<sup>लोचनः</sup>, -<sup>अक्षः</sup> कालिक N. of Siva.

अयुज् *a.* Disjoined, detached, not connected. -<sup>सं</sup> Ten thousand, a myriad. -*Comp.* -<sup>अध्यापकः</sup> a good teacher. -<sup>सिद्ध</sup> *a.* (in Vais. phil.) proved to be inseparable and inherent. -<sup>सिद्धिः</sup> *f.* proof that certain things or notions are inseparable and inherent.

अये *ind.* 1 As a vocative particle, or as a kind of gentle address (= अयि); अये गौरामाय विप्रहर इत्ये नित्यं Bh. 3. 123. 2 An interjection showing (a) 'surprise' or 'wonder' and translated by 'oh', 'ah', अये मातालिः S. 6; (b) 'grief', 'dejection'; अये देवपादपदोपजीविनाञ्जस्थेयं Mu. 2 (alas!); (c) 'anger'; (d) 'flurry', 'agitation'; (e) 'recollection'; (f) 'fear'; (g) 'fatigue'.

अयोयः 1 Separation, disjunction; interval. 2 Unfitness, impropriety, incongruity. 3 An improper conjunction. 4 A widower; absent lover or husband (विप्र). 5 A hammer (for अयोध, अयोधन). 6 Dialike.

अयोध- (वा or की *f.*) The son of a Śūdra man and Vaisya woman; see अयोध.

अयोध *m.* 1 Unfit, unsuitable; useless.

अयोध *a.* Unavailable; irresistible; अयोध्या महापातो अयोध्या प्रतिभाति नः R'am.

-<sup>व्या</sup> The capital of solar kings, born of the line of Raghu, (the modern Oudh) situated on the river Sarayū.

अयोनि *a.* 1 Without origin or source, eternal; जगदानिर्योनिसु Ku. 2. 9. 2 Not born from the womb; born in a manner not approved by law or religion. -<sup>निः</sup> *f.* Not the womb. -<sup>निः</sup> N. of Brahm'a and Siva. -*Comp.* -<sup>जः</sup>, -<sup>जन्मजः</sup> *a.* not born from the womb, not produced in the ordinary course of generation; तनयां अयोनिजां R. 11. 47, 48; कन्यास्त्रमण्डनजन्म भवतामसं Mv. 1. 30. -<sup>ईशः</sup>, -<sup>ईश्वरः</sup> N. of Siva. (-जः), -<sup>संभवा</sup> N. of Sita, daughter of Janaka, who was born from a furrow in a field.

अयोमयं Absence of simultaneity. अयोनिक (की *f.*) Not etymologically derived (as a word).

अरः The spoke or radius of a wheel. (रि also); अरः संघर्षते नामिनांभी चातः प्रति-हिताः Pt. 1. 81. -*Comp.* -<sup>अंतर</sup> (pl.) the intervals of the spokes; V. 1. 4. -<sup>चक्रः</sup>, -<sup>वहकः</sup> 1 a wheel or machine for raising water from a well (Mar. राहाट); चक्री a bucket so used; कृष्णसाय ऽरीमार्गेण सर्वस्तेनारीतः Pt. 4. -2 a deep well.

अरज्ज, 2. अरज्ज *a.* 1 Dustless, clean, pure (fig. also). 2 Free from passion (रजः). 3 Not having the monthly courses. -<sup>रिः</sup> (जाः) A girl before menstruation.

अरज्जु *a.* Not consisting of, or furnished with, cords. -*n.* A prison house.

अरणिः *m. f.*, -<sup>णी</sup> *f.* A piece of wood (of the Sami tree) used for kindling the sacred fire by attrition, the fire producing wooden stick; cf. Pt. 1. 216. -<sup>णी</sup> (dual) The two pieces of wood used in kindling the sacred fire. -<sup>विः</sup> 1 The sun. 2 Fire. 3 Flint.

अरण्य (sometimes also, also,) wilderness, forest, desert; प्रियानाश कृस्ते किल जगदरण्यं हि भवति U. 6. 3; माता यस्य गृहे नास्ति भार्या चाप्रियवर्तिना । अरण्यं तेन गतयं यथावत् तथा गृहं Chān. 44; as first member of comp. in the sense of 'wild', 'grown up or produced in forest'; बीजं wild seed; so मातृरि, दूषकः. -*Comp.* -<sup>अरण्याः</sup> forest keeper or ranger. -<sup>अवनः</sup>, -<sup>वानः</sup> going into the forest, becoming a hermit -<sup>ओक-सद्</sup> *a.* 1 dwelling in woods; being in a forest; वैकुण्ठं मम तावद्विश्वमपि छोहदरण्योक्तः S. 4. 5. -2 (especially) one who has left his family and become an anchorite, forest-dweller. -<sup>कदली</sup> wild plantain. -<sup>गजः</sup> a wild elephant (not tamed). -<sup>चक्रकः</sup> a wild sparrow -<sup>चंद्रिका</sup> (lit.) moonlight in a forest; (fig.)

an ornament or decoration which is useless, or does not serve its purpose; just as moonlight in a forest is useless there being no human beings to view, enjoy, and appreciate it, so is decoration when not viewed and appreciated by those for whom it is intended; thus Malli, on क्रीणां वियालोक-फलं हि वेषः Ku. 7. 22 remarks: अन्यथा-रण्यवदिका स्यादिति भावः. -खर (°प्येवर also) -जीव *a.* wild. -ज *a.* wild. -धर्म: wild state or usage, wild nature; तथाख्यधर्म-द्विषोऽप्य गान्धर्वमे निवेजितः Pt. 1. -द्वयति: -राज् (२), -राज: 'lord of the woods', epithet of a lion or a tiger; so अरण्यानां पति: -पंडित: 'wise in a forest'; (fig.) a foolish person (who can display his learning only in a forest where no one will hear him and correct his errors). -धव *a.* growing in a forest, wild. -सक्षिक *a.* gadfly. -वान् retiring to the woods. -रक्षक: forest-keeper. -वदित (°प्ये) 'weeping in a forest', a cry in the wilderness; (fig.) a vain or useless speech, or a cry with no one to heed it; hence anything done to no purpose; अरण्ये मया कृतं S. 2; शोकं ब्रह्मविहीनस्य अरण्यकृतिनापमं Pt. 1. 393; तद्वलमनुनायकवदितः Amaru. 76. -वायस: a wild crow, raven. -वास: -समाधाय: retiring into woods, residence in a forest. -वासिन् *a.* living in a forest, wild. (-*m.*) a forest-dweller, an anchorite. -विलपित, -विलाप: (°प्ये) = कृत above. -वन् *m.* 'a wild hound', wolf. -सभा a forest-court.

अरण्यक A forest.

अरण्यजानि: -नी *f.* A large forest or desert, vast wilderness.

अरत *a.* 1 Dull, languid, apathetic. 2 Dissatisfied, discontented, averse to. -त् Noncopulation. -Comp. -त्रप *a.* not ashamed of copulation (-*व*) a dog (as copulating even in the streets without shame).

अरति *a.* 1 Dissatisfied. 2 Dull, languid. -ति *f.* 1 Absence of pleasure or amusement, regarded as arising from the longings of love; स्वाग्निवस्व-लाभेन चेतसो गान्धर्वस्थितिः अरतिः सा S. D. 2 Pain, distress. 3 Anxiety, regret, uneasiness, agitation; कथंते युष्मदति हि सद्विद्यया: Ki. 5. 61. 4 Dissatisfaction, discontent. 5 Languor, ailness. 6 A bilious disease.

अरति: (*m.* or *f.*) 1 The elbow sometimes the fist itself. 2 A cubit of the middle length, from the elbow to the tip of the little finger, an ell; अरतिस्तु निष्कन्तिहेन कृतिना Ak.; मध्याह्नलीकृष-रोर्मध्ये प्रमाणिकः कः । बद्धमुष्टिको यद्विराजतिः सकनिष्ठिकः ॥ Hal'ay.; Ki. 18. 6.

अरतिः The elbow.

अरि *ind.* 1 Swiftly, near, at hand, present. 2 Readily.

अरमण, अरमण *a.* 1 Not pleasing or gratifying, disagreeable. 2 Unceasing, incessant.

अरर 1 The leaf or panel of a door (कपाट); सप्तसमराणि द्वात्रिंशद्वय Mv. 6. 27 (-*र*, -*री* also); चक्रकोटिषिपाटिताररपुटो वासाम्यहं पंजरत् Bv. 1. 58. 2 covering or sheath in general. -र: An awl.

अररे *ind.* A vocative particle expressive of (1) great haste; (2) contempt or disdain; अरे महाराजं प्रति कृतः क्षमियाः G. M.

अरविर्द्वि 1 A lotus (it is one of the 5 arrows of Cupid; see under पंचबाण); शक्यमरविहृत्तमैः S. 3. 7. It is a sun-lotus; cf. हर्षाशुभिर्भिषाभिषारविहृत् Ku. 1. 32; स्थलं, वरणं, सुखं &c. 2 Also, a red or blue lotus. -जः 1 The (Indian) crane. 2 Copper. -Comp. -अक्ष *a.* lotus-eyed, an epithet of Vishnu. -बलमर्ष copper. -नाभिः, -मः N. of Vishnu; हृदये मदीये देवप्रकास्तु मगनान्तरिदेवनामः Bv. 4. 8. -सह *m.* N. of Brahma's.

अरविर्दिनी 1 A lotus plant; पद्ममधुका भूमेः सुदिनेवारविदिनी Bk. 5. 70. 2 An assemblage of lotus flowers. 3 A place abounding in lotus flowers.

अरस *a.* 1 Sapless, tasteless, insipid. 2 Dull, flat. 3 Weak, having no strength, inefficacious.

अरसिक *a.* 1 Devoid of taste, sapless, insipid, flavourless (of a thing). 2 Void of feeling or taste, dull, inappreciative, insensible to the charms (of poetry &c.); अरसिकेषु कवित्वनिषेधं शिरसि मा लिख मा लिख मा लिख Udb.

अराग, अरागिन् *a.* Cool, dispassionate; नमहारागमहृष्यं कृष्णद्विपायनं वंद Ve. 1. 4.

अराजक *a.* Having no king, anarchical; नाराजक जनपदे Rām.; Ms. 7. 3. अराजके जीवन्ति दुर्बलाः कलवतरेः । पक्ष्मन म हि विरेडु ७ भूख कथयिच्छदा ॥ Mb., शाक्य उ-ज्ज्वलत्तव Chāp. 57.

अराजक *a.* Not a king. -जग *a.* not fit for the use of a king. -स्थापित *a.* not established by a king, illegal.

अरति 1 An enemy, foe; देशः सोमम-गतिशोभितमज-रतिः कृष्णः श्रुतिः Ve. 3. 31. 2 The number six. -Comp. -अर-दestruction of enemies.

अराल *a.* Curved, crooked; कदंपराल-हली M. 2. 3. -लः 1 A bent or crooked arm. 2 An elephant in rut. -लत An unclothed woman, harlot, courtesan. -Comp. -केशी a woman with curled hair; शिल्पा विदुः कामदुल्लसः R. 6. 81. -चन्द्र *a.* having curved eyelashes; Ku. 5. 49.

अरि 1 An enemy, foe; विजितापिरु-रः Ki. 1. 59, 61; 4. 4. 2 An enemy of mankind (avid of the six feelings which disturb man's mind); कामः क्रो-व-

स्तथा लोभो मदमोहो च मत्सरः कृतापिहृष्यमजवेन Ki. 1. 9. 3 N. of the number six (from the six enemies) 4 Any part of a carriage. 5 A wheel. -Comp. -कर्षण *a.* tamer or subduer of ene- mies. -कुलं 1 a host of enemies. -2 an enemy. -हः destroyer of enemies. -क्षितनं, -क्षिता schemes directed against enemies; administration of foreign affairs. -सुख *a.* 'an enemy's joy', affording triumph to an enemy. -मयः the foremost or most powerful enemy; R. 14. 31. -हृदयः, -हृद-हिसकः destroyer of enemies; R. 9. 18.

अरिश्म *a.* Subduer of enemies, victorious, conquering.

अरिश्मभाज, अरिश्मयी *a.* Not entitled to a share in the ancestral property (as an heir incapacitated by im- potence &c.).

अरिश्म 1 An oar; लोलपरिवेष्टाणोरिवभिक्तः Si. 12. 71. 2 A rudder, helm.

अरिश्म A continuous down-pour of rain. -वः A sort of disease in the anus.

अरिह *a.* Unhurt; perfect, imperi- shable, safe. -हः 1 A heron. 2 A raven, crow. 3 An enemy. 4 N. of various plants: (a) the soap-berry tree (Mar. फर); (b) another plant (Mar. निव). 5 Garlic. -ह 1 Bad or ill luck, evil, misfortune. 2 A por- tentous phenomenon foreboding mis- fortune, unlucky omen. 3 Unfavour- able sympcom, especially of ap- proaching death; रोहिणी मरणं यस्माद्वदयं याचि लहयते । ननुक्षणमरिहं स्वाग्निष्टमप्यभिधीयते ॥ 4 Good fortune or luck, happiness. 5 The lying-in-chamber. 6 Butter- milk. 7 Spirituous liquor; Si. 18. 77. -Comp. -हृह the lying-in-chamber.

-सार्ति *a.* making fortunate or happy, auspicious. (-*ति* *f.*) security, success- ion of good fortune, continuous happiness; यत्काम्यं विनाशाश्रितं काममरि- हृतमिवाश्रितं Mv. 1. -मयना N. of Nivā or Vishnu. -कय्या a lying-in- couch; अरिश्मय्या परितः विराजिता R. 3. 15. -हृह, -हृह *m.* killer of Arishṭa, epithet of Vishnu.

अरिश्म *f.* 1 Aversion, dislike in general; क स, मंगलायुष्यकविः K. 146. 2 Want of appetite, diarrhetic, disgust; सविप्रायः सप्तकः सविप्रायः सुप्र. 3 Ab- sence of a satisfactory explanation.

अरिश्म, अरिश्म *a.* Disagreeable, disgusting.

अरिश्म *a.* Free from disease, sound, healthy.

अरिश्म *a.* (पा. -नी *f.*) 1 Reddish brown, tawny, red, ruddy (of the colour of the morning as opposed to the darkness of night); यस्यान्यस्यानि दूषणं Ku. 4. 12. 2 Perplexed, emba-

crased. 3 Dumb. —**रु**: 1 Red colour, the colour of the dawn or morning twilight. 2 The dawn personified as the charioteer of the sun; आविष्कृतारुण-पुरःसर एकतोर्कः S. 4. 1, 7. 4; विभावरी नद्यक्षय कल्पते Ku. 5. 44; R. 5. 71. 3 The sun; रणेन बालारुणकोमलेन Ku. 3. 30; समज्यते सप्तसिंहेरुणाक्षुषिः R. 5. 69. —**रु** 1 Red colour. 2 Gold. 3 Saffron. —**COMP.** —**अरुजः** N. of Garuda. —**अरुजः**, **अवरुजः** N. of Garuda, younger brother of Aruna. —**अरुन्** *m.* the sun. —**आरुमजः** 1. son of Aruna, N. of Jātāyu. — 2 N. of Saturn, Sāvarṇi Manu, Karna, Sugriva, Yama and the two Asvins. (—**ज**) N. of Yamunā and Tāpti. —**रु-क्ष** *a.* red-eyed. —**रुदयः** break of day, dawn; चतस्रो वटिकाः प्रातरुदयोदय उच्यन्ते. —**उपलः** a ruby. —**कमलं** a red lotus. —**उजोतिस्** *m.* N. of Siva. —**निव** 'beloved of red flowers and lotuses', N. of the sun. (—**वा**) 1 the sun's wife. — 2 shadow. —**लोचन** *a.* red-eyed. (—**रु**) a pigeon. —**सारथिः** 'having Aruna for his charioteer,' the sun.

**अरुणित**, **अरुणीकृत** *a.* Reddened, dyed red, impurpled; स्तनान्वरागुरुताश्च कंदुकात् Ku. 5. 11.

**अरुणु** *a.* 1 Cutting or wounding the vital parts, inflicting wounds, painful, sharp (fig. also); caustic; अरुणुविशालानमनिर्वाणस्य दूतिनः R. 1. 71; Ki. 14. 55. 2 Acrimonious, sour (disposition).

**अरुंधती** 1 N. of the wife of Vasishtha; अन्वाहितमहंभवा स्वाहयेव द्वि-भेज R. 1. 56. 2 The morning star personified as the wife of Vasishtha; one of the Pleiades. [In mythology Arundhati is represented as the wife of the sage Vasishtha one of the 7 sages. She was one of the 9 daughters of Kardama Prajāpati by Devahūti. She is regarded as the highest pattern of conjugal excellence and wifely devotion and is so invoked by the bridegroom at nuptial ceremonies. Though a woman she was regarded with the same-even more-veneration as the Saptarshis; cf. Ku. 6. 12. She, like her husband, was the guide and controller of Raghu's line in her own department, and acted as guardian angel to Sitā after she had been abandoned by Rāma. It is said that Arundhati (the star) is not seen by persons whose end has approached: see H. 1. 76.] —**COMP.** —**जाभिः**, —**वापः**, —**पतिः** N. of Vasishtha, one of the seven Rishis or stars in the Ursa Major. —**दक्षिणस्वारः** see under न्यास.

**अरुण-रु** *a.* Not angry, calm.

**अरुव** *a.* 1 Not angry. 2 Shining, bright.

**अरुव** *a.* Wounded, sore. —*m.* (रुः) 1 The Arka tree. 2 Red Khadira,

—*n.* 1 A vital part. 2 A wound, sore (—*m.* also). —**COMP.** —**कर** *a.* causing or inflicting wounds, wounding.

**अरुण** *a.* 1 Formless, shapeless. 2 Ugly, deformed. 3 Dissimilar, unlike. —**रु** 1 A bad or ugly figure. 2 The Pradhāna of the Sāṅkhyas and Brahma of the Vedāntins. —**COMP.** —**हर्ष** *a.* not to be attracted or won over by beauty; अरुणहर्षं मदनस्य विग्रहात् Ku. 5. 53.

**अरुणक** *a.* Without any figure or metaphor, not figurative, literal.

**अरे** *ind.* An interjection of (a) calling to inferiors; आत्मा वा अरे ब्रह्मः श्रोतव्यः; न वा अरं वसुः कामायास्याः पतिः प्रियो भवति Sat. Br. (said by Yājñavalkya to his wife Maitreyi); (b) of anger; अरं महागजं प्रति कुतः क्षुभियाः U. 4; (c) of envy.

**अरेपस्** *a.* 1 Sinless, spotless. 2 Clear, pure.

**अरेरे** *ind.* An interjection of (a) calling out angrily; अरेरे दुर्गोपनयनः कु-रुबलेनापभवः Vo. 3; अरेरे वाचाट *ibid*; or of (b) addressing inferiors or by way of contempt; अरेरे राधागर्भमारुतं घृतापसद् *ibid*.

**अरोक** *a.* Without splendour, obscured, dim.

**अरोग** *a.* Free from disease, healthy, sound, well; अरोगाः सर्वसिद्धार्थश्रुतवर्षज्ञाता-युवः Suar. —**ग**: Sound health; न काम-मानं क्लेशस्वरोगं H. 1. 167.

**अरोमिन्**, **अरोम्य** *a.* Healthy.

**अरोचक** *a.* (चिका *f.*) 1 Not shining or bright. 2 Causing loss of appetite. —**क**: Loss of appetite; disgust, loathing.

**अरु** 10 P. 1 To heat or warm. 2 To praise.

**अरु**: 1 A ray of light, a flash of lightning. 2 The sun; आविष्कृतारुणपुर-सर एकतोर्कः S. 4. 1, 3. 3 Fire. 4 A crystal. 5 Copper. 6 Sunday. 7 The sun-plant, (Mar. हई), a small tree with medicinal sap and rind; अरुस्तोपरि विधिलं च्युतामिव नवमल्लिकाकुसुमं S. 2. 8; यमा-श्रियं न विश्रामं सुखातो यतिः सेवकाः। सोऽर्कवच-पतिस्त्याज्यः सदापुष्पफलोऽपि सन् Pt. 1. 51. 8 N. of Indra. 9 Food. (अरु also). 10 The number 12. —**COMP.** —**अरुमन्** *m.* —**उपलः** the sun-stone. —**आरु**: the swallow wort. —**हृदुसंगमः** the time of conjunction of the sun and moon (दक्षिणं अमावास्या). —**जाता** sun's wife. —**रुद्वजः** a kind of red sandal (रुद्वजं). —**रु-क्ष** epithet of Karna, Yama, and Sugriva. (—**जो**) the two Asvins regarded as the physicians of Heaven. —**नमसः** 'a son of the sun', an epithet of Karna, Yama and Saturn; see अरुणात्मज. (—**वा**) N. of the rivers Yamunā and Tāpti. —**विज्** *f.* light of the sun. —**विज्**, —**वासरा** Sunday. —**वेदना**,

—**युवः** —**सुतः**, —**सुतः** N. of Saturn, Karna or Yama. —**युः**, —**युः** a lotus (the sun-lotus). —**यद्वलं** the disc of the sun. —**विवाहः** marriage with the arka plant (enjoined to be performed before a man marries a third wife, who thus becomes his fourth); चतुर्थविवाहायै नृनिर्वर्कं समुदेत् Kāśyapa.

**अरुल** —**ला-ली-लं** 1 A wooden belt, pin, bar &c. (for fastening a door or the cover of a vessel), a bolt, latch, bar; युगमलादीर्घभुजो बुभोज B. 18. 4; 16. 6; अनायतामलं Mk. 2; सप्तभ्रमेद्वृत्तापाति-तामलं निर्मालिताक्षीव भियाःस्मरार्थी K. P. 1; oft. used figuratively in the sense of a bar, impediment, something intervening as an obstruction; ईप्सितं तद्व-ज्ञानादिद्वि सर्गलमात्मनः R. 1. 79 obstructed; कार्यलामेव इव प्रवृत्ताः 5. 45. कटे केवलममेव निहिता जीवस्य निगच्छतः K. P. 8; see अनल also. 2 A wave or billow.

**अरुलिका** A small door-pin, small bolt.

**अरु** 1 P. [अर्चते, अर्चित] To be worth, have value, to cost; पराक्षका यत्र न रुचिं देशं नापेति रत्नानि समुद्रजानि Subāsh.

**अरु**: 1 Price, value; कुसुमं यथापुष्पं Ms. 8. 398; Y. 2. 251; कृत्याः स्युः कुप-रिष्ठाकाहि मज्जयं वैरवतः पानिताः Bht. 2. 15 reduced in their true value, depreciated, so अनर्थं priceless; महापं very costly. 2 A material of worship, respectful offering or oblation to gods or venerable men; कुटजकुहनेः कल्पितायां नमो Mo. 4; (the ingredients of this offering are:—अपः क्षीरं कुशापं च दधि तापं मतकुलम्। यवः शिद्धार्थकश्चैव अङ्गोऽस्य प्रकीर्तितः || see अर्य below). —**COMP.** —**अरु** *a.* worthy of a respectful offering. —**चलाबलं** rate of price, proper price, fall or rise in prices; Ms. 9. 323. —**संस्थापनं**, —**संस्थापनं** appraising, asseizes of goods; कुर्वीत वैषां (वणिजो) प्रत्यक्षमप्यसंस्थापनं नृपः Ms. 8. 402.

**अरु** N. of Siva.

**अरु** *a.* 1 Valuable; अनर्थं invaluable; see s. v. 2 Venerable; तान्योन्यंयमा-दाय दूतास्त्युद्यो गिरिः Ku. 6. 50; Si. 1. 14. —**रु** A respectful offering or oblation to a god or venerable person; अर्यमसि V. 5; दत्तु तवः दुष्यंर्यं फलेषु मधुसूतः U. 3. 24; अर्यमर्चयिष वादिनं नृपं R. 11. 69; Ku. 1. 58, 6. 50.

**अरु** 1 U. (अर्चते, अर्चित) 1 (a) To adore or worship; salute, welcome with respect; R. 2. 21, 1. 6, 90; 4. 84, 12. 89; Ms. 3. 93; आर्चन् दिजादीन् परमार्थविदां Bk. 1. 15, 14. 63; 17. 5. (b) To honour, i. e. decorate, adorn; U. 2. 9. 2 To praise (Ved.). — 10 P. or *Caus.* To honour, adore, worship; स्वर्गोक्तमर्चितमर्चयित्वा Ku. 16. 9. —**WITH** अर्चि, समर्चि to worship, adore, honour; आशीर्भिर्यस्य ततः क्षितिर् Bk. 1. 24, Bg. 18. 46. —**न** 1 to praise, sing

praises of -2 to honour, worship; भानुर्दर्या जगद्भनं Bk. 2. 20.

अर्चक *a.* Worshipping, adoring. —कः Worshipper; सुखद्विजार्चकः Ms. 11. 225.

अर्चन *a.* Worshipping, praising —न-कः Worship, reverence or respect paid to deities and superiors. अर्चनीय, अर्च्य *pot. p.* To be adored or worshipped, venerable, respectable; R. 2. 10; Bk. 6. 70.

अर्चा 1 Worship, adoration. 2 An idol or image intended to be worshipped; मेरुहोत्तर्याधिभिरर्चाः प्रकल्पिताः Mbh.

अर्चिः *f.* Ray, flame (of fire or of the morning twilight); आसीवासकनिर्वाण-प्रदीपाधिर्वाचसि R. 12. 1; नेशस्वाधिर्हुतयुज इव दिनप्रविष्टयुग V. 1. 8.

अर्चिन् *n.* (-चिः) 1 A ray of light, flame; प्रक्षिप्तोर्ध्वविरागिदे R. 3. 14. 2 Light, lustre; प्रसमाधिर्वा Ku. 2. 20, Ratn. 4. 16. (said to be also *f.*). —*m.* 1 A ray of light. 2 Fire.

अर्चिस्त *a.* Flaming, brilliant, bright; V. 3. 2. —*m.* 1 Fire. 2 The sun.

अर्ज 1 P. (अर्जति, अर्जन) 1 To procure, secure, gain, earn, usually in the *causa*. in this sense; पितृव्याविरोधेन यद्वत्स्ववर्जितं Y. 2. 118. 2 To take up; आननुर्मुञ्चोच्चानि Bk. 14. 74.—10 P. or *causa*. To procure, acquire, obtain; स्वयमर्जन, स्वाजित self-acquired. With उप to obtain or procure.

अर्जक *a.* (-जिका *f.*) Procuring, acquiring; one who acquires or gets.

अर्जन Getting, acquisition; अर्जानामर्जनं दुःखं Pt. 1. 163; अर्जितव्यापाराज्जनं Day. B.

अर्जुन *a.* (नानी *f.*) 1 White, clear, bright, of the colour of day; पिशङ्गमौजीयुन्नमर्जुनच्छादि Si. 1. 6. 2 Silvery. —नः 1 The white colour. 2 A peacock. 3 A tree (Mar. अर्जुनसूदा ), with useful rind. 4 N. of the third Pāndava who was a son of Kuntī by Indra and hence called ऐन्द्रि also. [Arjuna was so called because he was 'white' or 'pure in actions'. He was taught the use of arms by Drona and was his favourite pupil. By his skill in arms he won Draupadī at her Svayamvara (see Draupadī). For an involuntary transgression he went into temporary exile and during that time he learnt the science of arms from Parasurama. He married Ulupi, a Naga Princess, by whom he had a son named Iravat, and also Chitrangada, daughter of the king of Manipura, who bore him a son named Babhruvahana. During this exile he visited Dwaraka, and with the help and advice of Krishna succeeded in marry: g Subhadra. By her he had a son named Abhimanyu. Afterwards he obtained the bow Gandiva from the god

Agni whom he assisted in burning the Khandava forest. When Dharma, his eldest brother, lost the kingdom by gambling, and the five brothers went into exile, he went to the Himalayas to propitiate the gods and to obtain from them celestial weapons for use in the contemplated war against the Kauravas. There he fought with Siva who appeared in the disguise of a Kṛtā; but when he discovered the true character of his adversary he worshipped him and Siva gave him the Paśupatastra. Indra, Varuna, Yama and Kubera also presented him with their own weapons. In the 13th year of their exile, the Pāndavas entered the service of the king of Virata and he had to act the part of a eunuch, and music and dancing master. In the great war with the Kauravas Arjuna took a very distinguished part. He secured the assistance of Krishna who acted as his charioteer and related to him the Bhagavadgītā when on the first day of the battle he hesitated to bend his bow against his own kinsmen. In the course of the great struggle he slew or vanquished several redoubtable warriors on the side of the Kauravas, such as Jayadratha Bhishma, Karṇa &c. After Yudhishthira had been installed sovereign of Hastinapura, he resolved to perform the Asvamedha sacrifice, and a horse was let loose with Arjuna as its guardian. Arjuna followed it through many cities and countries and fought with many kings. At the city of Manipura he had to fight with his own son Babhruvahana and was killed; but he was restored to life by a charm supplied by his wife Ulupi. He traversed the whole of Bharatakhanda and returned to Hastinapura, loaded with spoils and tributes, and the great horse-sacrifice was then duly performed. He was afterwards called by Krishna to Dwaraka amid the intestine struggles of Yadavas and there he performed the funeral ceremonies of Vasudeva and Krishna. Soon after this the five Pāndavas repaired to heaven having installed Parikshit—the only surviving son of Abhimanyu—on the throne of Hastinapura. Arjuna was the bravest of the Pāndavas, highminded, generous, upright, handsome and the most prominent figure of all his brothers.] 5 N. of Kṛtavīrya, slain by Parasurama. See कर्तवीर्य. 6 The only son of his mother. —नी 1 A procuree, bawd. 2 A cow. 3 N. of a river commonly called कर्तावा. —न Grass. —COMP. —उपनः the teak tree. —सचि *a.* white, of a white colour. —सज्जः 'white-bannered', N. of Hanumat.

अर्जः 1 The teak tree. 2 A letter (of the alphabet).

अर्जवः The (foaming) sea, ocean (fig. also); शोकं ocean of grief; so पितॄन्, जनं ocean of men; संसारवर्षहवन

Bh. 3. 10 —COMP. —अंतः the extremity of the ocean. —उद्वहः the moon. (—वा) Lakshmi. (—व) nectar. —वोतः —वातः a boat or ship. —सद्विः 1 'inhabiting the ocean', N. of Varuna, regent of the waters. —2 N. of Vishnu.

अर्जवः *n.* Water. —COMP. —वः a cloud. —भवः conch-shell.

अर्जवत् *a.* Having much water. —नः. The ocean.

अर्तन Censure, reproach, abuse.

अर्तिः *f.* 1 Pain, sorrow, grief; शिरसिर्ति head-ache. 2 The end of a bow.

अर्तिका An elder sister (in dramas).

अर्प 10 A. [अर्पयते, अर्पित] 1 To request, beg, supplicate, ask, entreat, solicit (with two acc.); स्वाभिमर्शययते Dk. 71; तमभिक्रम्य सर्वेभ्य दयं चार्पामहे बहु Mb.; दहसमर्पयामहे योद्धुं Bk. 14. 99.

2 To strive to obtain, desire, wish.

—WITH अर्पि to beg, supplicate, request; इमं सारं विनाप्रवृत्तिनिमित्तमर्पये V. 4; अक्कासं किलोदन्वात् समामर्पयितो द्वाी R. 4. 58. —अर्पि 1 to ask, request. —2 to desire.

—व 1 to ask or pray for, beg, request; तेन भवतं प्रार्थयते S. 2. —2 to desire, want, wish or long for; अहो विप्रस्यः प्रार्थितायेतिद्वयः S. 3; स्वर्गं प्रार्थयते Bg. 9. 20; Bk. 7. 48. R. 7. 50, 64.

—3 to look for, search, be in search of; प्रार्थयन् तवा सीता Bk. 7. 48. —4 To attack, seize or fall upon; असी अस्मान्-केन यवनानां प्रार्थितः M. 5; वृजयो नमनः शूली विभुलः प्रार्थयामिति R. 15. 5, 956. —वति to challenge (to combat), encounter,

seek as an opponent; एतं सीतामुतः संख्यं प्रार्थयन् एव Bk. 6. 25. —2 to make an enemy of. —स 1 to believe, consider, regard, think; समर्थे यत्नयमं विना प्रति V. 4. 39; मया न सपु समाधिः V. 2; अनुपयुक्त-

मिवात्मानं समर्थे S. 7. —2 to corroborate, support, substantiate by proof; उक्त-

मेवार्थमुदाहरणेन समर्थयति. —समर्थि or संप्र to beg, request &c.

अर्थः 1 Object, purpose, end and aim; wish, desire; सातार्थो शातसंख्यः श्रोतुं श्रोता प्रवर्तते; सिद्धं परिपंची Mu. 5; oft. used in this sense as the last member of compounds and translated by 'for,' intended for, 'for the sake of,' 'on account of,' 'on behalf of,' and used like an adj. to qualify nouns;

संज्ञानार्थं विधे R. 1. 34; सा देवताविभक्तिवि-

क्रियार्थं (येन) 2. 16; द्विजार्थं गवां Bk.; यज्ञार्थोक्तमणोऽयम् Bg. 3. 9. It mostly occurs in this sense as अर्थ, अर्थ, or अर्थवि and has an adverbial force;

किमर्थं for what purpose, why; बहोय-लक्षणार्थ S. 4; तदर्थोनादृष्टमोक्षार्थव्यापारार्थमात्रः Ku. 6. 13; गवांश्च ज्ञातार्थं च Pt. 1. 420;

मर्थं तत्कज्जिताः Bg. 1. 9; प्रत्याख्याता मया तत्र नलस्यार्थो देवताः Nala. 13. 19; मधु-पर्णस्य चार्थो 23. 9. 2 Cause, motive,

reason, ground, means; अनुपयुक्तः



fact of the matter. -2, the real nature or cause of anything. -दृ. 1. yielding wealth. -2 advantageous, useful. -3 liberal. -दुर्जन 1 extravagance, waste. -2 unjust seizure of property or withholding what is due. -3 finding fault with the meaning. -दोषः a literary fault or blemish with regard to the sense, one of the four *doṣas* or blemishes of literary composition, the other three being पददोष, पदाशदोष and वाक्यदोष; for definitions &c. see K. P. 7. -निर्बन्धन a. dependent on wealth. -निश्चयः determination, decision. -वति 1 'the lord of riches'; a king; किञ्चिद्दिहस्यायं वति बन्धन R. 2. 46; 1. 59; 9. 3; 18. 1; Pt. 1. 74. -2 an epithet of Kubera. -पर, सुख्य a. 1 intent on gaining wealth, covetous. -2 niggardly. -प्रकृतिः f. the leading source or occasion of the grand object in a drama; (the number of these 'sources' is five:—दिग् बिद्गुः पताका च प्रकृतिः कार्यमेव च । अर्थप्रकृतयः पञ्च ज्ञात्वा योज्या यथाविधि S. D. 317 ). -प्रयोगः usury. -वन्धः arrangement of words, composition, text; stanza, verse; S. 7. 5; ललितार्थवन्धः V. 2. 14. -बुद्धि a. selfish. -बोधः indication of the (real) import. -भेदः distinction or difference of meaning; अर्थभेदेन शब्दभेदः. -भाज, -वा 1 property, wealth. -युक्त a. significant. -लानः acquisition of wealth. -लोभः avarice. -वादः 1 declaration of any purpose. -2 affirmation, declaratory assertion, an explanatory remark; speech or assertion having a certain object; a sentence. (It usually recommends a विधि or precept by stating the good arising from its proper observance, and the evils arising from its omission, and also by adducing historical instances in its support.) -3 praise, eulogy; अर्थवादः 1. दोषस्तु मे कश्चित्कथय U. 1. -विकल्पः 1 deviation from truth, perversion of fact, -2 prevarication; also वैकल्प्य. -वृद्धिः f. accumulation of wealth. -व्ययः expenditure; ज्ञ a. conversant with money-matters. -शास्त्र 1 the science of wealth (political economy). -2 science of polity, political science, politics; Dk. 120. इह खलु अर्थशास्त्रकाराः ज्ञानिनाः सिद्धिमुपवर्णयन्ति Mu. 3; व्यवहारिणः a politician. -3 the science of practical life. -शौचं purity or honesty in money-matters; सर्वेषां वैव शौचानामर्थशौचं परं सूतं Ma. 5. 106. -संस्थानं 1 accumulation of wealth. -2 treasury. -सर्वधः connection of the sense with the word or sentence. -सारः considerable wealth; Pt. 2. 42. -सिद्धिः f. fulfilment of a desired object, success. अर्थतः ind. 1 With reference to the meaning or a particular object;



वचार्थतो गौरवं Mā. 1. 7 depth of meaning. 2 In fact, really, truly; न वायता केवलमर्थतोऽपि Si. 3. 56. 3 For the sake of money, gain or profit; वैषय्यवृत्तेन-मीश्वरस्य लोकोर्धतः सेवते Mu. 1. 14. 4 By reason of.

अर्पित Request, entreaty, suit, petition; N. 5. 112.

अर्थवत् a. 1 Wealthy. 2 Significant, full of sense or meaning; अर्थवान् खलु मे राजशब्दः S. 5. 3 Having meaning; अर्थवत्पातुल्यस्यः प्रातिपदिकं P. I. 2. 45. 4 Serving some purpose; successful, useful.

अर्थवत्ता Wealth, property.

अर्थात् ind. (abl. of अर्थ) 1 As a matter of course, of course, in fact; दृष्टिकेन दंडो भक्षित इत्यनेन तत्सहचरितमयूपभक्षण-मयोदायात् भवति S. D. 10 2 According to the circumstances or state of the case; as a matter of fact. 3 That is to say, namely.

अधिकः 1 a crier, watchman. 2 Especially, a minstrel whose duty it is to announce (by song &c.) the different fixed periods of the day, such as the hours of rising, sleeping, eating &c.

अर्धित p. p. Requested, asked, desired. -ते Wish, desire; petition.

अर्धिता, -न् 1 Begging, request. 2 Wish, desire.

अर्धित्वा a. 1 Seeking to gain or obtain, wishing for, desirous of, with instr. or in Comp.; कौष्ण्ड्याम् Mu. 5; का वधेन ममाधीं स्यान् Mb.; अर्धार्थी Pt. 1. 4, 9. 2 Entreating or begging any one (with gen.); अर्धार्थी वरुचिर्मस्तु Ks. 3 Possessed of desires. -म्. 1 One who asks, begs or solicits; a beggar, suppliant, suitor; यथाकामार्थिनाभिर्ना R. 1. 6; 2. 64; 5. 31; 9. 27; कर्धी गतो गौरवं Pt. 1. 146; कथ्यारत्नमयोनिजन्म भवतामासे वयं चार्धिनः Mv. 1. 30. 2 (In law) A plaintiff, complainant, prosecutor; स धर्मस्थसम्पः शत्रुद-धित्वार्थिना स्वयं । ददर्श संशयच्छेपात् व्यग्रहानत-जितः R. 17. 39. 3 A servant, follower. -Comp. -भावाः state of a suppliant, begging, request; Mā. 9. 30. -साल् adv. at the disposal of beggars; विमज्ज मेरुनं यद्विहासकृतः N. 1. 16.

अर्धिय a. (In comp.) 1 Destined or intended for, doomed to suffer; शरीरं यातनार्थं Ms. 12. 16. 2 Belonging or relating to; कर्म चैव तदर्थं Bg. 17. 27.

अर्ध a. 1 first to be asked or sought for. 2 Fit, proper. 3 Appropriate, not deviating from the sense, significant; स्तुत्यं स्तुतिभिरर्थार्थमिहृतस्ये स-स्वती R. 4. 6; Ku. 2. 3. 4 Rich, wealthy. 5 Wise, intelligent. -र्ध Red chalk.

अर्ध 1 P. [अर्धति, अर्धति] 1 to afflict, torment; strike, hurt, kill; रक्षःशङ्खानि चतुर्दशार्धं Bk. 12. 56, see caus. below.

2 To beg, request, ask; निमलितान्तर्यं शरत्पुनं नार्धति पातकोपि R. 5. 17. -Caus. (or 10 P.) 1 (a) To afflict, torment, distress; कामार्धित, कोप, मय &c. (b) To strike, hurt, injure, kill; येनार्धितुं वैष्णुरं पिनाकी Bk. 2. 46. -With अर्धति to torment excessively, fall upon or attack; अत्यार्धति वालिनः पुं Bk. 15. 115. -अर्धति to distress, afflict, pain.

अर्धेन a. 1 Distressing, afflicting. -न Pain, trouble, anxiety, excitement, agitation. -न, -ना 1 Going, moving. 2 Asking, begging. 3 Killing, hurting; giving pain.

अर्ध a. Half, forming a half. -र्ध, -र्धः 1 A half, half portion; सर्वनाशं समुत्पन्ने अर्धं त्यजति संदिताः; गतमर्धं दिवसस्य V. 2; यद्वर्धे विच्छिन्नं S. 1. 9. divided in half, (अर्धं may be compounded with almost every noun and adjective; as first member of compound with nouns it means 'a half of', कायः=अर्धं कायस्य; with adjectives, it has an adverbial force; 'इयाम् half dark; with ordinal numerals 'with a half of that number'; 'तृतीयं containing two and the third only half; i. e. two and a half. -Comp. -अर्धिनः side-look, wink; Mk. 8. 42. -अर्धं half the body. -अर्धः a half, the half; -अर्धित्वा a. sharing a half. -अर्धः, -र्धः 1 half of a half, quarter; चतुर्थार्धमिमांसायां तामयोजयतामुभे R. 10. 56. -2 half and half. -अर्धभेदकः hemispheres (Mar. अर्ध-शिखे). -अर्धकोषः a. having only a half left. -आसन्नं 1 half a seat; अर्धोत्तमं गोत्रमिदोपि तटी R. 6. 73; मम हि दिवीकसां समस्त-मर्धोत्तमोपवेक्षितस्य S. 7. (it being considered a mark of very great respect to make room for a guest &c. on the same seat with oneself); -2 greeting kindly or with great respect. -3 exemption from censure. -इर्धः 1 the half or crescent moon. -2 semi-circular impression of a finger-nail, crescent shaped nail-print; N. 6. 25 -3 an arrow with a crescent-shaped head (=अर्धचंद्र below). -मोर्ध N. of Siva Me. 56. -उर्ध a. half said or uttered; रामभद्र इति अर्धोक्ते महाराज U. 1 -उर्धः f. a broken speech; an interrupted speech. -उर्ध्व. 1 the rising of the half moon. -2 partial rise. -आसन्नं a sort of posture in meditation. -ऊर्ध्वकं a short petticoat (Mar. एकर). -कृत a. half done, incomplete. -खर्ध, -रि a kind of measure, half a Khāri. -नना N. of the river Kāveri so 'आर्धनी. -शुक्लः a necklace of 24 strings. -मोर्धः a hemisphere. -चंद्र a. crescent-shaped, (-चंद्रः) 1 the half moon, crescent moon; सर्धचंद्रं विनति यः Ku. 6. 75. -2 the semicircular marks on a peacock's tail. -3 an arrow with a crescent-

shaped head; अर्धचंद्रशेखरीविशिष्टं कन्दरी-हृत्पु R. 12. 96. -4 a crescent-shaped nailprint. -5 the hand bent into a semicircle, as for the purpose of seizing or clutching anything; चंद्रात् to seize by the neck and turn out; शिखायैतत्सर्धचंद्रः Pt. 1. -चंद्राकार, -चंद्राकृति a. half-moon-shaped. -मोर्धकः a short bodice. -दिन, -दिवसः 1 half a day, mid-day. -2 a day of 12 hours. -नाराचः a crescent-shaped iron-pointed arrow. -नारीशः, -नारीश्वरः a form of Siva, (half male and half female). -नार्ध half a boat. -निशा mid-night. -वर्धशत f. twenty-five. -पणः a measure containing half a pana. -पथे half way. (-ये) midway. -पहरः half a watch, one hour and a half. -भागः a half, half a share or part; तर्धभागेन लभस्व काञ्चित् Ku. 5. 50; R. 7. 45. -भागिक a. sharing a half. -भाज a. 1 sharing a half, entitled to a half. -2 a companion, sharer. -भास्करः mid-day. -भाजकः, -भाजकः a necklace of 12 strings (भाजकः consisting of 24). -भाज 1 half a (short) syllable. -2 a term for a consonant. -मार्ध ind. midway; V. 1. 3. -मासः half a month, a fortnight. -मासिक a. happening every fortnight. -2 lasting for a fortnight. -मुर्धः f. a half-clenched hand. -पणः half a watch. -पथः a warrior who fights on a car with another (who is not so skilled as a रथी); रणे रथेऽभिमानो न विमुक्तश्चापि इत्येते। पूर्णो कर्मः प्रमादी च तेन मेऽर्थरथो मतः Mb. -रात्रः mid-night; अर्धरात्रौ स्तिमितप्रदीपे R. 16. 4. -विस्सर्धः, -विस्सर्धनीयः the Visarga sound before क, ख, ए, and फ. -शीर्धणं a side-look, glance. -इर्ध a. middle-aged. -वैना-सिकः N. of the followers of Kapāda (arguing half perishableness). -वैकस half or incomplete murder; Ku. 4. 31. -व्यासः the radius of a circle. -वर्ध fifty. -शेष a. having only a half left. -श्लोकः half a sloka or verse. -सीरिध m. 1 a cultivator, ploughman who takes half the crop for his labour; Y. 1. 168. -2 अर्धिक p. v. -हारः a necklace of 54 strings. -हस्वः half a (short) syllable.

अर्धक a. Half; see अर्ध.

अर्धिक a. (की f.) 1 Measuring a half. 2 Entitled to half a share. -कः A half-caste man; वैश्यकन्यासमुत्पन्नो ब्राह्मणेन तु संस्कृतः । अर्धिकः स तु विज्ञेयो धोत्र्यो विज्ञेयः संज्ञाः Parāśara.

अर्धित्वा a. Sharing or entitled to a half.

अर्धेन 1 Placing or putting upon, setting upon; पादार्पणानुवृत्तयुक्तं R. 2. 35. 2 Inserting, placing or putting in. 3 Giving, offering, resigning;

स्वर्णार्णविकल्पे B. 2. 55. पुनर्पुनः पङ्क्ति-  
प्रसङ्गाः 13. 9; तदुक्तम् अर्णव Bg. 9. 27.  
4 Restoration, delivery, giving back;  
आस Ak. 3 Piercing, perforating;  
तीक्ष्णदृष्टिर्वाच्यः नदीः सर्पः अक्षरवत् Rām.  
अर्धिसः The heart; flesh in the  
heart.

अर्ध 1 P. (अर्धति, आर्णव, अर्धितुं) 1  
To go towards. 2 To kill, hurt.

अर्ध (र्ध्) द-र्ध 1 A swelling, tumour, (various kinds). 2 One hundred millions. 3 N. of a mountain in the west of India (Abu). 4 A serpent. 5 A cloud. 6 A long round mass, lump of flesh. 7 A serpent-like demon killed by Indra.

अर्धक a. 1 Small, minute, short. 2 Weak, lean. 3 Foolish. 4 Young, childish. —कः 1 A boy, child; श्रुतस्य यायाव्यमतमर्धकः R. 3. 21, 25, 7. 67. 2 The young of an animal. 3 A fool, idiot.

अर्ध 1 a. Excellent, best. 2 Respectable. —र्धः 1 A master, lord. 2 A man of the third tribe, Vaisya. —र्धा 1 A mistress. 2 A woman of the Vaisya tribe. —र्धा The wife of a Vaisya. —Comp. —वर्धः A Vaisya of rank.

अर्धमन् m. 1 The sun. 2 The head of the Manes; विदुषामर्धमा चास्मि Bg. 10. 29, 3 N. of the arka plant.

अर्धांजी A woman of the Vaisya tribe.

अर्धम् m. 1 A horse; अर्धोत्तमप्रहमर्धमा दत्ताः Si. 12. 31. 2 One of the ten horses of the moon. 3 Indra. 4 A short span (शोकर्षपरिमणः). —र्धी 1 A mare. 2 A bawd, procuress.

अर्धश्च a. 1 Coming hitherward (opp. पश्च). 2 Turned towards, coming to meet any one. 3 Being on this side. 4 Being below or behind (in time or place). 5 Following, subsequent. —क ind. 1 Hitherward, on this side. 2 From a certain point. 3 Before (in time or place); अर्धश्चर्वाकः सलिलमयं अक्षरमध्व K. 125; अर्धश्च संवत्सरात्मनी हरेत् परतो नृपः Y. 2. 173, 113; 1. 234. 4 On the lower side, behind, downwards (opp. ऊर्ध्व). 5 Afterwards, subsequently. 6 (With loc.) Within, near; एते आर्धोदयनधुवि स्थितर्धमधुव्याम् S. 1. 15. —Comp. —कालः posterior time. —कालिक a. belonging to proximate time, modern; ता modernness, posteriority of time. —कुलं the near bank of a river.

अर्धर्चीन a. 1 Modern, recent. 2 Reverse, contrary. —त ind. (With abl.) 1 On this side of. 2 Later than; यदुर्ध्वं पृथिव्या अर्धर्चीनमस्तिष्ठत् Sat. Br.

अर्धो n. Piles. —Comp. —ग्र a. destroying piles. (—ग्रः) 1 N. of the

plant क्षुण्ण, so called because it is said to cure piles.

अर्धिस a. Afflicted with piles.

अर्ध 1 P. [अर्धति, अर्धितुं, आर्णव, अर्धितुं] (epic A. as एरणो नार्धते राजा Rām.) 1 To deserve, merit, be worthy of with acc. or inf.; किमिव नायुष्मानकी-  
परावार्धति S. 7. 2 To have a right to, be entitled to; ननु नर्धः पित्रं रिक्थमर्धति S. 6. न ही स्वातन्त्र्यमर्धति Ms. 9. 3. 3 To be fit or deserve to be done; अर्धना नयि मयदिः कर्तुमर्धति N. 5. 112; Dk. 137. 4 To be equal to; be worth; न ते गमा-  
प्युपचारमर्धति S. 3. 18; सर्वे ते जयवत्स्य कला नार्धति नोदही Ms. 2. 86. 5 To be able, translatable by 'can'; न मे वचनममया मवितुमर्धति S. 4. 6 To worship, honour; see caus. below. 7 (Used with inf. in the second pers. and sometimes in the third) अर्ध represents a mild form of command, advice or courteous request, and may be translated by 'pray,' 'deign,' 'be pleased to,' will be pleased to'; द्विषाप्यक्षान्यर्धति सोदुमर्धन् R. 5. 25 pray wait &c; नार्धसि मे प्रणयं वितुं 2. 58. —Caus. or 10 P. To honour, worship; राजाजिह्वं यमुपकं-  
पाणिः Bk. 1. 17; Ms. 3. 3, 119.

अर्ध a. 1 Respectable, worthy of respect, deserving; अर्धवभोजयन् विप्रो दंडमर्धति मायकं Ms. 8. 392. 2 Worthy of, having a claim to, entitled to, with acc., inf., or in comp.; निवाहः पैतृकं रिक्थं पतितेनार्यदिना हि सः Ms. 9. 144; संस्कारमर्धस्त्वं न च लभ्यसे Rām.; तस्माद्वाहा वयं बहु धार्तराष्ट्रान् स्वबाधयान् Bg. 1. 37; so मानं, वयं, वृद्धे &c. 3 Becoming, proper, fit; केषलं यानमर्धं न्यात् Pt. 3; with gen. also, स भूयोर्हो महिष्युजा Pt. 1. 87-92. 4 Worth (in money), costing; see below. —र्धः 1 N. of Indra. 2 N. of Vishnu. 3 Price (as in महाह); महाहारा-  
य्यापरिवर्तनच्युतेः Ku. 5. 12 (महाहारी यस्याः Malli.). —र्धा Worship, adoration.

अर्धण-ण Worship, adoration, honour, treating with respect or veneration; अर्धणामर्धते चक्रमुनया नयच्युते R. 1. 55; Si. 15. 82.

अर्धत् a. Worthy, deserving, adorable. —m. 1 A Buddha; the highest rank in Buddhist hierarchy. 2 A superior divinity with the Jinas; सर्वज्ञो जितरागादिदोषलोकावर्जितः । यथारिचता-  
धेयादी च देवोर्हन् परमेश्वरः ॥

अर्धित a. Worthy, deserving. —तः 1 A Buddha. 2 A Buddhist mendicant.

अर्धिती The quality of being fit to be worshipped, veneration, adoration श्रीमहर्षिचरितम् Sk.

अर्धो pot. p. 1 Worthy, respectable. 2 Fit to be praised.

अर्ध 1 U (अर्धति-ने, अर्धितुं, अर्धित) 1 To adorn. 2 To be competent or

able. 3 To prevent, ward off; see अलम्.

अर्ध 1 The sting in the tail of a scorpion. 2 Yellow orpiment; cf. आल.

अलकः 1 A curl, lock of hair, hair in general; ललाटिकाचन्दनमालका Ku. 5. 55; अलके बालकुदाशुचिद्ध Me. 65 (the word is n. also, as appears from a quotation of Malli.: स्वभाववकाप्यलकानि तासां). 2 Curls on the forehead. 3 Saffron besmeared on the body. —का 1 A girl from eight to ten years of age. 2 N. of the capital of Kubera, and of the lord of the Yakshas; विभाति यस्यां ललितालकायां भनोहत् वैभववणस्य लक्ष्मीः Bv. 2. 10; गन्ध्या ते वसतिरालका नाम यक्षेश्वराणां Me. 7. —Comp. —अधिपः, —पतिः, —ईश्वरः 'lord of Alakā', N. of Kubera; अस्पर्शजीवमरालकेष्वरी R. 19. 15. —अंतः the end of a curl or ringlet. —नदा 1 N. of the Ganges, or a river falling into it. —2 a girl from eight to ten years of age. —प्रभा N. of the capital of Kubera. —संहतिः f. rows of curls; Si. 6. 3.

अलकः —ककः The red resin of certain trees, red lac or sap (formerly used by women to dye certain parts of their body, particularly the soles of the feet and lip); (दन्वाससा) किं-  
रिद्धतालककपाटनेन Ku. 5. 34, M. 3. 5; अलककांका पदवीं ततान R. 7. 7; शिरो हुतायाः पुरुष निरर्थं निष्प्राडितालककवयजंति Mk. 4. 15. —Comp. —रसः red lac, juice; अलकरसकाभावलकरसवर्जितः । अद्यापि चरणौ नस्याः पद्मकोशसमयो Rām. —रामः the red colour of alakia.

अलक्षण a. 1 Having no signs or marks. 2 Undefined, undistinguished. 3 Having no good marks, inauspicious, illomened; कृदायदा मत्तरलक्षणम् R. 14. 5. —न 1 A bad or inauspicious sign. 2 That which is no definition, a bad definition.

अलक्षित a. Unseen, unobserved; अलक्षिताभ्युदयनं नृपेण R. 2. 27.

अलक्ष्मी f. Evil fortune, bad luck, poverty.

अलक्ष्य a. 1 Invisible, unknown, unobserved. 2 Unmarked. 3 Having no particular marks. 4 Insignificant in appearance. 5 Having no pretence, free from fraud. 6 Not लक्ष्य or secondary (as meaning). —Comp. —गति a. moving invisibly. —जन्मत unknown birth, obscure origin; ननुविह-  
पाक्षमलक्ष्मणम् Ku. 5. 72. —लिय a. disguised, incognito —वाच a. addressing words to no visible object; Ku. 5. 57.

अलङ्गः A water-serpent.

अलङ्ग a. (ङ-ङ्गी f.) 1 Not light, heavy, big. 2 Not short, long (in prosody). 3 Serious, solemn. 4 Intense, violent, very great. —Comp.

-उपलः a rock. -वतिङ्ग a. solemnly pledged or promised.

अलंकरणं 1 Decoration, ornamenting. 2 An ornament (lit. and fig.); उजाते तावदेशयुगाकरं पुरुषरत्नमलंकरणं श्रुतः Bh. 2. 92.

अलंकरिण्यु a. 1 Fond of ornaments. 2 Decorating, skilled in decorating.

अलंकारः 1 Decoration, act of decorating or ornamenting. 2 An ornament (fig. also); अलंकारः स्वर्गस्य V. 1. 3 A figure of speech, of which there are three kinds:—शब्द, अर्थ, and शब्दार्थ. 4 The whole science of Rhetoric.—COMP. -ज्ञातः the science and art of rhetoric, poetics.—सुवर्ण gold used for ornaments.

अलंकारकः Ornament, decoration; Ms. 7. 220.

अलंकृतिः f. 1 Decoration. 2 An ornament; कर्णालंकृति Amaru. 13. 3 A rhetorical ornament, a figure of speech; तद्देशो शब्दार्थं सद्योजनलंकृती पुनः क्वपि K. P. 1; यो विद्वान् मन्यते काव्यं शब्दार्थोचनलंकृती । असौ न मन्यते कस्मादनुज्ज्वलनलंकृती Chandr. 1; सालंकृतिः अचणकोमलवर्णराजः Bv. 3. 6 (where अ has senses 2 and 3).

अलंकिषा Adorning, ornamenting, decoration (fig. also).

अलंघनीय a. Insurmountable, inaccessible, beyond the reach of.

अलंजः A kind of bird.

अलंजरः, -जुरः An earthen jar.

अलम् ind. 1 (a) Enough, sufficient for, adequate to (with dative or inf.); तस्यालम्बेन श्रुतिरसं कृत्यं R. 2. 39. अन्यथा वानताशयं कुर्वीम त्वामर्थं वयम् Bk. 8. 98. (b) A match for, equal to (with dat.); इत्येवो हारिल Sk.; अलं महा मह्यम् Mbb. 2 Able, competent (with inf.); अले भोक्तुं Sk.; वरेण शमिन लोकात्तलं इत्थं हि त्वयः Ku. 2. 56; with loc. also; त्रयाणामपि लोकानामलम्बसि निधाने Ram. 3 A way with, enough of, no need of, no use of (having a prohibitive force), with instr. or gerund; अलम्बन्या गृह्णाता M. 1. 20; आलम्ब्यान्मिदं वप्रीर्यसं वापनपाहत् Si. 2. 40; अलं महापालं तव अनेन R. 2. 34; Ku. 5. 82; अलम्बियद्भिः कृत्स्नैः S. 4 so many flowers will do. 4 (u) Completely, thoroughly; अलम्बेन शमयितुमर्हं वारिधारासहस्रैः Me. 53; स्वमपि विनतयजः स्वमिणः प्रीणयाम् S. 7. 34. (b) Greatly, excessively, to a high degree; तुदनि अलम् K. 2; यो गच्छत्यनं विद्विषतः प्रति Ak. —COMP. -कर्मणि u. competent to do any act; skilful, clever. -कु see under वृ. -जीविक a. sufficient for livelihood. -धन a. possessing sufficient wealth, rich; निगदिष्टवप्रेषु प्रतिष्ठः स्यादलम्बनः Ms. 8. 162. -धूमः thick smoke, volume of smoke. -पुष्पीय a. fit for a man or sufficient for a man. -बल a. strong enough, hav-

ing sufficient power. -पुष्टिः sufficient sense. -युक्त्यु a. able, competent; विना-पुष्ट्युदलंयुष्टिरित्यादि तपसः सुतः Si. 2. 9.

अलंघ्य a. Not libidinous, chaste. -इः Women's apartments.

अलंघ्यः 1 Vomiting. 2 The palm of the hand with the fingers extended.

अलघ्य a. 1 Houseless, moving about. 2 Without destruction or loss, imperishable. -यः 1 Non-destruction; permanence. 2 Birth, production.

अलर्कः 1 A mad dog or one rendered furious. 2 N. of a plant (खैतार्क).

अलले ind. A word of no import, occurring in the dialect of the Pis'achas (mostly used in dramas).

अलबालः A basin for water at the root of a tree; see आलबाल.

अलख a. Not shining.

अलस a. 1 Inactive, without energy, lazy, indolent. 2 Tired, fatigued, languid; मार्गभ्रमादलसपरिरे वारिके M. 5; Amaru. 4. 90; V. 3. 2; गमनमलसं Māl. 1. 17. 3 Soft, gentle. 4 Slow, dull (as in gait or motion); श्रोणीभारादलसगमना Me. 82. —COMP. -इक्षणा a woman with languishing looks.

अलसक a. Indolent, idle. -कः Flatulence.

अलातः-ने A fire-brand, half-burnt wood; निर्वाणालान्तावय Ku. 2. 23.

अलातुः-तु f. The bottle-gourd. -तु (n.) 1 A vessel made of gourd. 2 A fruit of the gourd which is very light and floats in water; किं हि नदि-तन् अर्जुनं मज्जंस्सलावुनि द्वावाणं पृथंत इति Mv. 1; Ms. G. 54. —COMP. -कृते the dust or down (रजः) of the bottle-gourd. -पात्रं a jar made of the bottle-gourd.

अलारं A door.

अलिः 1 A black bee. 2 A scorpion. 3 A crow. 4 The (Indian) cuckoo. 5 Spirituous liquor. —COMP. -कुलं a flight or number of bees. -सकुलं full of a swarm of bees; अलिङ्कुलसकुलकुलमभिगच्छन्वदलमादतमाने Dit. 1. -सकुलः the *kubja* plant. -जिह्वा, -द्विका the uvula, soft palate. -मिश्र a. pleasing to the bees. (-यः) the red lotus. (-यः) the trumpet flower. -मात्ता a flight of bees. -विरावः, -वर्त song or hum of a bee. -बल्लवः—पिय q. v.

अलिकं The forehead; अलिकेन बहमवा-तिना Bv. 2. 171; Vb. 3. 6.

अलिन् m. 1 A scorpion. 2 A bee; मलिनिमाअलिनि मावकवोविनाम् Si. 6. 4. -नी 1 A swarm of bees; अमतालिनी शिलीष Si. 6. 72; अलिनीजिष्णुः कचागां वयः Bb. 1. 5.

अलिनङ्गः A kind of snake.

अलिप a. 1 Having no characteristic marks, having no marks. 2 Having bad marks. 3 (In gram.) Having no gender.

अलिजः A water-jar; see अलंजर.

अलिङ्गः 1 A terrace before a house-door; मुखालिङ्गोत्तरं M. 5. 2 A place (like a square) at the door.

अलिपकः 1 A cuckoo. 2 A bee. 3 A dog.

अलिमकः—अनिमक q. v.

अलिपक-वक see अनिमक.

अलीक a. 1 Unpleasing, disagreeable. 2 Untrue, false, pretended; अलीक-कोपकानेन K. 147; वचन Amaru. 23, 33, 43. -क 1 The forehead. 2 Falsehood, untruth.

अलीकिङ्ग a. 1 Disagreeable, unpleasant. 2 False, deceiving.

अलुः A small water-pot.

अलुङ्क, समासः A compound in which the case terminations are not dropped, but retained; e. g. सरसिज, आलम्बेय.

अले / ind. Unmeaning words in अलेले the dialect of the Pis'achas chiefly introduced in plays.

अलेपक a. Stainless. -कः An epithet of the Supreme Spirit.

अलोक a. 1 That which cannot be seen, as in लोकालोक इत्याचलः R. 1. 68 (न लोक्यत इत्यलोकः Malli.). 2 Having no people. 3 One who does not go to any other world after death (not having performed meritorious deeds). -कः, -क 1 Not the world. 2 End or destruction of the world; absence of people; रक्ष सर्वानिमोहोकां नालोकं कर्तुमर्हसि Ram. —COMP. -सामान्य a. extraordinary, uncommon.

अलोकने Invisibility, disappearance.

अलील a. 1 Tranquil, unagitated. 2 Firm, steady. 3 Not fickle. 4 Not thirsty, free from desire.

अलोत्पु a. 1 Free from desire. 2 Not greedy or covetous, indifferent to sensual objects.

अलौकिक a. (-की f.) 1 Not current in the world, uncommon, supernatural. 2 Unusual, rare. 3 Not current in the usual language, peculiar to the sacred writings, not used in classics, Vedic. 4 Theoretical; १२ rare occurrence of a word; अलौकिकत्वाद्भारः स्वकोषे न गानि नामानि समुत्तिष्ठेत् । चिलीक्य तेषामधुना प्रचाम्यसं प्रयत्नः पुरुषोत्तमस्य Trik.

अल्प a. 1 Trifling, unimportant, insignificant (opp. महत् or दृढ); Ms. 11. 35. 2 Small, little, minute, scanty (opp. बहु); अल्पस्य हेतोर्बहुं हातुमिच्छन् R. 2. 47; 1. 2. 3 Mortal, of short existence. 4 Seldom, rare. -रूपं, -रूपेण, -रूपात् ado. 1 A little. 2 For a slight reason; भीतिरूपेण भित्ते Ram. 3 Easily, without much trouble or difficulty. —COMP. -अल्प a. very little or minute, little by little. -अलु—अलुप q. v. -आकाङ्क्षि a. desiring little, contented or satisfied with little. -आयुश्च-स. shortlived; Ms. 4. 157. (-युः कः) 1 a young one, cub. -2 a goat. -आहार,

आहारिण् *a.* eating little, moderate in diet. (-रः) moderation, abstinence in food. -हृत् *a.* 1 other than small, large. -2 other than few, many; as 'तुः कल्पना many or various ideas. -द्रव *a.* slightly defective, not quite complete. -उपायः small means. -वेष *a.* having little scent or odour. (-वै) a red lotus. -वेहित *a.* inert. -वृद्ध *a.* scantily clad; Mk. 1. 37. -ज्ञ *a.* knowing little, shallow, superficial. -ननु *a.* 1 dwarfish, short. -2 weak, thin. -वृष्टि *a.* narrow-minded, shortsighted. -वृत्त *a.* not affluent or rich, poor; Ms. 3. 86; 11. 40. -वी *a.* weak-minded, foolish. -वज्र *a.* having few descendants or subjects. -वमाण, -वमाणक *a.* 1 of little weight or measure 2 of little authority, resting on little evidence. -वयोस' *a.* of rare application or use, rarely used. -माण-अनु *a.* having short breath, asthmatic. (-जः) 1 slight breathing or weak aspiration. -2 (in gram.) a name given to the unaspirated letters of the alphabet, i. e. the vowels, semivowels, nasals and the letters क् च द् त् प् य् ज् ङ् ण्. -बल *a.* weak, feeble, having little strength. -इक्षि-मति *a.* weak-minded silly, ignorant; Ms. 12. 74. -माषिण् *a.* taciturn. -मध्वम *a.* slender waisted. -मात्र *a.* little, a little merely. -मूर्ति *a.* small-bodied, dwarfish. (-तिः *f.*) a small figure or object. -मूल्य *a.* of small value, cheap. -नेष्ट *a.* of little understanding, ignorant, silly. -वयस *a.* young in age, youthful. -वाचिण् *a.* taciturn. -विद्य *a.* ignorant, uneducated. -विषय *a.* of limited range or capacity. क् वाच्यविषय मतिः R. 1. 2. -जकि *a.* weak, feeble. -सरण् *n.* a basin, a small pond (one which is shallow or dry in hot season).  
अल्पक *a.* (रिपका *f.*) 1 Small, little. 2 Contemptible, mean.  
अल्पेय *a.* Cooking little, stingy, niggardly. -अः A miser.  
अल्पज्ञ *ind.* 1 In a low degree, slightly, a little; बहुशो ददाति अम्युदयिके. अल्पज्ञ आदेश P. V. 4. 42 Com. 2 Seldom, now and then.  
अल्पित *a.* 1 Diminished. 2 Lowered in estimation, disparaged; दृष्टा न पक्षेऽस्ति कल्पयाम् N. 1. 15.  
अल्पिष्ठ *a.* Least, smallest, very small.  
अल्पीकु 8 U. To make small, diminish, reduce in number.  
अल्पीय *a.* Smaller, less; very small.  
अमा A mother (Voc. अमा).  
अर् 1 P. [अर्ति, अर्ति or अर्] 1 To protect, defend; यमनामयता व पुति स्थितः R. 9. 1; प्रत्यक्षभिः प्रयत्नस्युमिरवतु वस्तुमिरहा-मिराः S. 1 1. 3 To please, satisfy, give pleasure to; विष्मस्तेन नामवति नाजिते

वति R. 11. 75; न नामवति वृद्धिप्रा रत्नहरवि भवितु 1. 65. 3 To like, wish, desire. 4 To favour, promote. (In the Dhātupātha several other meanings are assigned to this root, but they are very rarely used in classical literature).  
अव *ind.* (the initial अ is sometimes dropped, as in पूर्वपरीतेनविधी वका Ku. 1. 1) 1 (As a preposition) Away, off, away from, down. 2 (As a prefix to verbs) It expresses (a) determination; अवयुः (b) diffusion, pervasion; अवहृः (c) disrespect; अवज्ञा; (d) littleness; मोहाववहति; (e) support, resting upon; अवलम्ब; (f) purification, अवसात; (g) depreciation, discomfiture; अवहति शत्रु (वरावति); (h) commanding; अवहृः; (i) depression, bending down; अवहृः अवगाह; (j) knowledge; अवगन्, अवह. 3 As the first member of Tat. compounds it means अवहृः; अवहृः = अवहृः कोकिलया Sk.  
अवहृ *a.* 1 Downwards; backwards. 2 Opposite, contrary. —ट Contrariety, opposition.  
अवहारः Dust, sweepings.  
अवकर्तः A part cut off, a strip  
अवकर्तनं Cutting off, stripping &c.  
अवकर्षणं 1 Putting out, extraction. 2 Expulsion.  
अवकलित *a.* 1 Seen, observed. 2 Known. 3 Taken, received.  
अवकाशः 1 Occasion, opportunity; ताते वापदितोये वहति रण्यु 1 को भवस्यावकाशः Ve. 3. 5; oft. used with लङ् in the sense of 'to get an opportunity or scope for action'; लब्धावकाशोऽविष्णुना नव दृष्टो मनोभवः Ka. 1. 41. 2 (a) Place, space, room; अवकाशं किलोदन्वा-जामायाम्यर्थितो ददी R. 4. 58; so अन्त्यवकाशमवगति V. 4; यथावकाशं नी to take to its proper place, R. 6. 14; अस्माकमस्ति न कार्यविहितवकाशः Pt. 4. 8; अवकाशो विवि-क्तोय मदानयो समागमे Rām. (b) Footing; admission, access, entrance; (ताय) शुद्धे तु दर्शनतले हलभावकाशा S. 7. 32, oft. used in these senses with लङ्; लब्धावकाशो मे मनोरथः S. 1; शोकावेगदुर्विने मे मनसि विवेक एव नावकाशो लभते Prab. also with कृ or दा 'to make room for', 'admit', 'give way to'; अस्मि हि दत्ता विमिरावकाशं Mk. 3. 6; तस्मादयो विष्णुमतिभिर्नवकाशोऽव-माना Pt. 1. 366; अवकाशो कृ to obstruct, hinder or impede; नयनमलिलोत्तीडकावकाशा (विद्) Me. 91. 3 Interval, intermediate space or time. 4 An aperture, opening.  
अवकीर्ण *a.* Violating the vow or engagements of continence. —म. (—र्ण) 1 A religious student who has committed an act of incontinence (such as sexual intercourse) against his vow of celibacy; अवकीर्ण मधुसूता

मधुसूता तु योषितम्. गर्धनं पञ्चम. उच्यते नैर्जनं स विष्णुमति ॥ Y. 3. 280; Ms. 3. 155.  
अवकुचनं Bending, curving, contraction.  
अवकुचनं 1 Investing, surrounding. 2 Attracting, engaging.  
अवकुचित *a.* 1 Invested, surrounded, 2 Attracted.  
अवकुच पः *p.* 1 Pulled down. 2 Removed. 3 Expelled, turned out or away. 4 Inferior, low, degraded, outcast (opp. उत्कृष्ट or वृद्ध). —हः A servant who performs the lowest menial duties (such as sweeping &c.) (समाजनेशोपनविष्णु); पणो देयोऽवकुचस्य वहुकृत्य देतन Ms. 7. 126.  
अवकुचिः *f.* 1 Considering as possible, possibility, probability; केव मोक्षस्य अवकुचयैव Sk. (अवकुचितिरभावना). 2 Suitableness.  
अवकेशिण् *a.* Unfruitful, barren (as a tree).  
अवकोकिल *a.* Drawn or called down to by a cuckoo.  
अवकः A. Not crooked; (fig) honest, upright.  
अवकृद् *a.* Crying slowly; roaring, neighing —हः A cry.  
अवकृद्द्वयं Crying out, weeping aloud.  
अवकृद्द्वयः Descending, descent.  
अवकृद्द्वयः 1 Price. 2 Wages, hire, farm, rent. 3 Letting out to hire, leasing. 4 A tax or tribute (to be paid to the king), duty (राज्यया द्रव्यं Sk.)  
अवकृतिः *f.* 1 Descent. 2 Approach.  
अवकृतिर Omission, neglect.  
अवकोषः 1 Discordant noise. 2 A curse. 3 Abuse, censure.  
अवकोषः 1 Trickling, descent of moisture. 2 Ichor.  
अवकोषनं Trickling, falling (as of dew or moisture).  
अवकोषः A discordant note.  
अवकाशः Imperfect digestion or decoction.  
अवकाशः Destruction, decay, waste, loss.  
अवकाशयणं Means of extinguishing (fire &c.)  
अवकोषः 1 Blaming, reviling. 2 Objection.  
अवकोषणं 1 Throwing down, considered as one of the five kinds of *karman*, q. v. 2 Contempt, despising. 3 Censure, blame. 4 Overcoming, subduing. —र्ण Rein, bridle.  
अवकाशनं Dividing, destroying.  
अवकाशः A deep ditch.  
अवकाशनं 1 Disobedience, contempt, disregard. 2 Censure, blame. 3 Insult, mortification.  
अवगतिः *f.* 1 Knowledge, percep- tion, comprehension. 2 True or

determinate knowledge; ब्रह्मसमाप्तिर्हि पुरुषार्थः; ब्रह्मचगनिस्रवप्रतिज्ञा S. B.

अवयवः-गमने 1 Going near; descending. 2 Understanding, perception, knowledge.

आववाह *p. p.* 1 Plunged into, entered into, immersed; अक्षुण्णमिवाव-गहोत्ति S. 7. 2 Depressed, low, deep (lit. and fig.); अशुभना पुरस्तादवगादा जघनयोरधारश्चात् S. 3. 8. 3 Congealed, curdling (as blood).

अववाहः-हने 1 Bathing; मृगमलिलाव-वाहाः S. 1. 3; सहावगाहक्षमवारिचयः R. 1. 1. 2. Plunging, immersing (in general) entering into; परदशावगाहनात् Il. 3. 95; जलावगाहक्षममानज्ञा R. 5. 47; दृग्मानमवगा-हनाय विधिना ल्य सः विधिः S. Til. 1. 3 (fig.) Mastering, learning. 4 A place of bathing.

अवगीत *p. p.* 1 Sung in a discordant tone, sung badly. 2 Reproached, abused, censured. 3 Wicked, vile. 4 Satirized in song. —त 1 Satire in song, derision. 2 Reproach, blame.

अवगुणः A fault, defect, demerit; अन्वदीप परगुण Mulli. on Ki. 13. 48.

अवगुणः 1 The act of covering the head of women: hiding, veiling. 2 A veil (for the face); (fig. also); अवगुणसंघिता कुलजाभिर्मर्यादा S. D., कुल शीर्षवगुणः Mu. 6. 3 A covering, mantle (in general).

अवगुणवत् *a.* Covered with a veil, veiled; वनी गति S. 5.

अवगुणिका 1 Veiling, covering. 2 A veil. 3 A curtain.

अवगुणित *p. p.* Veiled, covered, concealed; रजनीतिमिषकर्मिन् Ku. 4. 11.

अवगुण-गोरणं Menacing, assaulting with intent to kill, assaulting with weapons.

अवगुहने 1 Hiding, concealing. 2 Embracing.

अवग्रहः 1 Separation of the component parts of a compound, or of other grammatical forms. 2 The mark or interval of such a separation. 3 A hiatus, absence of sandhi (as in चिन्ता च तं च मदनं च इमां च मां च instead of चेमां च) Bh. 2. 2. 4 The mark (:) used to mark the elision of अ after ए and ओ. 5 Withholding of rain, drought, failure of rain; वृष्टिर्भवति शस्त्रानामवग्रहविशेषोऽपि R. 1. 62; 10. 48, नभोनमस्योऽग्रिमवग्रह इवांतरं 12. 29; वृषं सता तद्वग्रहस्य Ku. 5. 61. 6 An obstacle, impediment. 7 A herd of elephants. 8 The forehead of an elephant. 9 Nature, original temperament. 10 Punishment (opp. अनुग्रह). 11 An imprecation, a term of abuse.

अवग्रहणं 1 An obstacle, impediment. 2 Disrespect, disregard.

अववाहः 1 Breaking, separation. 2 Impediment. 3 A cure; see अवग्रह.

अवग्रहः 1 A hole in the ground, a cave, a cavern. 2 A grind-stone, stone-mill for grinding corn. 3 Stirring up, shaking.

अवग्रहणं 1 Rubbing into. 2 Rubbing off. 3 Grinding.

अवघातः 1 Striking. 2 Hurting, killing. 3 A violent or sharp blow, a stroke or blow in general; कर्णवघात-निपुणेन च ताड्यमाना वृद्धताः करिरेण... अंगः Nitipr. 2. 4 Threshing corn by bruising it with a pestle in a mortar.

अवघूर्णेन Rolling or whirling round. अवघोषणे-ना 1 Proclaiming. 2 A proclamation.

अवघ्राणं The act of smelling at.

अवचन *a.* Not speaking, silent, speechless; शकुन्तला सायसावचनं तिष्ठति S. 1. —त 1 Absence of assertion, silence, taciturnity. 2 Censure, blame, reproof; कर *a.* disobedient.

अवचनीय *a.* 1 Not to be spoken or uttered, obscene or indecent (language); यदि अवचनीयेषु न देयं दिव्यं मन्त्रं Ms. 8. 269. 2 Not censurable, not blamable, free from censure; लोके अवचनीया भवति Mk. 2; ना impropriety of speech, freedom from censure; सवया व्यवहृत्य कुतो अवचनीयता U. 1. 5.

अवच(चा)यः Gathering (such as flowers, fruits &c.); नत प्रवेशन कुसु-मावचयमभिनयस्यो सख्या S. 4; अविशतकुसुमाव-चावचदत्त Si. 7. 71.

अवचारणं Employing, application, mode of proceeding.

अवचुडा-लः The pendent cloth on a chariot, an ornament (like a *chocri*) hanging from the top of a banner; पिच्छावचुडमनुभाषयाम जाम् Si. 5. 13; दिवसस्य ग्राणे ग्रावचुल्लामरन्ध्रः K. 26.

अवचूर्णेन 1 Pounding, grinding, reducing to powder. 2 Sprinkling with powder; especially, throwing absorbent powders on wounds.

अवचूर्णेन-अवचूर्णेन *p. p.*

अवचूलकः-कं A *chowri* or brush for fanning off flies.

अवच्छा (च्छा) दः A cover, covering; कचनानवच्छदान् (खान्) Rām.

अवच्छिद्य *p. p.* 1 Cut off. 2 Separated, divided, detached. 3 (In Logic) Separated or excluded from all other things by the properties predicated of a thing as peculiar to itself. 4 Bounded; modified, determined; द्विकालाद्यनवच्छिन्नं Bh. 2. 1. 5 Particularized, distinguished, characterized, as by an attributive word.

अवच्छुरित *a.* Mixed. —त A horse-laugh.

अवच्छेदः 1 A part, portion. 2 Boundary, limit. 3 Separation. 4 Distinction, distinguishing, particularization, (as by attributes). 5

Determination, decision, settlement, शब्दाथस्यावच्छेदे विरोधस्तद्विहेतवः Vāk. P. 6 That property of a thing which distinguishes it from every thing else, a characteristic property. 7 Bounding, defining.

अवच्छेदक *a.* 1 Separating. 2 Determining, deciding. 3 Bounding. 4 Distinguishing, particularizing. 5 Peculiar, characteristic. —कः 1 That which distinguishes. 2 A predicate, characteristic, property.

अवजयः Defeat; victory over; ये-द्रोकावजयाम हवः R. 6. 62. अवजितेः *f.* Conquest, defeat. अवज्ञा Disrespect, contempt; low opinion; disregard (with the obj. in loc. or gen.); आत्मन्यवज्ञा शिथिलीकरा R. 2. 41; ये नाम केचित्ति नः प्रथमं तवज्ञा Māl. 1. 6. —Comr. —उपहत *a.* treated with contempt, humiliated. —दुःखं the agonies of humiliation; मा जीवन् यः परावज्ञातः स्वदुःखोपि जीवति Si. 2. 45.

अवज्ञानं Disrespect, contempt.

अवहः 1 A hole, cavity. 2 A pit; अवहं चापि मे राम वक्षिष्य कलशं, अवहं ये निधीयते Rām. 3 A well. 4 Any low or depressed part of the body, sinus; अवहद्वेष-मेतानि स्थानान्यत्र शरिरके Y. 3. 98. 5 A juggler. —Comr. —कच्छपाः a tortoise in a hole; (fig.) one who has had no experience, who has seen nothing of the world.

अवहिः, —ही *f.* 1 A hole. 2 A well.

अवहीत *a.* Having a flat nose, flat-nosed.

अवहुः 1 A hole in the ground. 2 A well. 3 The back or nape of the neck. 4 The depressed part of the body. —हुः *f.* The raised portion of the neck. —हु न. A hole, a rent.

अवहीनं The flight of a bird, flying down-wards.

अवतंसः-तं 1 A garland. 2 An ear-ring, a ring-shaped ornament, an ear-ornament (fig. also); गणा नदेकम-वावतंसः Ku. 1. 65; स्वराहन्मोनचलावतंसः 7. 38; R. 13. 49. 3 An ornament worn on the head, crest; (fig.) any thing that serves as an ornament; तामरमावतसा जलमनिवेशाः Chât. 2. 8; वृद्धि-कावतसामि परिखाभिः Rām. पुष्पावतंसं सलिलं Sust.

अवतंसक An ear-ornament; an ornament in general.

अवतंसयति Den. P. To use as ear-ring, make ear-rings of; अवतंसयति द्यमावाः प्रमदाः शिरीषकुसुमानि S. 1. 4.

अवततिः *f.* Stretching, extending.

अवतप्त *p. p.* Heated, irradiated; अवतप्तकुलास्थितं an ichneumon's standing on hot ground (metaphorically said of the inconstancy of man); अवतप्तकुलास्थितं ह तत् Sk.

अवतप्तः 1 Slight or dim darkness; क्षीणे अवतप्तं तमः Ak. 2 Darkness (in



general); अवतमलमिदधि भास्वताम्युत्तेन Si. 11. 57 (where Malli. says यद्यपि क्षीणं वतमलं तमः इत्युक्तं तथापि इह विरोधाद्विशेषतः तदर्थे सामान्यमेव वाच्यं).

अवतरः Descent; N. 3. 53; Si. 1. 43. अवतरणं 1 Descending for bathing in water &c., descending (in general), coming down. 2 An incarnation; see अवतार. 3 Crossing. 4 A holy bathing place. 5 Translating from one language into another. 6 Introduction. 7 An extract, a quotation.

अवतरिका 1 A short prayer at the beginning of a work which, it is supposed, causes the divinity so addressed to descend from heaven. 2 Introduction, preface.

अवतरणी Preface

अवतरणं A soothing remedy.

अवताडनं 1 Crushing, trampling or treading under; वैतर्पिकी इत्यभिः कुतमस्य सिद्धा वृद्धिं स्थितिं चणैरवताडनानि U. 1. 14. 2 Striking.

अवतानः 1 Stretching. 2 The unbending of a bow. 3 A cover (in general.)

अवतारः 1 Descent; advent, setting in वतनावतारमये S. 1. 2 Form, manifestation; मत्स्यादिमिवतारिरवतावतावता-वृत्तं Sankara. 3 Descent of a deity upon earth, incarnation in general; कोऽप्येव सप्रति नवः पुरुषावतारः U. 5. 34; धर्मा-धर्मात्मोक्षाणामवतार इत्यावान् R. 10. 84. 4 An incarnation of Vishnu; विष्णुर्देव दशावतारगहने त्रिंशो महासंकटे Bh. 3. 95. (There are ten incarnations of Vishnu; the following verse from Git. describes them: वेदानुद्धरते जगन्निबन्धन-धृष्टोऽनुद्धरते दैत्य दारपते बलिं छलयते क्षत्रस्य धुषणं । पीलस्य जयते हलं कलयते काक्यमातन्वते मेष्यामृच्छयते दशाकृतिकृते कृष्णाय तुभ्य वनः ॥ १०॥ इमे बराहण नरसिंहोय वामनः । रामो रामश्च हृष्यश्च बुद्धः कल्की च ते दश ॥ 5 Any new appearance, growth, rise; नवावतार कमलादिबोधलम् R. 3. 36; 5. 24. 6 A landing-place. 7 A sacred bathing-place. 8 Translation. 9 A pond, tank. 10 Introduction, preface.

अवतारक a. (-रिका f.) 1 Making one's appearance. 2 Making a descent.

अवतारणं 1 Causing to descend. 2 Translation. 3 Possession by an evil spirit. 4 Worship, adoration. 5 Preface or introduction (to a work).

अवतीर्णं p. p. 1 Descended, alighted. 2 Bathed in. 3 Crossed, passed over; अपि नामावतीर्णोसि वाज्योचरं Mal. 1.

अवतोक्ता A woman or a cow mis-carrying from accident.

अवकिर्ण a. One who divides or cuts off; वक्त्रं dividing into five parts.

अवक्षुब्धः Any pungent food which excites thirst, stimulant.

अवक्षुब्धः 1 Heat. 2 The hot season.

अवक्षुब्धः a. 1 Beautiful; अवक्षुब्धकानिः Dk. 107. 2 Clean, pure, spotless, polished; सर्वविधावक्षुब्धताः K. 36. 3 Bright, white; रज्जिपरकलावक्षुब्धं कुलं K. 233; कुशावक्षुब्धताः कलहसमालाः Bk. 2. 18. 4 Virtuous, meritorious; अक्षुब्धमिदं जन्मनि न कुलमवक्षुब्धं कर्म K. 62. 5 Yellow. —तः White or yellow colour.

अवक्षुब्धं 1 A pure or approved occupation. 2 An accomplished act. 3 A valorous or glorious act, heroic act, heroism, glorious achievement-संगीतमानविपुलावक्षुब्धः Ku. 7. 48; प्रापक्षुब्धः वदन्तोपितात् R. 11. 21. 4 Object of a legend. 5 Cutting into pieces.

अवक्षुब्धं 1 Tearing, dividing, digging down, cutting into pieces. 2 A spade, hoe.

अवक्षुब्धः Heat; burning down.

अवक्षुब्धं p. p. 1 Divided, broken. 2 Melted, fused. 3 Bewildered.

अवक्षुब्धः 1 Milking. 2 Milk.

अवक्षुब्धः a. 1 Fit to be condemned, censurable, not to be praised; न चापि कार्यं नवमित्यवक्षुब्धं M. 1. 2. 2 Defective, faulty, blamable, disagreeable, disliked; उद्वहद्वनवयो तामवक्षुब्धतः R. 7. 70; see अवक्षुब्ध also. 3 Unfit to be told. 4 Low, inferior. —ञ 1 A fault, defect, imperfection. 2 Sin, vice. 3 Blame, censure, reproach; उद्वहद्वनवयो तामवक्षुब्धतः R. 7. 70.

अवक्षुब्धः Light.

अवक्षुब्धं 1 Attention; अवक्षुब्धपरे चकार सा प्रलपन्तीतिविति विलोचने Ku. 4. 2; intentness, attentiveness; वक्षुब्धपानः शृणोति hears attentively. 2 Devotion, care, carefulness; अवक्षुब्धान् carefully or attentively; शृणुत जना अवक्षुब्धान् क्रिया-भिर्मा कालिदासस्य V. 1. 2. v. 1.

अवक्षुब्धः Accurate determination, limitation.

अवक्षुब्धक a. Determining accurately.

अवक्षुब्धक a. Restrictive, limiting. —न, —णा 1 Ascertainment, determination. 2 Affirmation, emphasis. 3 Limitation (of the sense of words); यावदवक्षुब्धतः, एवावक्षुब्धतः; मात्रं कास्त्वैवक्षुब्धतः Ak. 4 Restriction to a certain instance or instances to the exclusion of all others

अवक्षुब्धः Application, attention. 2 Boundary; limit exclusive or inclusive, (in time or space); end, termination; समाप्तपक्षिणां सरस्वती Ku. 4. 43; conclusion; oft. at the end of comp., in the sense of 'ending with,' 'as far as,' 'till'; एव ते जीवितानिः प्रवाहः U. 1. 3 Period of time, time; R. 16. 52; शेवाद् माहान् विरहविहसत्यापितस्यावक्षुब्धं Mc. 87. यद्वक्षुब्धतश्चि from or over since-till. 4 An engagement. 5 appointment. 6 A division, district, department. 7 A hole, pit.

अवक्षुब्धः 10 P. To disregard, disrespect, slight; अवक्षुब्धितस्तद्वचनस्य H. 1; to despise, repulse.

अवक्षुब्धः Treating with disrespect.

अवक्षुब्धः Disrespect, repulse; वृत्तच-स्थितिं नावक्षुब्धामपराद्धेऽपि यदा विरं मयि R. 8. 48; M. 3. 19; अयं म न तिष्ठति संगमास्तुको विज्ञाते मीरु यतोवक्षुब्धः S. 3. 14.

अवक्षुब्धः p. p. 1 Shaken, waved. 2 Discarded, rejected, despised; R. 19. 43. 3 Insulted, humiliated. —तः An ascetic who has renounced all worldly attachments and connections; यो विलम्बाश्रमाश्रमार्थानामन्येव स्थितः पुमान् । अति-वर्णाश्रमा योर्गो अवक्षुब्धः न उच्यते ॥ or अक्षुब्धत् वरेण्यत्वात् वृत्तसंसारवर्षणम् । तत्त्वमस्यार्थसिद्धत्वाद्-वक्षुब्धतोऽभिधीयते ॥

अवक्षुब्धः 1 Shaking, waving. 2 Agitation, trembling. 3 Disregard-ing.

अवक्षुब्धः a. Inviolable, sacred, exempt from death.

अवक्षुब्धः 1 Abandoning, quitting. 2 Powder, dust. 3 Disrespect, censure, blame. 4 Falling off or form. 5 Sprinkling.

अवक्षुब्धः 1 Protection, defence; Nalod. 1. 4. 2 Gratifying, pleasing. 3 Wish, desire. 4 Delight, satisfaction.

अवक्षुब्धः p. p. 1 Bent down, down-cast; विनय°, व्रमय°. 2 Setting. 3 Bending, stooping.

अवक्षुब्धः f. 1 Bending, bowing down, stooping; अवक्षुब्धितवने. Mu. 1. 2; Si. 9. 8. 2 Declining in the west, setting. 3 A bow, prostration. 4 Bending (as a bow); वक्षुब्धपवनतिः K. (where अ° also means 'stooping'). 5 Modesty, humility.

अवक्षुब्धः p. p. 1 Formed, made. 2 Fixed, seated; bound on, tied; fasten-ed, put together. —ञ्ज A drum.

अवक्षुब्धः a Bowed, bent; वक्षुब्धपुष्पस्तव-कावना Ku. 3. 54; वक्षु° fallen at the feet.

अवक्षुब्धः (वा) यः 1 Throwing down. 2 Causing to descend.

अवक्षुब्धः a. Flat-nosed.

अवक्षुब्धः 1 Bending or bowing, falling at the feet. 2 Causing to bend down.

अवक्षुब्धः Binding, girding, putting on.

अवक्षुब्धः-नी f. 1 The earth. 2 A figure. 3 A river. —Comp. ईक्षुब्धः, ईक्षुब्धः, —नाथः, —पतिः, —वालः lord of the earth, king; पतिरावक्षुब्धनी तैश्च-कक्षे चतुर्भिः R. 10. 86, 11. 93. —चर a. roving over the earth, vagabond. —क्षः a mountain. —तलः the surface of the earth. —मंडलं the globe. —वहः, —वृक्षः a tree.

अवक्षुब्धः 1 Washing, ablution; न कुपोतुस्तुवस्य वाक्षुब्धभावेनजन्म Ms. 2. 209. 2 Water for washing, foot-bath. 3



Sprinkling water on the *darbha* grass at a *Śrāddha* ceremony.

**अवन्तिः** स्त्री *f.* 1 N. of a city, the modern उज्जयिनी, one of the seven sacred cities of the Hindus, to die at which is said to secure eternal happiness: cf. अयोध्या मधुरा मगधा काशी काशिराजिका। पुरी द्वारावती चैव सहेता मोक्ष-दायिका: 11. The women of Avanti are said to be very skilful in all erotic arts; cf. आरभ्य एव विपुलाः हृदयो रक्तमणि B. R. 10. 82. 2 N. of a river.—*m.* (pl.) N. of a country identified with the modern Mal'wa, and its inhabitants; its capital being उज्जयिनी on the river सिन्धु; and there is also the temple of महाकाल in the suburbs; अवन्तिनाथोऽबुधद्वयः R. 6. 32; अस्मै महाकालविक्रमनस्य वसवदूरे किल चंद्रीलः 6. 34, 35; प्राच्यांतीन्द्रपनकथाकोविदग्राममुद्रान् Me. 30; अवन्तीपुजयिनी नाम नगरी K. 52.—**COMP.**—पुरे the city of Avanti, उज्जयिनी

**अवध्य** *a.* Not barren, fruitful, productive.

**अवपतनं** Alighting, descending.

**अवपाक** *a.* Badly or ill cooked.—**कः** Bad cooking.

**अवपातः** 1 Falling down; अवपतनपाव-पातं Bh. 2. 31 falling down at the feet; (fig.) cringing. 2 Descent descending. 3 A hole, pit. 4 Particularly, a hole or pit for catching elephants; अवपातस्तु हस्त्यर्थे गर्तं तस्मै नृपादिना la'dava; रोगासि निम्नजवपात-मग्नः कर्तव्य वन्द्यः पुरुषं रास R. 16. 78.

**अवपातनं** Felling, knocking down, throwing down.

**अवपात्रित** *a.* One who has lost his caste, a person not allowed by his kindred to eat in a common vessel; see अपपात्रित.

**अवपीड** 1 Pressing down, pressure. 2 A kind of medicinal drug used to cause sneezing, sternutatory.

**अवपीडनं** 1 The act of pressing down. 2 A sternutatory.—**ना** Damage, violation.

**अवबोधः** 1 Waking, becoming awake (opp. स्वप्न); अतु स्वप्नावबोधो ती बुधानां प्रलयोदयो Ku. 2. 8; Bg. 6. 17. 2 Knowledge, perception; स्वर्गनाम-ग्रहणाद्बुद्धिं सन्निरुज्ज्यामपरबोधः R. 7. 41; 5. 64; व्रतित्वेन तेऽज्ञानं दारबोधः कौष. इत्यने S. D. 3 Discrimination, judgment. 4 Teaching, informing.

**अवबोधक** *a.* Indicating, showing;—**कः** 1 The sun. 2 A bard. 3 A teacher.

**अवबोधनं** Knowledge, perception.

**अवनेन** Humbling, overcoming, defeating.

**अवभासः** 1 Splendour, lustre, light. 2 Knowledge, perception.

3 Appearance, manifestation, inspiration. 4 Space, reach, compass. 5 False knowledge.

**अवभासक** *a.* Luminous.—**कं** The Supreme spirit.

**अवभुज** *p. p.* Contracted, bent, crooked.

**अवभुजः** 1 Bathing at the end of a principal sacrifice for purification; भुजं कोष्णेन कुंडोस्ती मयेनाभभुजादपि R. 1. 84; 9. 22; 11. 31; 13. 61. 2 The water of purification. 3 A supplementary sacrifice to atone for defects in a principal and preceding one; a sacrifice in general; स्वातन्त्र्य-भुजे तनस्त्विति Si. 14. 10.—**COMP.**—स्नानं ablution after a sacrificial ceremony.

**अवधः** Abduction, carrying off.

**अवध्र** *a.* Flat-nosed.

**अवध** *a.* 1 Sinful. 2 Contem-  
p-  
tible, mean. 3 Base, low, inferior (opp. परम); अमलकानलकावधमां पुरी R. 9. 14, see अवध. 4 Next, intimate. 5 Last, youngest.

**अवधत** *p. p.* Despised, contemned &c.—**COMP.**—अंकुशः a restive elephant (that disdains the hook), one in rut; अन्वेतुकामोऽवधतोऽङ्कुरग्रहः Si. 12. 16.

**अवधतिः** *f.* 1 Disregard, dis-  
respect. 2 Aversion, dislike.

**अवधर्दः** 1 Trampling upon. 2  
Devastation, oppression.

**अवधर्जः** Touch, contact.

**अवधर्षः** 1 Consideration investi-  
gation. 2 One of the five principal  
parts or *sandhis* of a play; यत्र मुख्य-  
कलेपाय उद्दिष्टो गर्भोऽवधर्षः। ज्ञापार्थः स्वत-  
रायश्च नोऽवधर्ष इति सूत्र S. D. 366; also  
written विमर्ष. 3 Attacking.

**अवधर्षण** 1 Intolerance, impati-  
ence. 2 Effacing, obliterating, ban-  
ishing from recollection.

**अवधान** Disrespect, contempt,  
disregard.

**अवधाननं**—**ना** Disrespect, contempt.

**अवधानिन्** *a.* Contemning, despi-  
sing, slighting; विद्वन्मनुष्यस्य तत्रैवैवमावधिने S. 6; अपि आत्मग्रन्थावधानिनि S. 3.

**अवधूर्ध्व** *a.* With one's head hang-  
ing down.—**COMP.**—**शय** *a.* lying  
with the head hanging down, such  
as man (opp. देव); उपावसया देवा अव-  
धूर्ध्वं शयन्तः

**अवधोषनं** Setting at liberty, letting  
go, loosening.

**अवध्व** 1 A limb (of the body);  
मुखावध्वस्तो ना R. 12. 43, Amaru. 40,  
46; a member (in general); कस्मिंश्चि-  
दपि जीवति नृणां व्यावध्वमे Mu. 1. 2 A  
part, portion (as of a whole). 3 A  
member or a component part of a  
logical argument or syllogism.  
(These are five:—प्रतिज्ञा, हेतु, उदाहरण,  
उपपत्ति and निगमन). 4 The body. 5

A component, constituent, ingre-  
dient (in general), as of a com-  
pound &c.—**COMP.**—**अर्थः** the mean-  
ing of the component parts of a  
word.

**अवध्वजः** *a. ind.* Part by part,  
severally, piece-meal.

**अवध्विज** *a.* Having limbs, having  
portions or subdivisions (as a whole).  
—**m. (स्त्री) 1 A whole. 2 A syllo-  
gism, or any logical agreement.**

**अवर** *a.* 1 (a) Younger (in years);  
मासमावरः—मासावरः Sk. (b) Later; pos-  
terior, hinder (in time or space);  
अवरं कौशल्या, अवरमाग्रहायणा Sk. 2  
Following, succeeding. 3 Below,  
lower, inferior, less. 4 Mean, un-  
important, worst, lowest (opp. उत्तम);  
अव्ययमवरं सूत K. P. 1; दूरेण अवरं कर्म  
मुद्रियोगाद्वर्जं Bg. 2. 49; अवरानः कुमा-  
दिनामावर्तीतावरावपि Ms. 2. 238. 5 Last  
(opp. प्रथम); सामान्येभ्यो प्रथमावरावपि Ku.  
7. 44. 6. Least; usually as the last  
member of comp. with numerals;  
अवरे साक्षिभिर्नोच्यः Ms. 8. 60.  
अवरा परिचरं जया 12. 112; Y. 2. 69. 7  
Western.—**त** The hind thigh of an  
elephant (also **त**).—**COMP.**—**अर्धः** 1  
the least part, the minimum.—2 the  
last half.—3 the hinder part of the  
body.—**अवर** *a.* lowest, most inferior  
of all; न हि प्रकृष्टान् प्रेष्यान्तु वेपथ्वरावरान्  
Rām.—**उक्त** *a.* named last.—**ज** *a.*  
younger, junior. (—**जः**) 1 a younger  
brother.—2 a Sūdra. (—**जा**) a youn-  
ger sister; विदर्भाजावरजा R. 6. 56, 84;  
12. 32.—**वर्ण** *a.* belonging to a low  
caste or tribe. (—**वर्णः**) 1 a Sūdra.—2  
the last or fourth tribe.—**वर्णकाः**,  
—**वर्णजाः** a Sūdra.—**व्रतः** the sun.—**पैलः**  
the western mountain (behind which  
the sun is supposed to set).

**अवरतः** *ind.* Behind, afterwards,  
hinder, posterior.

**अवरतिः** *f.* 1 Stopping; cessation. 2  
Repose, relaxation, rest.

**अवरीण** *a.* Degraded, debased,  
despised.

**अववण** 1 Broken, torn. 2 Diseased.

**अववृद्धिः** *f.* 1 Obstruction, restraint.

2 Besieging. 3 Gaining.

**अववृण** *a.* Ugly, deformed.

**अवरोचकः** Loss of appetite.

**अवरोहः** 1 Hindrance, obstruction.

2 Restraint; अंतः राजावरोह Mk. 1. 1.  
3 Inner apartments or women's  
apartments, harem, seraglio; विन्ने  
विनिर्तिरवरोहपद्वेः Ku. 7. 73; पृथुः राजा  
S. 5. 3, 6. 11. 4 The wives of a  
king taken collectively (oft. pl.);  
अवरोहे महत्त्वपि R. 1. 32, 4. 68, 87, 6.  
48, 16. 58. 5 An enclosure, confine-  
ment. 6 Siege, blockade. 7 A cover-  
ing. 8 A fence, a pen. 9 A watch-  
man. 10 Depression, hollow.

अवरोधक *a.* 1 Impeding. 2 Besieging. —कः A guard. —कः A barrier, fence.

अवरोधन 1 A siege, blockade. 2 Hindering. 3 An obstacle, impediment. 4 The inner or women's apartments in a royal palace; राजावरोधनपुरवतारयंतः Si. 5. 18.

अवरोधिका *a.* Obstructive, impeding. —कः A guard of the queen's apartments. —का A female of the inner apartments; यदुत्तरागविकारोपिकाः Si. 12. 20.

अवरोधित *a.* 1 Obstructing, hindering. 2 Besieging.

अवरोपण 1 Uprooting. 2 Causing to descend. 3 Taking away, depriving; diminishing.

अवरोहः 1 Descent. 2 A creeping plant winding itself round a tree from the bottom to the top. 3 Heaven. 4 A pendent branch, as of the fig-tree (वट); अवरोहसताकीर्ण वटमासाय नस्यतुः Rām. 5 (In music) The descending scale of notes.

अवरोहण 1 Alighting, descending. 2 Ascending

अवर्ण *a.* 1 Colourless. 2 Bad, low. —र्णः 1 Scandal, ill-repute, stigma, spot; सोढुं नतद्वर्णमवर्णमीशे R. 14. 38. 2 Blame, censure; न चावर्णद्रुतवर्णमार्यः 57 spoke no ill words.

अवलङ्क *a.* (also written वलङ्क) White. —कः The white colour.

अवलम्ब *a.* Clinging or adhering to, touching. —ग्रः The waist

अवलम्ब 1 Hanging down. 2 Hanging on, dependence on (fig. also); वृत्तालावलम्बाः Me. 70; कुन्ततिभवनद्वारसेवा Bh. 1. 67. 3 A prop, stay, support (lit. and fig.); सावलम्बमना R. 19. 50 walking supported by others; सतति-विच्छेदनिवेल्लवाना S. 6; देवेनेत्य ह्यहस्तावलम्बे Ratn. 1. 8. 4 Hence, a crutch or stick for support.

अवलम्बन 1 A prop, support, stay; अवलम्बनाय दिवमर्तुद्वय पतिभ्यतः करसहस्रमपि Si. 9. 6; प्रत्यानविष्ठवयतेवलम्बनार्थः S. 5. 3; मय्युच्छे कटावलम्बनं कृत्योचिह H. 1. 2 Help, assistance.

अवलम्बित *p. p.* 1 Proud, arrogant, haughty. 2 Anointed, smeared.

अवलीढ *p. p.* 1 Eaten, chewed; दन्तैर्पोषलीढः S. 1. 7. 2 Licked, lapped; touched (fig. also); नवीनपुष्पलीढावयवा Dk. 17 pervaded by youth; अवलम्बाला-वलीढपुष्पजलपेतलीढावयवा Ve. 3. 5 surrounded (on all sides). 3 Devoured, destroyed.

अवलीला 1 Sport, play, mirth. 2 Disrespect, contempt.

अवलीचन 1 Cutting off, tearing or pulling out; केचन. 2 Uprooting.

अवलीहन 1 Rolling or wallowing on the ground. 2 Robbing.

अवलेका 1 Breaking, scraping or scratching off. 2 Anything scraped off

अवलेका 1 Rubbing. 2 Adorning the person.

अवलेपः 1 Pride, haughtiness; त्रिय-संमेषनवलेपमत् Si. 9. 51 (where अ also means ointment); व्यक्तमानावलेपाः Mu. 3. 22. 2 Violence, attack, insult, outrage; किं भवतीनामह्मरावलेपेनापराद्धं V. 1; वृद्धे पद्मानवलेपेनं वृजती वाण्यामिवांजनाविले R. 8. 35. 3 Smearing, anointing. 4 Ornament (सुभा). 5 Union, association (संग)

अवलेपन 1 Anointing. 2 Oil, any unctuous substance. 3 Union. 4 Pride.

अवलेहः 1 Licking, lapping. 2 An extract (as of Soma) 3 An estuary.

अवलेहिका—अवलेह (3).

अवलोकः 2 Seeing, beholding. 2 Sight.

अवलोकन 1 Looking at, beholding, seeing; नो वधुरवलोकनक्षमाः R. 11. 60. 2 Looking over, commanding a view of; दीर्घिकावलोकनमवाप्तता M. 1. 2 Sight, eye. 4 A look, glance; योगनिर्वाणविशदिः शक्यैरवलोकनेः R. 10. 14. 5 Looking out for, inquiry.

अवलोकित *p. p.* Seen &c. —तं A look, glance.

अवपरकः 1 An aperture. 2 Window; see अपवक.

अववादः 1 Censure. 2 Trust, confidence. 3 Disregard, disrespect. 4 Support, defence on. 5 Evil report. 6 A command.

अववधः A splinter, chip.

अवक्व *a.* 1 Independent, free. 2 Not compliant or docile, disobedient, self-willed. 3 Not subject to or swayed by; अवक्वो विषयाणां K. 45. 4 Not master of oneself, subject to the senses; Ku. 6. 95. 5 Dependent, helpless, powerless; कार्ये ह्यवक्वः Bg. 3. 5; कथमवक्वो ह्यवक्वोविष विषासि Mk. 10. 13.—Comp.—इन्द्रियविषय *a.* whose mind and senses are not held in subjection.

अवक्वगमः Not submitting to another's will.

अवक्वतन 1 Destroying, cutting or lopping off. 2 Withering, drying up.

अवक्वेषः Remnant, rest, remainder; वृत्तान् M. 5 the rest of the story; in this sense usually in comp.; अवक्वेषः having only one half left, कथा or नाय one who survives only in narration or name, having only the name left behind; used figuratively for dead; see the words *a. v.*; सावक्वेष-मिव भट्टिन्मा वक्वन् M. 4 unfinished; वृत्त मे सावक्वेष वक्वः S. 2 hear me out, let me finish my speech.

अवश्य *a.* 1 Untameable, ungovernable. 2 Inevitable; अवश्यमवश्यमेव जतोः Vq. 4. 4. 3 Indispensable, necessary.—Comp.—अवश्यः a son whom it is impossible to govern or teach.

अवश्यं *ind.* 1 Necessarily, inevitably; स्वामप्यनं नवजलमयं मांसविषयस्यवश्यं Me. 93. 2 Certainly, at all events, by all means, surely, of course; अवश्यं यातार श्रितरमुचित्वापि विषयाः Bh. 3. 16; तां चावश्यं विदुःसगणनात्तराधिकपत्नी (द्र. वसि) Me 10, 61; अवश्यमेव most surely; if compounded with pot. पास. the final nasal is dropped; अवश्यंवाच्य to be necessarily cooked; अवश्यंकार्य to be necessarily done.

अवश्यंभावि *a.* Destined to take place, inevitable; अवश्यंभाविना भावा भवन्ति महातापमि H. Pr. 28.

अवश्यक *a.* Necessary, inevitable, indispensable.

अवस्था Hoar-frost, a fog or mist.

अवस्थापः 1 Frost, dew. 2 Hoar-frost, white dew; अवस्थापवसिकस्य पुंश्री-कस्य चारुता U. 6. 29. 3 Pride.

अवश्ययण Taking anything from off the fire (opp. अधिश्रयण); अधिश्रयणा-वश्ययणादिविपूर्वपरीक्षितो व्यापारकलापः पाकादिशब्द-वाच्यः S. D. 2.

अवहृद्य *p. p.* 1 Supported; held, seized. 2 Hanging from or upon. 3 Near, contiguous. 4 Obstructed, stooped. 5 Bound, tied.

अवहृन्मः 1 Leaning, resting upon.

2 Support, prop; पक्षाम्यामीषकृतावहृन्मः K. 34; सङ्कलतविभनिकलः Māl. 3; नक्त्य-महर्षेयवहृन्म करोमि Pt. 1. 3 Haughtiness, pride. 4 A post, pillar. 5 Gold. 6 Commencement, beginning. 7 Stopping, staying. 8 Courage, resolute determination. 9 Paralysis, stupefaction.

अवहृन्मन 1 Resting upon. 2 Supporting. 3 A post, pillar.

अवहृन्मय *a.* (दी. f.) Golden, made of gold, or as large as a post; रत्न-नभमयेन एविणा R. 3. 53 (अ is usually rendered in the above manner, but from the immediate context, it should more properly mean 'full of dignified boldness', 'breathing defiance').

अवसक्त *p. p.* 1 Suspended from, placed. 2 In contact with, touching.

अवसक्तिका 1 A cloth girt round the legs and knees (by a person), when sitting on his hams; also, the act of girding round this cloth, or the posture itself, शयानः पौढपादश्च इत्या वैवावसक्तिकाम Ms. 4. 112. 2 (Hence) A wrapper, a girth or band in general.

अवसृष्टीनं The downward flight of birds in a body.

अवस्यः 1 A dwelling place, habitation. 2 A village. 3 A school, college; see आवस्य.

अवस्यः A college, school.

अवस्य p. p. 1 Sunk down (fig. also), drooping. 2 Ended, terminated, gone off; अवस्यत्वां रयी H. 1. 3 Lost, deprived of; R. 9. 77.

अवसरः 1 Occasion, opportunity, time; नासावसरं क्षम्यति S. 2; अवसरमवसरप्रदानाय वचांसि नः Si. 2. 8; विसर्जनं सकारः S. 7; अत्र सुते to the occasion M. 1 2 (Hence) A fit or proper opportunity अत्र स सेवावसरं सुतेः Ku. 7. 40; अवसरव्यवस्था प्रकाशयितुं S. 1; see अवसर also. 3 Space, room, scope, 4 Leisure, advantageous position. 5 A year. 6 Raining. 7 Descent. 8 A consultation in private.

अवसर्गः 1 Letting off, relaxation. 2 Allowing one to follow one's inclinations. 3 Independence.

अवसर्गः A spy, a secret emissary.

अवसर्गः Stopping or going down.

अवसर्गः 1 Sinking, fainting, sitting down. 2 Ruin, loss; विप्रेति तावद्वसाद्वरि Ki. 18. 23. 6. 41. 3 End, termination. 4 Want of energy, exhaustion, fatigue. 5 (In law) Badness of a cause, defeat, losing (a cause).

अवसर्गः a. 1 Causing to sink, faint, or fail. 2 Causing dejection or fatigue.

अवसर्गः 1 Decline, loss. 2 Oppression. 3 Finishing.

अवसर्गः 1 Stopping. 2 Conclusion, termination, end; दोहावसाने पुनरेव दोर्गं R. 2. 28; तावद्वसाव्ययनिवेदितावसानो 1. 95. 3 Death, decease; Ve. 5. 38; ह्युपुषावसाने संपदः पृथगतिर्हति S. 6. 4 Boundary, limit 5 (In gram.) The last part of a world or period (opp. आदि). 6 A pause. 7 A place (स्थान); resting place, residence.

अवसर्गः 1 Conclusion, end, termination. 2 Remainder. 3 Completion. 4 Determination, resolution, decision.

अवसर्गः p. p. 1 Finished, ended, completed; दूषयत्यवसिते क्रियाविधी R. 11. 37; अवसितस्य पशुरली Dk. 91 it is all over with the brute; वक्ष्यत्यवसिते तस्मिन्सर्ज निर्यात्मायुः Ku. 2. 53 2 Known, understood 3 Resolved, determined, ascertained. 4 Stored, gathered (as grain) 5 Tied, fastened, bound.

अवसेकः Sprinkling, bedewing; देशः को दु जलावसेकसिधिलः Mk. 3. 12.

अवसेकः 1 Sprinkling. 2 Water used for sprinkling; पदं Ms. 4. 151. 3 Bleeding.

अवसेकः, -सर्गः 1 Attacking, attack, assault. 2 Descending. 3 A camp.

अवसेकः a. Attacking, assaulting; outraging.

अवसरः 1 Ordure, excrement. 2 The privities (घृतेषु). 3 Dirt, sweepings (in general).

अवसरः Spreading out.

अवस्य ind. 1 Below, from below, downwards. 2 Under.

अवस्यः 1 A curtain. 2 A covering; a screen or wall of cloth round a tent. 3 A mat.

अवस्य n. 1 A worthless thing or matter; अवस्यनिर्गम्यरे कथं कुते Ku. 5. 66. 2 Unreality (of matter), insubstantiality; वस्तुमयत्वात्तयोःज्ञानं.

अवस्य 1 State, condition, situation; स्वाभिने महत्ववस्था वर्तते Pt. 1 a critical state; तुल्यावस्था स्वतः कुतः R. 19. 80; तां तावदवस्थां प्रतिपद्यमानं 13. 5; ईदृशीमवस्थां प्रपद्योमि S. 5; Ku. 8. 6; oft. in comp.; तदवस्थाः Pt. 5 reduced to that state. 2 Position, circumstance. 3 Period, stage (of life &c.); जीवनं; वयोवस्था तस्याः सुखतः N'al. 9. 29. 4 Form, appearance. 5 Degree, proportion. 6 Stability, fixity, as in अवस्य q. v. 7 Appearance in a court of law. -Comp. -अवस्य another or altered state. -चतुष्टयं the four periods or states of human life; i. e. बाल्यं (childhood); कौमार्यं (youth); दीन्यं (manhood); and वृद्ध्यं (old age). -अवस्य the three states; i. e. जाग्रति (waking), स्वप्न (dreaming), and सुषुप्ति (sound sleep). -द्वयं the two states of life, i. e. सुखं and दुःखं (happiness and misery).

अवस्यः 1 Standing, residing, dwelling. 2 Situation, position. 3 Residence, abode, place. 4 Period of staying.

अवस्यविश्वः a. Staying, residing.

अवस्यित p. p. 1 Remained, stayed; &c. एवमवस्यिते K. 158 under these circumstances. 2 Firm of purpose, steady. 3 Resting with, dependent on.

अवस्यितः f. 1 Abiding, dwelling. 2 Residence, abode.

अवस्यद्वयं Trickling, oozing.

अवस्यसर्गः Dropping or falling down; a fall.

अवस्यतिः f. Beating, threshing.

अवस्यनः 1 Threshing, beating off rice; अवस्यनायोत्तरल Mbh. 2 The lungs; वपा वसावहनं Y. 3. 94 (अवहनन—कुपुतः Mit).

अवस्यनः 1 Taking away, removing. 2 Throwing away. 3 Stealing, plundering. 4 Re-delivery. 5 Temporary suspension of hostilities, truce.

अवस्यता The back of the hand.

अवस्यतिः f. Loss.

अवस्यः 1 A thief. 2 A shark. 3 Temporary cessation of hostilities, truce. 4 Summoning, inviting. 5 Apostacy. 6 Re-delivery, redeeming. अवस्यः A shark.

अवस्यः pot. p. 1 To be taken away or removed. 2 Finable, punishable. 3 Recoverable, redeemable.

अवस्यलिका A wall.

अवस्यः 1 Smiling, a smile. 2 A jest, joke, ridicule; अवस्यतावस्यमस्तु-तासि fig. 11. 48.

अव (य) हित्या-रत्नं 1 Dissimulation in general. 2 Dissimulation or concealment of an internal feeling, regarded as one of the 33 subordinate feelings (व्यभिचारिभावः); मय्यीरव्यज्जादेर्दोषाणां व्यभिचारिभावः S. D.; or according to R. G. श्रीदादिना निमित्तेन ह्यवयवभाषायां दोषाणां अवयवोऽवहित्यः; for ex. see Ku. 6. 84, or Bv. 2. 80.

अवहेलः -ला Disrespect, contempt, disregard; अवहेलौ कुटजं मधुकरे ना नाः Bv. 1. 6.

अवहेलनं-ना Disregard.

अवह ind. 1 Downwards. 2 Southern, southward. -Comp. -ज्ञानं disrespect. -अव a. southern. -ह्य a. (स्त्री f.) 1 looking downwards; अवह-मुलस्योपरि दुग्धहृतिः R. 2. 60; 15. 78. -2 headlong. -शिरः a. having the head hung downwards; स ह्यतो नरकं गतिं काल-दुग्धमाश्लिषः Ms. 3. 249. 8. 94.

अवह a. A gurdian, keeper.

अवह a. Stopping; bowed.

अवह a. Speechless, dumb. -n. Brahma.

अवह or अवह a. 1 Turned downwards, stooping; कुर्वन्मिषतिभेदेन न्यायवाच्यः Si. 6. 79. 2 Being or situated below, lower than (with abl.). 3 Headlong. 4 Southern. -m, n. Brahma. -स्त्री 1 The south. 2 The lower region.

अवहनीय a. 1 Downward, headlong. 2 Southern. 3 Descended.

अवह्य a. 1 Not proper to be addressed; अवह्यो दीक्षितो नाम्ना ययीयानपि यो मेव Ms. 2. 128. 2 Improper to be uttered; vile, bad; अवह्यं वदतो जिह्वा कथं न वतिता त्वं Ram; Bg. 2. 36. 3 Not distinctly expressed, not expressible in words. -Comp. -देशः 'the unpeaka-ble place,' the vulva.

अवह्यित a. Bent, low.

अवह्यः Breathing, inhaling.

अवह्यः a. 1 Situated or standing between; see compounds. 2 Included, involved. 3 Subordinate, secondary. 4 Not closely connected, extraneous, extra. -Comp. -विश्व-विश्वान् an intermediate quarter (such as the अग्नेर्ध, देशानी, वैश्वंती and वायवी). -देशः a place situated between (two others), an intermediate region.

अवह्यः f. Obtaining, getting; तपः किलेश्च तद्व्याप्तिमायुः Ku. 5. 64.

अवह्य pot. p. Attainable.

अवह्य-र 1 The near bank of a river. 2 This side. -Comp. -वारः the ocean. -वारीय a. 1 belonging to the ocean. -2 crossing a river.

अवह्यीय a. Crossing a river.

अवह्यः The son of a woman by any man (of the same caste) other than her first husband; द्वितीयं तु वः

विना सर्वार्थां प्रजयते । अव्यय इति श्रुतः ।  
तद्वर्गो स जातिः ॥

**अव्यय m.** A thief; stealing away.  
**अव्यय a.** Unclothed, naked. —m. N. of Buddha.

**अव्यय a.** (की. f.) 1 Unreal. 2 Unfounded, irrational.

**अवि:** 1 A sheep; (f. also in this sense); जीमकाक्षकवस्त्रादीन् Ms. 11. 139, 3. 6. 2 The sun. 3 A mountain. 4 Air, wind. 5 A woollen blanket, (of the skin of mice). 6 A blanket, shawl in general. 7 A wall, enclosure. 8 A rat. —वि: f. 1 An ewe. 2 A woman in her courses. —Comp. —कवः a flock of sheep. —कदोरणः a kind of tribute (consisting of sheep). —दुग्धं, दूतं, —अरीसं, —सोढं (the milk of an ewe). —पदः sheep's skin, a woollen cloth. —पादः a shepherd —स्थलं sheep-place; N. of a town; अवस्थितं वृक्षस्थलं माकदी वारणावतं Mb.

**अविका A sheep.** —का An ewe. —कं A diamond.

**अवित A ewe, a sheep.**

**अविकथ a.** Not boasting or vaunting.

**अविकथनं a.** One who does not boast, not vaunting; विद्वांसोऽविकथना मवति Mu. 3.

**अविकल a.** 1 Unimpaired, entire, perfect, whole, all; तानीन्द्रियव्यविकलानि Bh. 2. 40; 'तं कलं Me. 24, 34; 'वारचंद्रमयुः Māl. 2. 11 full, full-orbed. 2 Regular, orderly; consistent, not discordant; कलमविकलनालं शायकैर्बोधितोः Si. 11. 10.

**अविकल्प a.** Unchangeable. —ह्यः 1 Absence of doubt. 2 Absence of option or alternative. 3 Positive act or precept. —ह्यं ind Without doubt, unhesitatingly.

**अविकार a.** Immutable. —रः Immutability.

**अविकृति f.** 1 Absence of change. 2 (In Sān. phil.) The inanimate principle called प्रकृति, regarded as the material cause of the universe; सूत्रप्रकृतिप्रकृतिः Sān. K.

**अविक्रम a.** Powerless, feeble. —जः Cowardice.

**अविक्रिय a.** Unchangeable, immutable. —ह्यं Brahma.

**अविकृत a.** Unimpaired, whole, entire; विकृतः प्रतियोग्यं तत्तस्मिन्नेवाह्वयविकृतम् Smṛiti.

**अविग्रह a.** Bodiless, incorporeal; epithet of the Supreme Being. —ह्यः (In gram.) A compound the sense of which cannot be expressed by its constituent parts separately (निव्यसमास).

**अविघात a.** Unimpeded, unobstructed; 'मतिः a unobstructed in one's course.

**अविघ्न a.** Unobstructed. —ह्यं Freedom from obstacle or impediment, welfare

(this word is usually neuter, though विघ्न is m.); साध्यान्वयविघ्नस्तु ते R 11 19; अविघ्नस्तु ते स्यात् विघ्नं पुनरुक्तिः 1. 91.

**अविचार a.** Void of judgment, ill-judging. —रः Absence of judgment, indiscretion.

**अविचारित a.** Ill-judged, not well thought out or considered. —Comp. —निर्णयः a prejudice, prejudiced opinion.

**अविचारिण a.** 1 Inconsiderate, indiscreet. 2 Prompt.

**अविज्ञातु a.** Not knowing. —म. (ता) The Supreme Being (परमेश्वर).

**अविहीनं a.** A direct flight of birds.

**अवितथ a.** 1 Not false, true; तद्वि-  
तथमवादीर्यन्मम त्वं विवृतिः Si. 11. 33; अवितथा  
विनया साक्षि मा निर. 6. 18. 2 Realised,  
not fruitless. —ह्यं Truth; अवितथमाह  
निर्णयः S. 3, P. in right, what P. says  
is right. —ह्यं ind. Not falsely, ac-  
cording to truth; Ms. 2. 144.

**अवित्यजा-जं Quickilver.**

**अविदूर a.** Not distant, near, con-  
tiguous. —रः Proximity. —रं ind.  
Near to, not far from; so अविदूरेण,  
अविदूरतः, —दूरतः, —दूरे.

**अविद्य a.** Not educated, foolish,  
unwise. —ह्यं 1 Ignorance, folly, want  
of learning. 2 Spiritual ignorance.  
3 Illusion, illusion personified or  
Māyā (a term frequently occurring  
in Vedānta; by means of this illusion  
one perceives the universe, which  
does not really exist, as inherent in  
Brahma which alone really exists).

**अविद्यामय a.** Caused by ignorance  
or illusion.

**अविधवा** Not a widow, a married  
woman whose husband is still living;  
भर्तृमित्रं शिवमविधवे विद्धि भामिनी Me. 99.

**अविधा ind.** An interjection mean-  
ing 'help, help' used in calling for  
help in danger.

**अविधेय a.** Unmanageable, adverse;  
विधेयविधेयता Mu 4. 2.

**अविनय a.** Immodest, ill-behaved,  
ill-mannered. —ह्यः 1 Want of good  
manners or modesty. 2 Rude be-  
haviour, rudeness, immodest or rude  
act; अयमाचरत्यविनयं ह्यग्राह्यं तपस्विकन्यासः S.  
1. 25; indecorum, impropriety of  
conduct. 3 Incivility, disrespect. 4  
Offence, crime, fault. 5 Pride, arro-  
gance, insolence; अविनयमयः विष्णो  
Sankara.

**अविनाभावः** 1 Non-separation. 2  
Inherent or essential character, in-  
separable connection. 3 Connection  
(in general); अविनाभावोऽयं सर्वमात्रं न तु  
नातरीयकत्वं K. P. 2.

**अविनीत a.** 1 Immodest, illbred. 2  
Insolent, rude.

**अविभक्त a.** 1 Undivided, unparti-  
tioned, joint, (as property of a fami-  
ly, or co-heirs). 2 Not broken, entire.

**अविभाज्य a.** Unpartitioned, undivid-  
ed. —ह्यः 1 Not dividing. 2 Undivided  
inheritance.

**अविभाज्य a.** Indivisible. —ह्यं 1  
Indivisibility. 2 Not being liable to  
be partitioned; (said of certain arti-  
cles which are not to be divided at  
the time of partition); e. g. वस्त्रं  
पात्रमलंकरणं कृतावयवकं शिष्यः । योऽप्येवं प्रचारं च  
न विभाज्यं प्रचक्षते Ms. 9. 219, 'ता indi-  
visibility, unfitness for partition.

**अविरत a.** Not desisting or ceasing  
from (with abl); uninterrupted,  
continual, perpetual; अविरतांशकटमुत्कटितेन  
Ms. 102; Prov. मंदोऽप्यविरतांशः सदैव  
विजयी भवेत् 'slow and steady wins the  
race.' —ह्यं ind. Eternally, continually;  
अविरते परकार्यकृतां सतां Bv. 1. 113.

**अविरति a.** Incessant. —ति: f. 1 Con-  
tinuity, uninterruptedness. 2 Incon-  
tinence.

**अविरल a.** 1 Thick, dense; 'वातिपातः  
U. 6. sharp-driving shower. 2 Con-  
tiguous. 3 Coarse; gross, substantial.  
4 Uninterrupted, continuous. —ह्यं ind.  
1 Closely; अविरलमालिगितं पवनः S. 3. 7.  
2 Uninterruptedly, constantly.

**अविरतोऽः** Consistency, compati-  
bility; सामान्यास्तु परार्थद्वयमभूतः स्वार्थविरतेषु ये  
Bh. 2. 74 consistently with their  
own interest.

**अविलंब a.** Prompt. —ह्यः Absence of  
delay, promptitude. —ह्यं, अविलंबेन ind.  
Without delay, quickly.

**अविलंबित a.** Without delay, quick,  
expeditious, prompt. —ह्यं ind. Quickly,  
without delay.

**अविला** An ewe.

**अविबक्षित a.** 1 Not intended or  
aimed at; भ्रातरः इत्यत्र एकदेशग्रहणमविबक्षितं.  
2 Not to be said or spoken.

**अविविक्त a.** 1 Uninvestigated, not  
properly thought out. 2 Indiscrimi-  
nate, confounded. 3 Public.

**अविवेक a.** Wanting in judgment,  
thoughtless. —ह्यः 1 Want of dis-  
crimination or judgment, imprudence;  
अविवेकः परमापद् पद Ki. 2. 30. 2  
Hastiness, rashness

**अविशंक a.** Having no fear or  
doubt, fearless. —ह्यः Absence of  
doubt or fear, confidence. —ह्यं,  
—अविशंकेन ind. Without doubt, or  
hesitation.

**अविशङ्कित a.** 1 Unapprehensive,  
fearless. 2 Without doubt, confiding;  
युद्धादभयत्वं युद्धास्तपजन्मविशङ्कितः K. P.

**अविशेष a.** Without any difference,  
alike, similar. —ह्यः, —ह्यं 1 Absence  
of difference, similarity. 2 Identity,  
sameness. —Comp. —ह्यं a. not knowing  
the difference (in things), undiscrimi-  
nating.

**अविष a.** Not poisonous. —ह्यः 1 An  
ocean. 2 A king. —ह्यं 1 A river. 2  
The earth. 3 Heaven.

अविषय *a.* Unperceived, invisible. —*यः* 1 Absence, disappearance; रवे-रविषयं किं न प्रदीपस्य प्रकाशने H. 2. 79. 2 Not an object of (anything), not within the reach of, beyond, transcending; न कश्चिद्व्योमनामविषयो नाम S. 4. सकलवचनानामविषयः Māl. 1. 30 beyond the reach (power) of words. 3 Disregard of the objects of sense.

अवी *a.* A woman in her course.

अवीचि *a.* Waveless. —*चिः* N. of a particular hell.

अवीर *a.* 1 Unmanly, cowardly. 2 Having no son (as a woman). —*रा* A woman who has neither sons nor husband; अजातशत्रुया विजया मायूरा परिकीर्तिता (opp. वीरा which is thus defined; पद्मिपुत्रवर्मा नाम वीरा शोकः समीपिभिः); अनाचित वृथा नात्ममर्त्यायाश्च बोधितः Ms. 4. 213.

अवृत्ति *a.* 1 Not existing, not being in. 2 Having no livelihood. —*ति* *f.* 1 Absence of subsistence or means of livelihood, inadequate support; अवृत्तिर्वापि हि कीं तद्विद् स्थितिमत्यपि Ms. 9. 74; 10. 101; आदर्शनाममेषास्माद्वृत्तिविक-राजिक 4. 223 2 Absence of wages; 'त्व' nonexistence.

अवृथा *ind.* Not in vain, successfully. —*Comp.* —*अर्थ* *a.* successful.

अवृष्टि *a.* Not pouring down rain (as a cloud). —*ष्टिः* *f.* Want of rain, drought.

अवेक्षक *a.* Inspecting, supervising; a superintendent.

अवेक्षणं 1 Looking towards or at, seeing. 2 Guarding, taking care of, attending to, supervision, inspection; वृणाश्चमवेक्षणजगत्सकः R. 14. 85. 3 Attention, care, observation. 4 Regarding, considering; see अवेक्षण.

अवेक्षणीय *pot. p.* To be looked to or respected, to be looked upon or considered; नवदिव्यमात्मन्यवेक्षणीया R. 14. 57.

अवेक्ष्वा 1 Seeing, looking at. 2 Attention, care, regard.

अवेद्य *a.* 1 Unknowable, secret. 2 Unattainable —*द्यः* A calf.

अवेद *a.* 1 Having no boundary or limit, unlimited. 2 Untimely. —*लः* Concealment of knowledge. —*लः* Unfavourable time.

अवेध *a.* (धी *f.*) 1 Irregular not conformable to law or rule; अवेधं पथम कुर्वन् राज्ञो दंडेन शुष्यति. 2 Not sanctioned by the Śāstras.

अवेमस्य Unanimity.

अवोक्षणं Sprinkling with the hand slightly bent: उतावेनेव हस्तेन बोक्षणं परिक-र्तितं । न्यचताशुक्षणं शोकं निराश्रवावेक्षणं स्पृष्टम् ॥

अवोक्ष्वा Sprinkling, moistening.

अव्यक्त *a.* 1 Indistinct, not manifest or apparent, inarticulate; अव्यक्तं indistinct accents S. 7. 17. 2 Invisible, imperceptible. 3 Undetermined; अव्यक्तोऽव्यक्तियोगः Bg. 2. 25. 8. 20. 4

Undeveloped, uncreated. 5 (In alg.) Unknown (as a quantity or number)

—*क्तः* 1 N. of Viṣṇu. 2 N. of Śiva. 3 Cupid. 4 Primary matter which has not yet entered into real existence.

5 A fool. —*क्तं* (In Vedānta phil.) 1 Brahma. 2 Spiritual ignorance. 3 (In Śān. phil.) The primary germ of nature (सर्वकारण), the primordial element or productive principle from which all the phenomena of the material world are developed; बुद्धेरिव-व्यक्तमुदाहरति R. 13. 60; महतः परमव्यक्तम-व्यक्तकारुण्यः परः Kath. 4 The soul —*क्तं* *ind.* Imperceptible, indistinctly.

—*Comp.* —*अव्यक्तराजं* imitating inarticulate or unmeaning sounds. —*आवि* *a.* whose beginning is inscrutable.

—*क्रिया* an algebraic calculation. —*पद* *a.* inarticulate. —*मूलमव्यक्तः* the tree of mundane existence (in Śān. phil.).

—*राज* *a.* dark-red, ruddy. (—*रा*) the colour of the dawn; अव्यक्तराजसम्बन्धः Ak.

—*राज्ञिः* an unknown number or quantity (in algebra). —*रक्षणः*, —*व्यक्तः* epithets of Śiva. —*वर्त्मन्*, —*मार्ग* *a.* whose ways are mysterious or inscrutable. —*वाच* *a.* speaking indistinctly. —*साम्यं* an equation of unknown quantities.

अव्यग्र *a.* 1 Not agitated or ruffled, steady, cool. 2 Not engaged or occupied (in business).

अव्यग्न *a.* Not mutilated or defective, well made, sound, perfect.

अव्यञ्जन *a.* 1 Having no distinctive or characteristic marks or signs (as of the sex); नैव हन्या. 2 Indistinct.

—*जः* An animal without horns, though of an age to have them.

अव्यथ *a.* Free from pain. —*थः* A snake.

अव्यधिः 1 The Sun. 2 The ocean. —*धी* 1 The earth. 2 Midnight; night.

अव्यभि (भी) चारः 1 Non separation; अन्योन्याभ्यामर्थानां भवेद्भ्रामर्यातिकः Ms. 9

101. 2 Constancy, fidelity.

अव्यभिचारिन् *a.* 1 Not opposed or adverse, favourable; Ku. 6. 86. 2

Not subject to exceptions, true in all cases, without any instance to the contrary; युज्यते गर्भेति गणकृतये न रूपमित्यव्यभिचारि तद्वचः Ku. 5. 39; लोपवि-

पातिनोऽनर्था इति युज्यते नव्यभिचारि वचः S. 6. 3

Virtuous, moral, chaste. 4 Steady, permanent, faithful.

अव्यय *a.* 1 (a) Not liable to change, imperishable, immutable; वेदाविनाशिनं नित्यं य एवमजमव्ययं Bg. 2. 21;

विनाशमव्ययस्यास्य न कश्चिद्वर्तुर्नहि 17. (b) Eternal, everlasting; अव्ययं ब्रह्मव्ययं Bg. 15. 1; अकर्ति इवविपत्तिं तेज्यया 2.

34. 2 Unexpended, unwasted. 3 Economical. 4 Giving imperishable fruit. —*यः* 1 N. of Viṣṇu. 2 N. of Śiva. —*यः* 1 Brahma. 2 (In gram)

An indeclinable particle &c.; सर्वदा विद्यु लिङ्गे तु सर्वदा च विभक्तिः । वचनेषु च सर्वेषु यत्र व्येति तदव्ययम् ॥ —*Comp.* —*आत्मन्* *a.* of an imperishable or eternal nature. (—*स्मा*) the soul or spirit. —*वर्गः* the class of indeclinable words.

अव्ययीभावः 1 N. of one of the four principal kinds of compounds in Sanskrit, an adverbial or indeclinable compound (formed of an indeclinable, i. e. a preposition or an adverb, and a noun); अधिहित, सत्पुं &c. 2 Absence of expenditure (owing to poverty); द्वांद्वे द्विगुपि चाहं वशे नित्यमव्ययी-भावः । तत्पुरुष कर्मकारय येनाहं स्या बहुविधिः ॥ Udb. (which, by the bye, gives the names of compounds in Sanskrit). 3 Imperishableness.

अव्ययीक *a.* 1 Not false, true. 2 Agreeable, having no disagreeable feelings (पिय); इत्थं मिः नियतमा इव सोऽव्य-यीकाः शुभाव सुतनययश्च तदा व्ययीकाः Si. 5. 1.

अव्ययदान *a.* 1 Close, immediate; direct. 2 Open. 3 Not covered, bare.

4 Careless, inattentive. —*यः* Carelessness.

अव्ययव्यय *a.* 1 Not fixed, moving, unstable; स्थलादिद्विव्ययव्ययव्यय Ku. 1

83. 2 Unsettled, indiscriminate, irregular. —*व्यय* 1 Irregularity, deviation from established rule. 2 An incorrect opinion given on a point of religious or civil law.

अव्ययस्थित *a.* 1 Not conformable to law or practice. 2 Irregular, fickle, unstable; अव्ययस्थिः सत्यं वसाद्वेपि मयःकरः Nti. 9. 3 Not in due order, unmethodical.

अव्ययव्यय *a.* 1 Not entitled to eat, drink, or commune in general with people of the same caste, excommunicated. 2 Not to be made the subject of discussion.

अव्ययव्यय *a.* Immediate, direct.

अव्ययव्यय *a.* 1 Not developed, not manifest; तद्वेदं तद्व्याकृतमासीत्, इदं नामव्या-म्यामव्ययव्यय S. B. 2 Elementary. —*तं* (In Vedānta phil.) 1 An elementary substance from which all things were created (considered identical with Brahma). 2 (In Śān. phil.) The prime germ of nature (प्रधान).

अव्ययव्यय *a.* 1 Absence of guile or fraud, honesty. 2 Simplicity, artlessness; oft. in comp. with हृद, मनोहर &c. in the sense of 'artlessly', 'naturally'; इदं किंवाव्याजमोदं वयः S. 1. 18.

अव्ययव्यय *a.* 1 Not comprehensive. 2 Not spread over or pervading the whole; special.

अव्ययव्यय *a.* Having no work, unemployed. —*यः* 1 Cessation from work. 2 A business not practised or understood. 3 Not one's own business; अव्ययव्यय व्यापारः कृ ॥ to meddle with affairs







ज्ञौष ) or by the death of some relation ( called मृताज्ञौष ): अष्टोपनिषत्पात्तिरज्ञौषं वाच्यैः सह Ms. 11. 184.

**अभया Hunger.**

अङ्गीतपिबन्तः Invitation to eat and drink, a feast where people are called to eat and drink; अङ्गीतपिबन्तीयंती प्रकृता स्मरकर्मणि Bk. 5. 92.

अङ्गकः (pl.) 1 N. of a country in the south. 2 The inhabitants of the country.

अवमन् ॥. 1 A stone; नारायणपूषणीयास-  
निकोपातिनामकं R. 4. 77. 2 Flint. 3 A  
cloud. 4 A thunderbolt. -Comp. -ब्रतं  
bitumen. -कुडः, -कुडक a. breaking  
anything on stones. (-हृ, -हृकः) a  
class of devotees; a वानप्रस्थ; Y. 3. 49;  
Ms. 6. 17. -वर्धः, -धि, -वर्धञः, -ञं, वसिनि  
an emerald. -जः, -जं 1 red-chalk. -2  
iron -जु ॥, -जुक् bitumen. -जातिः  
an emerald named वास. -वारणः an  
axe or crow for breaking stones, -वुक्  
bitumen. -भालः a mortar of stone  
or iron. -सार a like iron or stone-  
(-हृ, -हृ) 1 iron. -2 sapphire.

अङ्क १ A fire-place. २ A field,  
plain. ३ Death.

अश्मंतकः—कं A fire-place.—कः N.  
of a plant from the fibres of which a  
Brāhmaṇa's girdle may be made.

अश्मरी (In medicine) A disease called *stone* ( in the bladder ), gravel.

अः A corner, mostly at the end of comp. — अ १ A tear. २ Blood (usually written अः q. v.). — Comp. — अः a blood-drinker, a fiend, cannibal.

अश्रवण a. Deaf, having no ears.  
—पु: A snake.

अभाक्ष *a.* Not performing the Śrāddha ceremony. —*क्ष*: Non-performance of a Śrāddha q. v. —*Comp.* —भोजिन *a.* one who has vowed not to eat during the performance of a Śrāddha ceremony.

अश्रित १. Unworn, untired.  
२. Incessant, continual. —† ind.  
Incessantly, continually.

अश्विः-श्वि. 1 A corner, angle ( of a room, house &c. ) ( changed to अश्व at the end of comp with चतुर, त्रि, द्व and a few other words; see चतुरम् ). 2 The sharp side or edge ( of a weapon &c. ) : इत्यस्य श्विः कुलिशं कुटिताश्वि लक्षणे Ku. 2. 40. 3 The sharp side of anything.

अभीक्ष्णिक a. 1 Having no splendour, without beauty, pale; *Si.* 15. 96.  
2 Unlucky, not prosperous.

अश्रु *n.* A tear; पपात क्षुभी तस्य सेनिकाश्रुभिः  
R. 3. 61. —Comp. —उपहृत *a.* affected  
by tears, covered with tears. —काश्रु  
a tear-drop. —परिपूर्ण *a.* filled with  
tears. अश्रु having eyes filled with  
tears —परिश्रु *a.* suffused with tears,  
bathed in tears. —श्रुः flow of tears,

shedding tears. —**पूर्ण** *a.* filled with tears; **आकुल** troubled and filled with tears; **Fig. 2. 1.** —**दुःख** *a.* suffused with tears, (suddenly) bursting into tears. —**लक्षण**, —**नेत्र** *a.* with tears in the eyes, with tearful eyes.

अश्रुत a. 1 Unheard, inaudible 2  
Foolish, uneducated.

अश्वौत a. Not sanctioned by the Vedas.

अश्रेयस् *a.* 1 Not better, inferior.  
-य. (सु) Mischief, unhappiness.

अश्लील a. 1 Unpleasant, ugly. 2  
Vulgar, obscene, coarse: अश्लीलवाच्य  
कालकवि Dk. 48; पद्मिनी Y. 1. 33. 3  
Abusive. — लृ 1 Rustic or coarse  
language, low abuse. 2 (In Rhet. ) A  
fault of composition; using such  
words as produce in the mind of the  
hearer a feeling of shame, disgust,  
or inauspiciousness; e. g. in सायनं  
सुमहत्स्य, सुभा कुटुम्बलिताभवेन दृष्टा वायुं स्थिता  
तत्र सा and सुवृषभमर्षिणा मलिन्या विनाशान्  
the words सायनं, वायुं, and विनाश are  
अश्लील, and produce respectively  
a sense of shame, disgust, and inauspiciousness, सायन suggesting the sense  
of श्लिग (male organ of generation),  
वायुं, of the अपान wind (that escaping  
at the anus), and विनाश, of मृत्यु (death).

अश्वेवा 1 The 9th Nakshatra or  
lunar mansion containing five stars.  
2 Disunion, disjunction. —Comp. -अ-  
-भ- -भू- N. of Ketu, i. e. the de-  
scending node.

अव्यं. 1 A horse. 2 A symbolical expression for the number 'seven'. 3 A race of men (horse-like in strength); काष्ठसुव्यवृष्टौ मिथ्याचारसं निभयः । द्वादशशिल्पमेव दृष्टिस्तु ह्यो मयः ॥ -श्वो (du.) A horse and a mare. -Comp. -अजनी a whip, -अधिक a. strong in cavalry, superior in horses -अध्वक्ष commander of cavalry. -अनीकं ca-

valry. -अरिः a buffalo. -आयुर्वेद  
veterinary science. -आरोह a. riding  
or mounted on a horse. (-हः) 1 a  
horseman, rider. -2 a ride. -उत्तम a.  
broad-chested like a horse. -कर्णः,  
कर्णकः 1 a kind of tree. -2 the ear  
of a horse. -कुटी a stable for horses.

कुशल, कोशिके a. skilled in managing  
houses. -सुराज mule. -सुरः a horse's  
hoof. -गोष्ठं a stable. -घास a pasture  
for horses. -चलनशाला a riding-  
house. -विकित्सकः, -वैद्यः a farrier, a  
veterinary surgeon. -विकित्सा farri-  
ery, veterinary science. -जघनः  
a kind of centaur. -रुतः a riding mes-  
senger. -नायः one who has the charge  
of a drove of grazing horses; a  
horse-herd. -निर्वाहिकः a groom, a  
horse-fastener. -यः a groom. -वालः,  
-वालकः, -रक्षः a horse-groom. -वधः  
a groom. -वा lightning. -वर्षिकः

the natural enmity between a horse and a buffalo. -**हृष** α. having the head or face of a horse. (-**खः**) a horse-faced creature; a Kinnara or celestial chorister. (-**खी**) a Kinnara woman; **विहितं संदां गतिमश्नुष्य** Ku. 1. 11. -**मेघ** horse-sacrifices; **इषाश्वमेधः** **स्तुतुः** संस्थापयन्तोदः Ms. 11. 261. -**नेषिक**. -**नेषीष** α. fit for a horse-sacrifice, or relating to it. (-**कः**, -**वः**) a horse fit for the *Asvamedha* sacrifice. -**पुख** α. having horses yoked to it (as a carriage). (-**सः**) 1 N. of a constellation, the head of Aries. -2 the first lunar mansion. -3 the month of Aśvina. -**रक्षः** the keeper or rider of a horse, a groom. -**रथः** a carriage drawn by horses. (-**घा**) N. of a river near *गंधमादन*. -**रत्नं**, -**राजः** the best or lord of horses; i. e. **उषेःश्वम्**. -**साला** a kind of snake. -**सवख** = **जवख** q. v.; a Kinnara or (Gandhara). -**वडवः** a stud of horses and mares. -**वहः** a horseman -**वारः**, -**वारकः** a horseman, groom. -**वाह**, -**वाहकः** a horseman. -**विद्** α. 1 skilled in taming or managing horses. -2. procuring horses. (-**मः**) 1 a jockey. -2 an epithet of Nala. -**वृषः** a stallion. -**वैद्यः** a farrier. -**साला** a stable. -**हावः** a colt, foal. -**शाकं** a manual or text book of veterinary science. -**श्वगालिका** the natural enmity between a horse and a jackal. -**सादः** -**सादिष** m. a horseman, a rider, a horse-soldier; R. 7. 47. -**सारथ्यं** coachmanship, charioteership, management of horses and chariots; **धृतानामसत्साराथ्य** Ms. 10. 47. -**स्थाव** α. born in a stable. (-**नै**) a stable or stall for horses. -**हारकः** a horse-stealer. -**इष्ये** 1 the desire or intention of a horse. -2 horsemanship. **अश्वक** α. Horse-like. -**कः** 1 A small horse; horse. 2 A hack, a bad horse. 3 A horse (in general).

अश्विनी The first Nakshatra or  
lunar mansion (अश्विनी).

अश्वतरः (सि. f.) A mule.

अथः The holy fig-tree; उर्व्वप्लोः  
प्राक्शाब्द एवोऽथः सनातन. Kath., Bg.  
13. 1.

अवस्थायाम् *m.* [cf. *Ab.* अवस्थायाम्  
यस्थायाम् नदतः प्रदिशो मतम् *n.* अवस्थायैव पालीयं  
तस्यायाम् अवस्थायाम् *n.*] *N.* of a celebrated  
Brahmana warrior and general on  
the side of the Kaurava kings, son  
of Droṇa and Kṛpī. [He is represented  
as a very brave, fiery-tempered,  
young warrior, the embodiment of Brā-  
hmanic and saintly lustre, and his al-  
tercation with Karna about the nomina-  
tion of a general to succeed Droṇa  
clearly brings out the chief features of  
his character; see *V.* 3rd act. He is  
one of the 7 *Chirajivins* 'ever-living  
persons'].

अवस्थान, -स्थानिक a. 1 Not of to-morrow, of to-day 2 One makes no provision for the morrow; Ms. 4. 7.

अश्विक a. Drawn or carried by horses.

अश्विद्वयः. A cavalier, a horsetamer.  
-द्वौ (du.) The two physicians of the  
gods who are represented as the  
twin sons of the sun by a nymph in  
the form of a mare.

अश्विनी 1 The first of the 27  
Nakshatras or lunar mansions (con-  
sisting of three stars). 2 A nymph  
considered in later times as the  
mother of the Asvins, the wife of  
the sun, who concealed herself in  
the form of a mare. -COMP. -कुमारो,  
-पुत्रौ, -सुतौ the twin sons of Asvini,  
the sun's wife.

**अश्वीय** *a.* Belonging or relating to a horse, agreeable to horses. —**य** A number of horses, cavalry. *Si.* 18. 5.

अवहृदिणि a. Not seen by six eyes,  
known or determined by two persons  
only. — अं A secret.

अषाढः The month Ashādha (usually written आषाढ q. v.)

अष्टक *a.* Consisting of 8 parts, eight-fold. -**क** 1 One who studies or is acquainted with the eight books of Pāṇini's grammar. -**का** 1 A collection of three days (7th, 8th, 9th) beginning from the seventh day after the full moon. 2 The 8th day of three months on which the Manes are to be propitiated. 3 A Śrāddha ceremony to be performed on the above days. -**कं** 1 A whole consisting of 8 parts. 2 The 8 chapters of Pāṇini's Sūtras. 3 A division of the Itiṅveda (it being divided into 8 Aṣṭakas or 10 Maṇḍalas). 4 Any group of eight; as अष्टादश, नाव, १५, गणादिकं &c. 5 The number eight. -**कम्**. -**अष्ट**. -**नं** a kind of board or cloth for playing with dice on (having eight divisions).

अष्टन् *num. a.* (nom. acc. अष्ट-ही) Eight. It often occurs in comp. as अष्ट with numerals and some other nouns; as अष्टादशन्, अष्टाविंशतिः, अष्टावद् &c. -COMP -अष्ट *a.* consisting of eight parts or members. (-र्ष) 1 the eight parts of the body with which a very low obeisance is performed; पातः, -प्रमाणः, साष्टांगकर्मस्कारः a respectful obeisance made by the prostration of the eight limbs of the body; (जातुष्यं च तथा पदस्यं पाणिनाग्रस्य पिपा) शिरसा वक्षसा हृदया प्रणामोऽष्टांग इति ॥). -2 the 8 parts of Yoga or concentration. -3 in rituals of worship taken collectively. अर्घ्यं an offering of eight articles, घृषः a sort of medical incense removing fever. प्रियुर्न sexual enjoyment of 8 kinds: the eight

stages in the progress of a love-suit; सप्तमं कीर्तनं केवलः सप्तमं सुखमाकर्षणं । तदर्थं सप्तमं प्रवृत्तवत्सलस्य क्रियानियमितेषु च ॥ -अध्यायी N. of Pāṇini's grammatical work consisting of 8 Adhyāyas or chapters. -अष्ट an octagon. -अष्टवि a. octangular. -अष्ट (४) a. lasting for 8 days. -अष्टमः a. eight-eared, an epithet of Brāhmā. -अष्टमं म., गतिः a king who has 8 duties to perform; (they are:—आहुते च विसर्गे च तथा वैश्वदेवयोः । पंचमे चार्धयज्ञे व्यवाहारस्य वेत्तुने ॥ वृद्धश्रुत्योः सप्तारकसंज्ञाप्रवृत्तयोः नृपः ॥ -कुलसङ्ख्या ind. eight times. -अष्टौ an octagon. -अष्ट a flock of 8 cows. -अष्ट a. eight-fold; श्रुत्यष्टौप्रमाणस्य Ms. 8. 400. (—) the eight qualities which a Brāhmaṇa should possess; दया सर्वदेवेषु, क्षांतौ, अनन्या, शौचं, अमायासः, मंगलं, अकारण्यं, असह्यता वेति ॥ Gautama. -आष्टय a. endowed with these eight qualities. -अष्ट (४) चत्वारिंशत् a. forty-eight. -अष्ट a. eight-fold. -अष्टात् (—) a. thirty-eight. -अष्टिकं the number 24. -अष्टलं 1 a lotus having eight petals. -2, an octagon. -अष्टाष्ट (—) see below. -अष्टि f. the eight cardinal points; पूर्वाग्र्या पश्चिमा च वैश्वेयी पश्चिमा तथा । वायवी चार्धेशानी दिशा अष्टाभिः स्मृताः ॥ -अष्टिः the eight female elephants living in the eight points. -अष्टाष्टः the eight regents of the cardinal points; इमे अष्टिः पितृवृत्तिः ( यमः ) मेहेति वरुणो मरुत् ( वायुः ) कुबेर इवाः पितयः पूर्वाभिर्ना दिशां क्रमात् ॥ Ak. -अष्टाष्टः the eight elephants guarding the 8 quarters; देवावतः पुंडरीको वायवः कुमुदोऽननः । पुण्ड्रवतः सार्वभौमः सुमतिरक्ष दिग्गजाः ॥ Ak. -आष्टः the eight metals taken collectively; स्वर्गं रूप्यं च ताम्रं च रजः कशश्चैव च । इति लोहं सस्त्रेति भातयोऽष्टे प्रकीर्तिताः ॥ -अष्ट, -अष्ट (—) a. eight-footed. अष्टः (—) 1 a spider. -2 a fabulous animal called Sarabha. -3 a pin or bolt. -4 the mountain Kailas (—अष्टः, -अष्टः) 1 gold; आचमनाष्टाः पञ्चकुम्भतयैः Ku. 7. 10; Si. 3. 28. -2 a kind of chequered cloth or a board for draughts, dice-board ( Mar ४८ ). -अष्टः a sheet of gold. -अष्टः a horse with a white face, tail, mane, breast and hoofs. (—अष्टः) a collection of eight lucky things; according to some they are:—सुराजो वृषा वायः कलशो व्यजनं तथा वेजयंती तथा मेरी दीप इत्यष्टमंगलम् ॥ according to others लोकैर्द्विस्वमंगलाष्टौ ब्राह्मणो गौर्हस्तानः । हिमेषु सर्पिर्गदिर्य आपो राजा तथाष्टमः ॥ -अष्टः one kudava. -अष्टिक a. occurring once in 8 months. -अष्टिः the 'eight formed', an epithet of Siva; the 8 forms being the 5 elements (earth, water, fire, air and ether), the sun and moon, and the sacrificing priest; cf. S. 1. 1.—आष्टिः अष्टाष्टा वहति विविधतः य इति च होरी । ये द्वे काले विपत्तः अतिविषयप्रयया शिला व्याप्य विषं । वामाहः सर्वप्रत्यक्षमिति

यथा प्राणिनः नामधेयैः । प्रत्यक्षाभिः प्रपञ्चस्तदुभिर्यत्  
वस्ताभिष्टामिदृशः ॥ ; or, brielly expressed,  
the names in Sanskrit (in the  
above order) are:— जलं वहिस्तथा यथा  
धर्माध्वनती तथा । आकाशं वायुध्वनी भूतध्वनी  
पिनादिना ॥ ७. राः 'having 8 forms', Siva.  
—रत्नं the eight jewels taken collect-  
ively. —रसाः the 8 sentiments in  
dramas &c. ; रुगादास्यद्रुणतीक्ष्णीभयानकाः ।  
वीभत्साद्भुतसंज्ञी वैद्यज्ञी नाट्ये रसाः स्मृताः ॥ K.  
P. 4 ( to which is sometimes added  
a 9th Rasa called हानः ; निर्बदस्थायिमावाति  
ज्ञातोपि नवमो रसः *ibid* ) ; आश्रय *a*.  
embodying or representing the eight  
sentiments; V. 2. 18. —विष्ट *a*. eight-  
fold, of eight kinds. —विंशतिः *f*.  
( ८° ) the number twenty-eight.  
—अवतः, —अवतः N. of Brahma (hav-  
ing 8 ears or four heads).

अष्टय *a.* Having eight parts or limbs. —*यं* An aggregate of eight.

अष्टधा ind. 1 Eight-fold, eight times. 2 In 8 parts or sections; भिन्ना प्राकृतिरष्टधा Bg. 7. 4; भिन्नोऽष्टधा विप्रससार वंशः R. 16. 3.

अष्टम अ. (नी. f.) Eighth. —अः The eighth part. —नी The eighth day in a lunar half month. —Comp. —अंशः an 8th part. —कालिक अ. one who omits seven meal times (i. e. full three days and the morning of the fourth) and partakes only of the 8th; Ms. 6. 19.

अष्टमक a. The eighth; यंशमष्टमकं हंस्  
Y. 2. 244.

अहमिका A weight of four Tolas.  
अष्टाविंशति a. Eighteen. —Comp.

—उपपुराणं a secondary or minor Purāṇa; अष्टाध्यायपुराणानि सुमन्निः कथितानि तु । आद्य सन्त्यगर्भासु नारासिद्धताः परं । तृतीयं नारदं प्रोक्तं कुमांरं तु भाषितं । चतुर्थं शिवगर्भासु साक्षात्प्राप्ताभाषितं । द्वायसप्तमैकमाध्वयं नाराशक्तयः परं । कापिलं मानव वैद्य तथैवांशान्सौरैरतः । ब्रह्माहं वारुणं चाथ कालिकाह्वयमेव च । माहेश्वरं तथा शांभं सौरं सचार्थसचयं । पराशरां क प्रवरं तथा भाग्यवद्वयं । इदमष्टादशं प्रोक्तं पुराणं कीमंसेदितं । चतुर्थां संस्थितं पृथक् संस्थितानां प्रमेदितं ॥ **Heṇādrī.** —पुराणं the eighteen Purāṇas: ब्राह्मं पार्ष्ण्यं वष्णुयं च शैवं भागवतं तथा । तथान्यकारद्वयं च मार्कण्डेयं च सप्तमं । आश्रयमष्टकं प्रोक्तं भविष्यकवमं तथा । दशमं कर्णध्वजं लिङ्गमेकादशं तथा । बाराहं द्वादशं प्रोक्तं सत्तथा । वायुं त्रयोदशं । चतुर्दशं वामनं च कर्मां पञ्चदशं सत्तथा । भास्वं च गारुडं चैव ब्रह्माष्टाष्टादशं तथा ॥

—विद्या the eighteen kinds of learning or lore; अंगानि वेदाश्चत्वारो मीमांसा न्यायहितरः । अर्धशास्त्रं पुराणं च विद्या होताश्चर्तुवन् ॥ आयुर्वेदां धनुर्वेदां गार्ग्यश्चानि ते त्रयः । अर्थशास्त्रं चतुर्थं तु विद्या लक्षणवशैव तु ॥ -विद्यावृषदं the eighteen subjects of litigation (causes of dispute); see Ms. 8. 4-7.

अष्टिः f. 1 A die for playing. 2 The number sixteen. 3 Seed. 4 Kernel.

अष्टला 1 A globular or round body.  
2 A round pebble or stone. 3 Kernal.  
4 Seed-corn.

अनु I. 2 P. [अस्ति, आसीत्, अस्तु, स्यात्; defective in non-conjugational tenses, its forms being made up from the root अ] 1 To be, live, exist (showing mere existence); नलदासीको सदासीत् Rv. 10. 129. 1; न त्वेवाहं जातु नाहं Bg. 2. 12; आसीद्वाजा ग्लो नाम Nala. 1. 1. 2 To be (used as a copula or verb of incomplete predication, being followed by a noun or adjective or adverb, or some other equivalent); पार्थिव सति राजनि Ms. 11. 11; आचार्ये संस्थिते सति 5. 80. 3 To belong to, be in the possession of (expressed in English by *have*), with gen. of possessor; रघु-मसि हरत् Pt. 4. 76; यस्य नास्ति स्वयं वज्रा 5. 70 4 To fall to the share of; तस्य प्रेक्ष कलं नास्ति Ms. 3. 139. 5 To arise, occur; आसीत् मम मनसि K. 142. 6 To become. 7 To lead or tend to, turn out or prove to be (with dat.); स ह्यायुः स्थिरप्रक्रियोगलुभो निमित्तसायास्तु वा V. 1. 1. 8 To suffice (with dat.); हा तेषां पात्रायां स्यात् Ms. 11. 86; अन्वेष्टुं पात्रैः परिद्वय-मार्गं शाकाय वा स्वातुवजाय वा स्वातु Jagan-  
nātha. 9 To stay, reside, dwell, live; हा पितः क्वसि ह ह्यु Bk. 6. 11 10 To be in a particular relation, to be affected (with loc.); किं बुद्धं यदा पञ्चम्याने-  
यिकमप्यस्मात् प्रातः स्यात् 8. 1. अस्तु well, let it be; रघुमस्तु, तथास्तु so be it, amen. The form अस्त joined to roots in forming their periphrastic perfect is sometimes separated from the root and used by itself; न पातयां प्रथममासं शतत् वज्रात् R. 9. 61, 16 86 — WITH अस्ति to be over, excel, surpass. —अस्ति to belong to, to fall to one's share, यममाभिष्यात् Sk. —आविष्कृत to arise, spring up, be viable; आचार्यक विज्ञाय मास्मयमाधिरासीत् M'al. 1. 26. —प्रादुर्भू to appear, spring up, प्रादुरासीत् मोक्षः Ms. 1. 6; R. 11. 15. —अत्यति (Atm. व्यतिरे, व्यतिरे व्यतिरे) to excel, surpass, be above or superior to, outweigh. अतो व्यतिरे तु मर्मोपि धर्मः Bk. 2. 35. —11 4 अ. (अत्यति. अस्त) 1 To throw, cast, hurl, discharge, shoot (with loc. of the mark); तस्मिन्नास्पाविष्कात् R. 12. 23; Bk. 15. 31. 2 To throw or take away, let go, leave, give up; as in अस्तमान, अस्तशोक, अस्तकोप; see अस्त. —WITH अस्ति to shoot beyond or at, overpower (with arrows); अत्यस्त having shot beyond, having surpassed or excelled; joined in acc. Tat. comp. —अस्ति 1 to place upon another, add to. —2 to attribute the nature of one thing to another; बाह्यमर्मानात्मन्य-  
स्थि S. B. —अप 1 to fling or throw away, cast off, leave, abandon, discard, reject; किमित्यस्याभरणानि शंभवे Ku. 5. 44; हां ततो बाह्यवपास कलु Pt. 1; Si. 1 56; समवपास Ve. 8. 4; इत्यादीनां का-  
मलतुल्यमवपासं S. D. rejected, refuted,

—2 to drive away, disperse. —अभि 1 to practise, exercise; अभ्यस्तोय हत-  
मासिपारं R. 13. 67; M'al. 9. 32. —2 to perform repeatedly, repeat; एककलं तेम-  
धम्यस्यत् S. 2. 6; Kn. 2. 50 —3 to study, recite, read; वेदेष सदाभ्यस्येत् Ms. 2. 166, 4. 147. —उत् 1 to raise or throw up, erect; पुच्छमुत्थस्यति Sk. —2 to turn away from. —3 to expel, turn out. —उपनि 1 to place or put near, depo-  
sit. —2 to state, hint, suggest, propose; किमिदमुपन्यास S. 5. सवपन्यस्यति कृत्व-  
वर्त्तं वा Ki. 2. 3. —3 to prove. —4 to entrust or commit to the care of. —5 to describe in detail. —नि 1 to set or put down, place, throw down; निस्तरिषु पदे न्यस्य Ms. 13; दृष्टिपुत्रं न्यसेत्वा Ms. 6. 46. —2 to lay or throw aside, abandon, give up, resign, relinquish; स न्यस्तचिह्नानि राजलक्ष्मी R. 2. 7; न्यस्त-  
राक्षस्य Ve. 3. 18; so वागान् न्यस्यति. —3 to put in, place within, place or put down upon anything (with loc.); शिरस्याजा न्यस्ता Amaru. 82. चित्रन्यस्त committed to a picture V. 1. 4. स्तन-  
न्यस्तोपरि S. 3. 9 applied; अयोधे न मद्रिधौ न्यस्यात् मारमन्य Bk. 1. 22. Ms. 59.—4 To entrust, consign, commit to the care of; अहमपि तव सुते न्यस्तराज्यः V. 5. 17; आतरे न्यस्य मां Bk. 5. 82. —5 to give to, confer or bestow upon; रामे श्रीन्यस्य-  
नामिति R. 12. 2.—6 to state, bring forward, adduce; अर्थात् न्यस्याति Malli. on Si. 1. 17. —निष् 1 to cast out, throw or drive away, give up, quit, drive or send back; निरस्तमासीर्यमपास्तपुष्पक Si. 1. 35, 9. 63. —2 to destroy, ward off, defeat, annihilate, dispel; अङ्गाय नावङ्कणं तमा निरस्त R. 5. 71; रक्षासि वेष्टी परितो निरास्थत् Bk. 1. 12, 2. 36. —3 to turn out, expel, banish; पुत्रानिरस्ता न तेन व-  
देष्टुना मनस्तः R. 14. 84. —4 to throw out, discharge (as arrows). —5 to reject, repudiate (as opinions) —6 to eclipse, obscure, throw into the back-ground; Bk. 1. 3. —वत् 1 to leave, give up, quit, abandon; परास्त-  
ह्य मपाविषसति Ki. 5. 27 —2 to expel. —3 to reject, repudiate, refute; इति यदुक्तं तदपि परास्तं S. D. 1. —परि 1 to throw or cast round, spread round, diffuse. —2 to spread over, surround; ताम्रीहपर्यस्तकृत् स्मितस्य Ku. 1. 44. —3 to turn round; पर्यस्तचिह्नोचनेन Ku. 3. 68. —4 to shed, to throw down (as tears); R. 10. 76; Ms. 11. 183. —5 to over-  
turn, upset. —6 to throw about; R. 13. 13, 5. 49. —परिनि to spread, stretch. —पर्युक् 1 to reject, exclude. —2 to prohibit, object to. —प्र 1 to throw, hurl or fling forth. —प्रि 1 to toss about, scatter, cast or throw sunder; dispel, destroy; Bk. 8. 116, 9. 31. —2 to divide into parts, separate, arrange; स्वयं वेदम् अस्मन् Pt. 4. 50; विद्यात् वेदम् अस्मात् तस्मात् जात इति

स्तः Mb.; R. 10. 80. —3 to take separately or singly; तदस्ति किं अस्तमपि विलोचने Ku. 5. 72 even one. —4 to throw over, upset. —5 to expel, re-  
move. —विनि 1 to put down, deposit, place; विन्यस्तोय ह्यपि गणनया ह्यलीदृशपुण्यैः Me. 88; Bk. 3. 3. —2 to fix in or on, direct towards; रामे विन्यस्तमावताः Ram. —3 to deliver or make over, commit to the care of, entrust; ह्यविन्यस्तपणीकः Y. 3. 45. —4 to arrange, dispose. —विपरि 1 to overturn, reverse, invert. —2 to change, alter; U. 1. —3 to take wrongly, misunderstand; व्रीक्षादौ व्यापेः ह्यस्मिन् विपर्यस्यति जनः Bh. 3. 92.—4 to undergo change (intrans.). —सं 1 to join or bring together, unite, combine; Ms. 3. 85, 7. 57. —2 to join in a compound, compound. —3 to take collectively or jointly; समस्तेरववा पृथक् Ms. 7. 198 jointly or severally. —संनि 1 to place or put down, depo-  
sit. —2 to lay down or aside, give up, abandon, quit; संन्यस्तराज्यः R. 2. 59; संन्यस्ताभरणं नामं Me. 93; Ku. 7. 67. —3 to make or deliver over, entrust, commit to the care of; Bg. 3. 30. 4 (used intrans.) to resign the world, to discard all worldly ties and attach-  
ments and become an anchorite; सदायं ज्ञानमग्रे तदस्मिन् वन्यस्तु संन्यस्यति Bh. 3. 132.—III 1 U. (असन्ति, अस्ति) 1 To go. 2 To take or receive, seize. 3 To shine. (The examples usually cited to illustrate this sense are निष्पन्नम् प्रभुतां ह्युता R. 11. 81; तेनासं लोकः पितृनाम् विनेना 14. 23; लावण्य उत्पन्न इवायं यमः Ku. 1. 35. But the sense of दिशि or 'shone' is far-fetched, though Vāmana is disposed to take it. It seems preferable to regard अस्त in these instances as equivalent to वृत्, either taking it as Śākatāyana does, as an indeclin-  
able तिङन्तप्रतिष्ठाकर्मव्ययं, or considering it as Vallabha does, as an ungram-  
matical form used against the rules of grammar, प्रमादिक प्रयोगः; see Malli. on Ku. 1. 35 ).

असंयत a. 1 Unrestrained, not under control. 2 Not tied, as in असंयतोऽपि मोक्षार्थी.

असंयतः Absence of control or restraint, especially of the senses

असंयतचित्त a. Immediate, without any interval (of time or space)

असंशय a. Free from doubt, certain. —इ ind. Without doubt, undoubtedly, certainly; असंशयं ज्ञपयिष्येह्य S. 1. 22.

असंश्रव a. Out of hearing, in-  
audible; असंश्रवे out of the hearing of; Ms. 2. 202.

असंयुक्त a. 1 Not mixed with, not connected. 2 Not living in common, not reunited after partition of prop-  
erty (as an heir ).

**असंस्कृत** *a.* 1 Unpolished, not refined or cleansed &c. 2 Not decorated or adorned. 3 One over whom no purificatory rite (any one of the samekārās) has been performed. — *सः* An ungrammatical form (अपराधः).

**असंस्तुत** *a.* 1 Unknown, unacquainted, not familiar; असंस्तुत इव परिच्यको वाच्यो जनः K. 173; Ki. 3. 2. 2 Unusual, strange. 3 Not in harmony or agreement with; प्राच्यते एवावस्तुते चेतः S. 1. 34.

**असंस्था** 1 Absence of cohesion. 2 Disorder, confusion. 3 Want, destitution.

**असंस्थित** *a.* 1 Not arranged, irregular. 2 Not collected.

**असंस्थितिः** *f.* Disorder, confusion.

**असंयुक्त** *a.* Not joined or united, scattered. — *सः* The *Puruṣa* or soul (in Śān. phil.).

**असंयुक्त** *ind.* Not once, repeatedly, often and often; असंयुक्तयेन तस्मिन्ना R. 9. 23; Me. 92, 93. — *Comp.* — *समाधिः* repeated meditation. — *गर्भवासः* repeated birth.

**असक्त** *a.* 1 Not excessively attached, not feeling interested in, indifferent (to); असक्तं बुद्धमन्वयतु R. 1. 21. 2 Not entangled; S. 2. 12. 3 Not attached to worldly feelings and connections. — *कं* *ind.* 1 Without being excessively attached or addicted to. 2 Incessantly, ceaselessly.

**असक्त** *a.* Thighless.

**असक्तिः** An enemy, adversary.

**असक्तोत्र** *a.* Not belonging to the same *Gotra* or family.

**असंकुल** *a.* Not crowded, open, clear, broad (as a road &c.). — *सः* A broad road.

**असंख्य** *a.* Beyond calculation, countless, innumerable; Ms. 1. 40; 12. 15, 'ता' *स्व* infinity.

**असंख्यत** *a.* Countless, innumerable.

**असंख्येय** *a.* Innumerable. — *सः* An epithet of *Siva*.

**असंय** *a.* 1 Not attached, free from worldly ties. 2 Not hindered or obstructed, not blunted. 3 Not united, solitary, unassailed. — *सः* 1 Non-attachment; Ms. 6. 75. 2 *Puruṣa* or soul (in Śān. phil.).

**असंयुक्त** *a.* 1 Ununited, unaccompanied with. 2 Improbable, inconsistent. 3 Rude, ill-mannered, unpolished.

**असंयुक्तिः** *f.* 1 Not associating with. 2 Incongruity, improbability. 3 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech in which a cause and the effect are represented as locally different or separated (in which there is an apparent violation of the relation between cause and effect).

**असंयुक्त** *a.* Not united. — *सः* 1 Separation, disunion. 2 Incongruity.

**असंयुक्त** *a.* 1 Not united or associated. 2 Not attached to the world.

**असंयुक्त** *a.* Insensible. — *सः* Disunion, disagreement, discord.

**असत्** *a.* 1 Not being or existing; असति स्वयि Ku. 4. 12; Ms. 9. 154. 2 Non-existent, unreal; आत्मनो ब्रह्माज्जेवमसत्तं कः करिष्यति. 3 Bad (opp. सत्); सद्बुद्ध्याकिहेतवः R. 1. 10. 4 Wicked, vile, evil; as विचार. 5 Not manifest. 6 Wrong, improper, false, untrue; इति युक्तं तदसत् (oft. occurring in controversial works). — *सः* (स) *Indra*. — *न* (न) 1 Non-existence, non-entity. 2 Untruth, falsehood.

— *नी* An unchaste woman; असती भवति सत्तन्ना Pt. 1. 418. — *असत्तु* *m.* a *Brāhmaṇa* who reads heterodox works, one who neglects his own *Sākhā* and studies another; also called शास्त्रारुहः; स्वशास्त्रं यः परित्यज्य अन्यत्र कुर्वते भ्रमः । शास्त्रारुहः स विज्ञेयो वर्जयेच्च क्रियाह च R. — *आत्मनः* 1 a heterodox *Sāstra* or doctrine. — 2 acquisition (of wealth) by unfair or foul means. — 3 a foul means itself. — *आचार* *a.* following evil practices, wicked. (— *सः*) an evil practice. — *कर्मन* — *क्रिया* 1 a bad deed. — 2 bad treatment. — *कल्पना* 1 an untrue action. — 2 fabrication of falsehood. — *स* (सा) *सः* 1 a bad trick.

— 2 a bad opinion, prejudice. — 3 childish desire. — *बहिर्हित* harm, injury; प्राणिष्वसत्वेति S. 5. 6. — *दुष्ट* *a.* evil-eyed.

— *पथः* 1 a bad road (lit.). — 2 evil practices or doctrines; राज्ञो ह्येतत्तत्सत्यसत्यमुपमायुः समानं ज्ञं Bv. 4. 30. — *परिग्रहः* acceptance of a bad road. — *प्रतिग्रहः* 1 present of bad things. — 2 receiving unfit presents (such as तिल) or from improper persons.

— *भावः* 1 non-existence, absence. — 2 a bad or wicked opinion. — 3 an evil disposition. — *वृत्तिः* — *व्यवहार* *a.* following evil practices, wicked. (— *सिः* *f.*) 1 a low or degrading occupation. — 2 wickedness. — *साक्ष* 1 wrong doctrine. — 2 a heterodox doctrine. — *संसर्गः* bad company. — *हेतुः* a bad or fallacious *hetu*: see हेतुमात्र.

**असत्तापी** Wickedness.

**असत्तापी** 1 Non-existence. 2 Untruth. 3 Wickedness, badness.

**असत्त्व** *a.* 1 Without energy or strength. 2 Having no animal. — *स* 1 Non-existence. 2 Unreality, untruth.

**असत्त्व** *a.* 1 Untrue, false. 2 Imaginary, unreal. — *सः* A liar. — *सः* Falsehood, lying, untruth. — *Comp.* — *वादि* *c.* speaking falsely, liar. — *सः* *a.* not true to one's promise, false, perfidious, treacherous; 'यं जने सती यं पारिका S. 4.

**असत्त्व** *a.* 1 Not being or existing; असति स्वयि Ku. 4. 12; Ms. 9. 154. 2 Non-existent, unreal; आत्मनो ब्रह्माज्जेवमसत्तं कः करिष्यति. 3 Bad (opp. सत्); सद्बुद्ध्याकिहेतवः R. 1. 10. 4 Wicked, vile, evil; as विचार. 5 Not manifest. 6 Wrong, improper, false, untrue; इति युक्तं तदसत् (oft. occurring in controversial works). — *सः* (स) *Indra*. — *न* (न) 1 Non-existence, non-entity. 2 Untruth, falsehood.

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— 2 a bad opinion, prejudice. — 3 childish desire. — *बहिर्हित* harm, injury; प्राणिष्वसत्वेति S. 5. 6. — *दुष्ट* *a.* evil-eyed.

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— *भावः* 1 non-existence, absence. — 2 a bad or wicked opinion. — 3 an evil disposition. — *वृत्तिः* — *व्यवहार* *a.* following evil practices, wicked. (— *सिः* *f.*) 1 a low or degrading occupation. — 2 wickedness. — *साक्ष* 1 wrong doctrine. — 2 a heterodox doctrine. — *संसर्गः* bad company. — *हेतुः* a bad or fallacious *hetu*: see हेतुमात्र.

**असत्तापी** Wickedness.

**असत्तापी** 1 Non-existence. 2 Untruth. 3 Wickedness, badness.

**असत्त्व** *a.* 1 Without energy or strength. 2 Having no animal. — *स* 1 Non-existence. 2 Unreality, untruth.

**असत्त्व** *a.* 1 Untrue, false. 2 Imaginary, unreal. — *सः* A liar. — *सः* Falsehood, lying, untruth. — *Comp.* — *वादि* *c.* speaking falsely, liar. — *सः* *a.* not true to one's promise, false, perfidious, treacherous; 'यं जने सती यं पारिका S. 4.

**असत्त्व** *a.* 1 Not being or existing; असति स्वयि Ku. 4. 12; Ms. 9. 154. 2 Non-existent, unreal; आत्मनो ब्रह्माज्जेवमसत्तं कः करिष्यति. 3 Bad (opp. सत्); सद्बुद्ध्याकिहेतवः R. 1. 10. 4 Wicked, vile, evil; as विचार. 5 Not manifest. 6 Wrong, improper, false, untrue; इति युक्तं तदसत् (oft. occurring in controversial works). — *सः* (स) *Indra*. — *न* (न) 1 Non-existence, non-entity. 2 Untruth, falsehood.

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— *भावः* 1 non-existence, absence. — 2 a bad or wicked opinion. — 3 an evil disposition. — *वृत्तिः* — *व्यवहार* *a.* following evil practices, wicked. (— *सिः* *f.*) 1 a low or degrading occupation. — 2 wickedness. — *साक्ष* 1 wrong doctrine. — 2 a heterodox doctrine. — *संसर्गः* bad company. — *हेतुः* a bad or fallacious *hetu*: see हेतुमात्र.

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**असंयुक्त** *a.* (स्त्री *f.*) 1 Dissimilar, unlike. 2 Unfit, improper, incongruous; संयोगकृति K. 12 unworthy; मातः किमप्यसदं विकृतं वचस्ते Ve. 5. 8.

**असंयुक्त** *ind.* Not immediately, after delay.

**असंयुक्त** *n.* Blood (used only in the declension of असंयुक्त after acc. pl.).

**असंयुक्त** Throwing, discharging, casting; as in इवसत्तु a bow. — *नः* N of a tree (पितृसाल); निरसनेरसनीरुवाच्यता Si. 6. 47.

**असंयुक्त** *a.* 1 Not doubtful, distinct, clear. 2 Confident, unsuspected.

— *यं* *ind.* Certainly, undoubtedly.

**असंयुक्त** *a.* 1 Not joined together (as words). 2 Not bound or restrained, at liberty. — *यिः* Absence of *Sandhi* or euphony.

**असंयुक्त** 1 a. Unarmed 2 Pretending to knowledge, conceited (पदितमय).

**असंयुक्त** 1 Non-perception of objects, not bringing them to the mind. 2 Remoteness.

**असंयुक्तिः** *f.* Non return; असंयुक्त्यै तदतीतमेव S. 6. 9 gone never to return; R. 8. 49.

**असंयुक्त** *a.* Not connected by offerings of rice-balls; or, not connected by blood-relationship.

**असंयुक्त** *a.* Unfit for an assembly, vulgar, low, obscene, indecent (words &c.).

**असंयुक्त** *a.* 1 Uneven, odd (as a number). 2 Unequal (in space, number or dignity); असंयुक्तः समीपमानः Pt. 1. 74. 3 Unequaled, matchless, unsurpassed. — *Comp.* — *द्वयुः*, — *वाजः*, — *सायकः* 'having an odd number of arrows', epithets of *Cupid* who has five arrows. — *नयन*, — *नेत्र*, — *लोचन* *a.* 'having an odd number of eyes', epithets of *Siva*, who has three eyes.

**असंयुक्त** *a.* 1 Indistinct, unintelligible; स्मलवृक्षमजस्रमृगजलित ने U. 4. 4; Mā. 10. 2. 2 Unbecoming, improper; यद्यपि व कापि हानिप्रोक्षामन्यस्य एतमेव रतिः । असंयुक्तमिति मत्वा तथापि तलोचने वेतः Udb. 3 Absurd, nonsensical, foolish.

**असंयुक्त** *a.* Not intimate or inherent, accidental, separable. — *Comp.* — *कारण* (In logic) an accidental cause, not inherent and intimate relation; कुण्डकर्ममात्रकृतिर्येषमथाप्यसंयुक्तमित्युक्तं Bhāṣā. P.; यथा तंतुयोगः पटस्य.

**असंयुक्त** *a.* 1 Incomplete, partial, not whole. 2 (In gram.) Not joined in a compound, not compounded. 3 Separate, detached, unconnected (opp. व्युत्त). — *स* An uncompound word (the sentence showing the dissolution of a compound).

**असंयुक्त** *a.* 1 Not completed or finished, left incomplete; R. 8. 76; Ku. 4. 19. 2 Not fully acquired.

**असमीक्ष्य** *ind.* Not having (properly) considered —**Comp.** —**कारि** *a.* acting inconsiderately, imprudent, not circumspect.

**असंपत्ति** *a.* Poor, miserable. —**सि** *f.* 1 Ill-luck. 2 Non-accomplishment, failure.

**असंपूर्ण** *a.* 1 Not complete, unfinished. 2 Not whole or entire. 3 Not full, partial, as the moon; चन्द्रमसपूर्ण-मदलमिवामी *Mu.* 1. 6.

**असंबन्ध** *a.* 1 Unconnected, incoherent. 2 Nonsensical, absurd, unmeaning; अ (प्र) लापित talking nonsense; असंबन्धः चत्वारि *Mk.* 9 absurd fellow. 3 Improper, wrong; *Ms.* 12. 6. —**द्वं** An absurd sentence, unmeaning or non-sensical speech; *e. g.* कवचजीवमहं नीनी when uttered by some one. *see* अवयव also.

**असंबन्ध** *a.* Unconnected, not relating or belonging to. —**प्र**: Non-connection, absence of any relation or connection; यदा साधवद्व्यभिचारसम्बन्ध उदाहृतः *Bhāṣā P.* 68.

**असंवाध** *a.* 1 Not narrow, spacious. 2 Not crowded with people, lonely, solitary. 3 Open, accessible.

**असंभव** *a.* Improbable, unlikely. —**न**: 1 Non-existence. 2 Improbability, impossibility.

**असंभव**, **असंभावित** *a.* 1 Impossible. 2 Incomprehensible.

**असंभवना** 1 Difficulty or impossibility of comprehending. 2 Improbability.

**असंभूत** *a.* 1 Not brought about by artificial means, not artificial, natural; असंभूत मन्त्रमन्त्रिः *Ku.* 1. 31. 2 Not properly nourished.

**असंमत** *a.* 1 Disapproved, not allowed or permitted, not consented to. 2 Disliked; averse. 3 Dissentient, differing from. —**न**: An enemy; यत्तु सविस्तरमात्र *E. P.* 7. —**Comp.** —**आह्वयि** *a.* taking without the consent of the possessor, such as a thief.

**असंसति** *f.* 1 Dissent, disagreement. 2 Disapproval; dislike.

**असंमोहः** 1 Absence of infatuation. 2 Steadiness, composure, coolness. 3 Real knowledge, true insight (into a thing).

**असंम्य** *a.* (मीची *f.*) 1 Bad, improper, incorrect. 2 Imperfect, incomplete.

**असल** 1 Iron. 2 A Mantra used in discharging a missile. 3 Arms.

**असंवरण** *a.* Of a different caste or tribe; अपि नाम कुलपतिरिवमसकृत्क्षेत्रममवा स्यात् *S.* 1.

**असह** *a.* 1 Not enduring; intolerant, impatient. 2 Unable to bear, support, or endure; *oft.* with *gen.* of object; सा क्षीयमावदत्ता भरत्य *Mn.* 4. 13.

**असह्य** *a.* Not enduring, intolerant, envious. —**न**: An enemy. —**न** Intolerance, impatience; पर्युणासह्यं=असह्य.

**असह्यनीय** } Unbearable, insufferable  
**असहितव्य** } *a.* ble, intolerable; असह्य-  
**असह्य** } रीति मयवचनमेत्यमवेदि मे *R.* 1. 71; 18. 25; *Ku.* 4. 1.

**असहाय** *a.* 1 Friendless, lonely, solitary. 2 Without companions or assistants; *Ms.* 7. 30, 55; तत्र, —त्वं loneliness, solitude.

**असाक्षात्** *ind.* 1 Not before the eyes, invisibly, imperceptibly. 2 Indirectly.

**असाक्षिक** *a.* (की *f.*) Having no witness, unattested, unwitnessed; असाक्षिके त्वय्युक्तिवो विवदमानयोः *Ms.* 8. 109.

**असाक्षिक** *a.* 1 Not an eye-witness. 2 One whose evidence is not admissible (in law). 3 One who is disqualified to attest a legal document.

**असाधनीय**, **असाध्य** *a.* 1 Not to be accomplished or completed. 2 Not capable of being proved. 3 Incurable, (as a disease or patient); असाध्यः कुरुते कोपं प्राप्ते काले गदो यथा *Si.* 2. 84.

**असाधारण** *a.* 1 Not common, peculiar, special, specific. 2 (In logic) Existing neither in *सम* or *विषम* as a *hetu*; यस्तुभ्यसाद् व्यावृत्तः न स्वसाधारणो मतः 3 Not to be claimed by any one else, exclusively belonging to one (as wealth &c.). —**न**: A fallacy or *हेतुमात्र* in Logic; one of the three kinds of *अनेकविध* *q. v.*

**असाधु** *a.* 1 Not good, bad, distasteful, unpleasant; अनेकेषु क्षतमसाधु सधु वा *Ki.* 1. 4. 2 Wicked. 3 Ill-behaved (with *loc.*); असाधुमात्रे *Sk.* 4 Corrupt, not properly formed or Sanskrit (as a word).

**असामयिक** *a.* (की *f.*) Inopportune, unseasonable; *Ki.* 2. 40.

**असामान्य** *a.* 1 Not common, peculiar; *R.* 15. 39 2 Extra-ordinary. —**त्वं** A peculiar or special property.

**असंगत** *a.* Unfit, unbecoming, improper. —**तं** *ind.* Improperly, unfitly; *oft.* used with an adjectival force = असंगत; विवदलोपि सव्यं त्वं केवलमात्रं *Ku.* 2. 55; मन्त्रसामान्यं वक्तुं कुलपतिना *Si.* 2. 71; *R.* 8. 60.

**असार** *a.* 1 Sapless, insipid. 2 (a) Without essence, useless; (b) worthless, without strength, stuff or value, deprived of its essence; असार ससार परिमुचिनाम् विमुचनं *Mā.* 5. 30; *U.* 1; असार खलु संसारं सारमेतत्तु यथा *Dharm.* 12, 13. 3 Vain, unprofitable. 4 Weak, feeble, infirm; बहुनामव्यसाराणां तद्वतिः का र्थमायिका (समवायो हि दुर्जयः) *Pt.* 1. 331; *Si.* 2. 50. —**रः**, **-र** 1 Unessential or unimportant portion. 2 N. of a tree (रश्मि). 3 Aloe wood.

**असारता** 1 Saplessness. 2 Worthlessness. 3 Unsubstantial nature;

transitory state; विविधां दृष्टतामसारता *R.* 8. 51.

**असाहस** Absence of violence, gentleness.

**असि** 1 A sword. 2 A knife used for killing animals. —**सि** *ind.* Thou; *cf.* असि. —**Comp.** —**नट**: a small pillow for the cheeks. —**जीवि** *a.* one who earns his livelihood by means of swords, a soldier fighting for wages —**द्वं**, **-द्वकः** the marine monster *makara* or crocodile. —**द्वतः** a crocodile. —**धारा** the edge of a sword; नृपज इव दैर्घ्येद्वेद्यामिधरिः *R.* 10. 86, 41. —**धारावत** 1 (according to some) the vow of standing on the edge of a sword; (according to others) the vow of keeping constant company with a young wife and yet steadily resisting the temptation of sexual intercourse with her; यत्रैककृत्यन-स्यापि प्रमदा नोपयुज्यते । अस्मिन्धारावतं नाम वदन्ति सुविप्रवराः ॥ or युवा युवत्या सार्धं वस्युधमर्षुषा-चरन् । अर्तामवृत्तस्यः स्यादसिधारावतं हि तत् *Yā-dava*. —2 (hence *fig.*) any hopelessly difficult task; सतां केनोद्विष्ट विषममसिधारावत-भिर् *Bh.* 2. 28, 64. —**धाव** —**धावकः** an armorer, furbisher. —**धेनुः**, —**धेनुका** a knife; *Vikr.* 4. 69. —**पत्र** *a.* having sword-shaped leaves; *R.* 14. 48. —**(-शः)** 1 the sugar-cane. —2 a kind of tree which grows in the lower world. —**(-त्र)** 1 the blade of a sword. —2 a sheath. वनं a hell where the trees have leaves as sharp as swords. —**पत्र-कः** a sugar-cane —**पुच्छः**, —**पुच्छकः** the Gangetic porpoise. —**पुच्छिका**, —**पुच्छी** a knife. —**मेदः** the fetid *Khadira*. —**हस्त** fighting with knives or swords. —**हस्ति**: a swordsman

**असिक** The part of the face between the underlip and the chin.

**असिकनी** 1 A young maid-servant of the harem. 2 N. of a river in the Punjab.

**असिक्रीका** A young woman-servant.

**असित** *a.* Not white, black, dark-blue, dark coloured; अमिता मोहरजनी *Sānti.* 3. 4; *Y.* 3. 166; मोचना, निवना &c. —**तः** 1 The dark or blue colour. 2 The dark fortnight of a lunar month. 3 N. of the planet Saturn. 4 A black snake. —**तार** 1 The Indigo plant. 2 A girl attending upon the harem (whose hair is not whitened by age): *see* असिकनी. 3 The river Yamuna. —**Comp.** —**अश्वि** *m.* fire. —**अश्विन**, *m.* —**उपलः** a dark-blue stone. —**केशा** a woman having black hair. —**केशांत** *a.* having black looks of hair. —**गिरिः**, —**तगः** 'the blue mountain'; N. of a mountain. —**वीर** *a.* having a black neck. —**(-रः)** fire. —**नयन** *a.* black-eyed *Me.* 112. —**पत्र**: the dark fort-



night. -फलं the sweet coconut. -हृत् the black antelope.

असिद्ध *a.* 1 Not accomplished. 2 Imperfect, incomplete. 3 Unproved. 4 Unripe, raw. 5 Not derivable by inference. -ज्ञः A fallacious *hātu*; one of the five principal divisions of *हेत्याभास* or fallacies. It is of three kinds:—(1) आशयसिद्ध where the existence of any such locality (आशय) as that where the property is said to reside, is not established; (2) स्वस्वसिद्ध where the nature (स्वस्व) alleged does not really reside in the subject (पक्ष); and (3) व्यावृत्तसिद्ध where the alleged invariableness of concomitancy is not real.

असिद्धि *f.* 1 Imperfect accomplishment, failure. 2 Want of ripeness. 3 Non-accomplishment (in Yoga phil.). 4 (In logic) Conclusion not warranted by the premises.

असिरः 1 A beam, a ray. 2 An arrow, a bolt.

असुः 1 Breath, life, spiritual life. 2 Life of departed spirits. 3 (pl.) The five vital breaths or life-winds in the body; अनुभिः स्यात्तु यथाश्चिन्तितः Ki. 2. 19. -न. (हु) Grief. -Comp. -धारणं-या sustenance of life, life, existence. -भयः 1 destruction or loss of life, मरणमभयं भयं Bh. 2. 28. -2 danger or fear about life. -भुत् *m.* a living being, a creature. -सम *a.* as dear as life. (-सः) a husband, lover.

असुमत् *a.* Living, breathing. -*m.* 1 A living being; Si. 4. 29. 2 Life.

असुख *a.* 1 Unhappy, sorrowful. 2 Not easy (to obtain), difficult. -सः Sorrow, pain. -Comp. -आवह *a.* pained with grief. -आविष्ट *a.* causing great pain. -उत्पन्न *a.* causing or ending in unhappiness; Ma. 11. 10. -जीविका an unhappy life.

असुखिन् *a.* Unhappy, sorrowful.

असुहृन् *a.* Childless.

असुहृन् 1 An evil spirit, a demon; the Rāsi, thus accounts for the name. -सुराप्रतिग्रहदियाः सुरा इत्यभिधायकताः।

असुहृन् 2 A general name for the enemies of gods, Daityas and Dānavas. 3 A great. 4 The sun. 5 An elephant.

असुहृन् 6 An epithet of Rāhu. 7 A cloud.

असुहृन् 8 Night. 9 A zodiacal sign. 3 A prostitute. -रि 1 A female demon, wife

of an Asura. -Comp. -अधिपः, राजः, जः the lord of the Asuras. -2 an

epithet of Bali, grandson of Prādhāda.

असुहृन् 3 1 N. of the preceptor of the Asuras, Sukrāchārya. -2 the planet Venus. -आह bell-metal. -अयण,

-विधि *a.* destroying the Asuras.

-विधु *m.* an enemy of the Asuras, i. e.,

a god. -साया demoniacal magic. -रिपुः -दुष्टवः 'destroyer of Asuras', an epithet of Vishnu. -हृन् *m.* 1 one who destroys the Asuras, an epithet of Agni, Indra &c. -2 N. of Vishnu.

असुहृन् *a.* Demoniacal.

असुहृन् N. of a plant; a variety of मूलसी.

असुहृन् *a.* Not easily attainable, difficult to secure; V. 2. 9.

असुहृन् An arrow; स तसि सत्तुः सत्तो यदयेवावययः Ki. 15. 5.

असुहृन् *m.* An enemy; Si. 2. 117.

असुहृन् Disrespect.

असुहृन्, असुहृन् *a.* One who has not brought forth, barren.

असुहृन् *f.* 1 Non-production, barrenness. 2 Obstruction, removal.

असुहृन् Den. P. 1 To envy, to be jealous of; क्व चित्रतो मता मयाऽयितः M. 4. 2 To detract from; be displeased with, scorn, be discontented with or

angry with (with dat. of person or thing); असुहृन् सविषादोऽयम् K. 108; असुहृन् मया प्रकृतः V. 4; Bg. 3. 31.

असुहृन् *a.* 1 Envious, detracting, calumnious. 2 Discontented, displeased. -कः A detractor, an envious man; Ma. 2. 114; Fānti. 3. 7; Y. 1. 28.

असुहृन् 1 Detraction, calumny. 2 Envy, jealousy.

असुहृन् 1 Envy, intolerance, jealousy; क्वचिद्विषादोऽयम् इति कीपः P. I. 4. 37; मास्यं enviously. 2 Calumny, detraction; असुहृन् पश्यन्तु दोषा-विचरणं Sk.; R. 4. 23. 3 Anger, indignation; वधुरस्यकुटिलं वदन् R. 6. 82.

असुहृन् 1 Envious, jealous. 2 Displeased.

असुहृन् *a.* Sunless.

असुहृन् *a.* Not seeing even the sun; said of the wives of a king who, being shut up in the harem, have no opportunity of seeing the sun; असुहृन् राज्ञः Sk. -इया A chaste and loyal wife.

असुहृन् *n.* 1 blood. 2 The planet Mars. 3 Saffron. -Comp. -करः lymph. -धरा the skin. -धारा 1 a stream of blood. -2 the skin. -धः, पाः 'a blood-drinker', a Rākshasa. -धस्तः the falling of blood. -धवा a blood-vessel: pulse -विमोक्षणं bleeding. -आ (आ) -वः bleeding.

असुहृन्, -वक *a.* That on which one cannot look enough, charming, lovely.

असुहृन् *a.* 1 Devoid of beauty, or loveliness, not in good trim; क्षीरम-सौम्य Mā. 1. 17. 2 Ugly, deformed -3 Worthlessness, absence of merit. 2 Deformity, ugliness.

असुहृन् *a.* 1 Unshaken, firm, permanent. 2 Unhurt. 3 Undeviating, careful; R. 5. 20.

असुहृन् *p. p.* 1 Thrown, cast, given up, left; असुहृन् उन्मथ्यस्तेऽभिमतः V. 6. 2 Finished. 3 Despatched. -Comp. -कथन *a.* merciless. -धी *a.* foolish. -अवस्त *a.* scattered here and there, confused, disordered. -संख्य *a.* innumerable.

असुहृन् 1 Setting or western mountain (behind which the sun is supposed to set); अविरोधमस्तमितमस्य-पत्तम् Si. 9. 1; विद्वन्मस्तमितमस्य R. 16. 11; S. 4. 1. 2 Sunset. 3 Setting in general; (fig.) fall, decline; see below. -अस्तं यम्, -या, -इ, प्राप् (a) To set, decline in the western horizon; यतोऽस्तमकः the sun has set. (b) To cease, vanish, be removed, disappear, be at an end; विषयिणः कस्याप्योऽस्तं गतो Pt. 1. 146; धृतिरस्तमिता L. 8. 66. (c) To die; अयं वास्तमिता स्वमात्मना R. 8. 51, 12. 11. -Comp. -अचलः -अहिः -गिरिः, -वर्धः the setting or western mountain. -अचलं चान् the resting of a heavenly body on the western part of the horizon, being about to set -उच्चयौ (dual) rising and setting, rise and fall; अस्तीत्यवधिः शब्दविभिन्नकालः Mn. 3. 17. -व *a.* set, become invisible (as a planet or star). -गमनं 1 setting, disappearance. -2 death, sunset of life; Mā. 9.

अस्तमनं Setting (of the sun).

अस्तमनः 1 Setting (of the sun); करोत्यकालस्तमयं विचरन्तः Ki. 5. 35; (opp. उच्चय). 2 Destruction, end, decline, loss. 3 Fall, subjugation; उच्चयस्तमयं च रक्षताम् R. 9. 9. 4 Obscuring, eclipsing; प्रभाप्ररोहास्तमयं रजसि R. 6. 33. 5 Conjunction (of a planet) with the sun.

अस्ति *ind.* 1 Being, existent, present; as in अस्तिहीरा, 'here'. 2 Often used at the commencement of a tale or narrative in the sense of 'so it is,' 'there,' or merely as an expletive; अस्ति सिंहः प्रतिवसति स Pt. 4. -Comp. -कायः a category or predicament (with the Jains) -क्षीर *a.* having milk. -नस्ति *ind.* doubtful, partly true and partly not.

अस्तित्वं Existence.

अस्तित्वं Not stealing.

अस्तित्वं Reproach, blame

असुहृन् 1 A missile; a weapon in general, प्रयुक्तमयस्त्रिमितो द्वा स्यात् R. 2. 54; प्रथाहनालो गिरिशमभात् 2. 41, 3. 58; अदिशतां पितुरेव R. 3. 31 the science of missiles. 2 An arrow; sword. 3 A bow. -Comp. -अ (आ) नाः an arsenal, armoury. -आघातः a wound, a cut. -क्षेपकः an arrow. -कारः, -कारकः, कारिन् a maker of weapons. -चिकित्साकः a surgeon. -चिकित्सा surgery. -जीवः जीविन् *m.* -धारिन् *m.* a soldier, pro-warrior. -निवारणं the warding of



a weapon. -मन्त्रः a Mantra to be repeated in discharging or withdrawing a missile. -मार्जः-जर्जः a furber. -युद्धं fighting with weapons. -लाघवं dexterity in wielding or throwing missiles. -विदुः a. skilled in the science of arms. -विद्या, -शास्त्रं, -वेदः the art or science of throwing missiles, science of arms. -दृष्टिः f. a shower of missiles. -शिक्षा military exercise.

अस्त्रिण a. Fighting with a missile weapon, an archer.

अस्त्री 1 Not a woman. 2 (In gram.) The masculine and neuter genders.

अस्थान a. Very deep. -ज 1 A bad or wrong place. 2 An improper place or object or occasion

अस्थाने ind. Unseasonably, out of place, inopportune, in a wrong place, on an unworthy object; उभयोर-पस्थाने प्रयत्नः Mu. 2; अस्थाने महानर्थोत्पत्तिः क्रियते Mu. 3.

अस्थार a. 1 Movable, moving, not fixed, 2 (In law) Personal, as property, money, cattle &c. (—अंगम).

अस्थि n. 1 A bone (changed to अस्थ at the end of certain compounds; cf. अन्ध, पुष्पास्थ). 2 The kernel or stone of a fruit; न कार्यास्तस्मिन् तु जान् Mu. 4. 78.

-COMP. -कुव, -तेजद, m. -संभवः, -सारः, -क्षेपः marrow. -जः 1 marrow. -2 thunderbolt. -कुवः a bird. -धन्वन् m.

N. Siva. -पञ्जरः 'a cage of bones', a skeleton. -प्रक्षेपः throwing the bones of the dead into the Ganges or any holy waters. -भक्षः, -'भुक् an eater of bones', a dog. -अंगः fracture of the bones. -माला 1 a string or wreath of bones. 2 a row of bones.

-मालिन् m. N. of Siva. -क्षेप a. reduced to a skeleton. -संक्षेपः 1 collecting the bones or their ashes after burning a corpse. -2 a heap of bones. -संधिः a joint, an articulation. -समर्पणं throwing the bones of the dead body into the Ganges or holy waters. -स्थूपः 'having the bones for its pillars', the body.

अस्थितिः f. 1 Want of firmness or fixity (fig. also.). 2 Want of good manners or decorum.

अस्थिर a. Not stable or firm, unsteady, fickle.

अस्पर्शने Non-contact, avoiding the contact (of anything); यस्मात्प्राग्निं पश्यन् दूरादस्पर्शने वरः; of. 'Prevention is better than cure'.

अस्पष्ट a. 1 Not clear, not clearly visible. 2 Indistinct, not clearly understood, doubtful; अस्पष्टब्रह्मणि विदितव्यमिति S. B.

अस्पृश a. 1 Not to be touched. 2 Impure, unholly.

अस्तुट a. Indistinct, obscure. -हं An indistinct speech. -COMP. -फलं

indistinct fruit or result. -वाच a. lisping, speaking indistinctly.

अस्मद् pron. A pronominal base from which several cases of the 1st personal pronoun are derived; it is also abl. pl. of the word. -म. The individual soul, the embodied soul. -COMP. -विद्य, -अस्माद्गुण a. similar or like us.

अस्मदीय a. Our, ours; यदस्मदीयं न हि तत्परेषा Pt. 2. 105; Bg. 12. 26

अस्मर्त a. 1 Not within memory, immemorial. 2 Illegal, not according to the Aryan institutes of Law. 3 Not belonging to the Smarita sect.

अस्मृतिः f. Want of memory, forgetfulness.

अस्मि ind. (Strictly 1st. pers. sing. Pres. of अस् to be) Used in the sense of 'I', अहं; आसन्नैरस्मि जगत्सु जातः Ki. 3. 6; अस्म्यं यत् कुम्भमावृत्तं कुरुष्व-मवाप्तिं करोमि सद्यः K. P. 3.

अस्मिता Egotism.

अस्त्रः 1 A corner, an angle. 2 Hair of the head. -क्ष 1 Tear. 2 Blood.

-COMP. -क्षेत्रः an arrow. -जं flesh. -पः 1 'a blood-drinker', a Rākshasa or goblin. -पा a leech. -सायुका chyle, chyme.

अस्त्र a. 1 Indigent, poor. 2 Not one's own.

अस्त्रतन्त्र a. 1 Dependent, subject, not one's own master; अस्त्रतन्त्रा श्री पुष्प-प्रधाना Vasishṭha. 2 Docile.

अस्त्रम a. Sleepless, wakeful. -मः A god, deity.

अस्त्रवः 1 A low tone. 2 A consonant. -रं ind. Not aloud, in a low tone.

अस्त्रव्य a. Not securing or leading to heaven; अस्त्रव्यं लोकविद्विष्टं धर्ममयाचरेण तु Y. 1. 156.

अस्त्रावपारः 1 One who has not yet commenced his studies, not being invested with the sacred thread. 2 Interruption of studies (as on अह्नी, eclipses &c.).

अस्त्रव्य a. 1 Not well, indisposed; अस्त्रव्यं अस्त्रव्य N. 3 seriously indisposed.

अस्त्राग्न्य a. Having no right to anything, not being master of it. -COMP. -विक्रयः a sale without ownership.

अह 1 A or 10 U. -अह q. v.

अह ind. A particle implying. (a) praise, (b) separation; (c) resolution; (d) rejecting; (e) sending; (f) deviation from custom.

अहंयु a. Proud, haughty, selfish; Bk. 1. 20.

अहम् a. 1 Not hurt or struck. 2 Unwashed, new. -तं An unwashed or new cloth; cf. अहम्.

अहम् n. (Nom. अहः, अह्नी-अह्नी, अहानि, अह्ना, अहोम्ना &c.) 1 A day (including day and night; अहानि Ms. 5. 84. 2

Day-time: सव्यापारमहनि न तथा पीडयेत्त-द्विषेयः Ms. 88; यद्वा इदं वाप by day. (At the end of comp. अहम् is changed to अहः, -ह or to अहः. Note. At the beginning of comp it assumes the forms अहम् or अहः; अहानिः or अहर्निः

&c. &c.). -COMP. -आगमः (अहर्ना the approach of day. -आदिः dawn.

-करः the sun. -मयः (°हम्) 1 a series of sacrificial days. -2 = month. -दिदं ind. daily, every day, day by day.

-मिह ind. day and night. -वतिः the sun. -वाचवः the sun. -मणिः the sun.

-सुखं commencement of the day, morning, dawn. -रात्रः -त्रं a day and night; विशाकला हृदतः स्वाद्वहारां तु तावतः Ms. 1. 64, 65. -शेषः, -हं evening.

अहम् pron. (Nom. Sing. of अहम्)

1. -COMP. -अहिका a contest for superiority, rivalry. -अहमहमिका 1 emulation, competition, assertion of superiority; अहमहमिका प्रणामलालसाना K. 14. -2 egotism. -3 military vaunting.

-कारः 1 egotism, sense of self, self-love considered as an अविद्या or spiritual ignorance in Vedānta phil.; Bg. 2. 71, 7. 4; Ms. 1. 14. -2 pride, self-conceit, haughtiness. -3 (in Sān. phil.) the third of the eight producers or elements of creation, i. e. the conceit or conception of individuality. -कारिन् a. proud, self-conceited. -कृतिः f. egotism, pride.

-पूर्व a. desirous of being first. -पूर्विका-वधमिका 1 the running forward of soldiers with emulation; (hence) emulation, competition, जयाद्वर्धिका-वियाहतिः Ki. 14. 32. -3 bragging, vaunting. -अहं self-conceit, high opinion of one's own superiority.

-भारः 1 pride, egotism; Bv. 4. 10. -2 = अहति q. v. अहतिः f. 1 self love or self-illusion regarded as spiritual ignorance (in Vedānta phil.). -2 conceit, pride, egotism.

अहर्णीय, अहर्णी a. 1 Not to be stolen, removed, or taken away; अहर्णी भाग्यद्वयं राजा विस्मयति हिंसति Ms. 9. 189. 2 Devoted, loyal. 3 Firm, unflinching, inexorable; Ku. 5. 8.

-हं A mountain.

अहर्ण्य a. Unploughed. -ह्या N. of the wife of Gautama. [According to the Ramayana she was the first woman created by Brahma, who gave her to Gautama. She was seduced by Indra who assumed the form of her husband and so deceived her, or, according to another version, she knew the god and was flattered by the great God's condescension. There is another story which states that Indra secured the assistance of the moon who, assuming the form of a cock, crowed at midnight. This roused Gautama to his morning devotions, and Indra went in and took

his place. Gautama, when he knew of her seduction, expelled her from his hermitage and cursed her to be a stone and become invisible till she should be touched by the feet of Damarathi Rama which would restore her to her former shape. Rama afterwards delivered her from her wretched state, and she was reconciled to her husband. Ahalya is one of the five very chaste and pure women whose names every one is recommended to repeat in the morning; अहला श्रीपदी वीता तारा मंदोदरी तथा । पंचकन्याः स्मरन्ति यं महापातकनाशिनाः ॥ -**Comp.** -**आरः** Indra. -**अहः** the sage Satānanda, son of Abalyā.

**अह** *ind.* A particle or interjection implying (a) sorrow or regret ('alas,' 'ah'); अह कश्चनपंडितताविधेः Bh. 2. 92, 3. 21; अह शमराशिर्निहः Mu. 2. (b) Wonder or surprise; अह महता विस्मयमात्राविद्युतः Bh. 2. 35, 86. (c) Pity; Bv. 4. 39. (d) Calling. (e) Fatigue.

**अहिः** 1 A serpent, snake; अहयः नविषाः सर्वं विविषा बुधनाः सृताः Ks. 14. 84. 2 The sun. 3 The planet Rāhu. 4 The demon Vritra. 5 A cheat, rogue. 6 A cloud. -**Comp.** -**कोशः** air, wind. -**कोशः** the slough of a snake. -**उच्छ्रवः** a muskroom. -**जित्** m. 1. N. of Krishna (the slayer of the serpent Kālīyā). 2 N. of Indra. -**तुष्टिकः** a snake catcher, conjurer, juggler. -**विष्**, -**बुध**, -**मार**, -**रिपु**, -**विजित्**, m. 1. N. of Garuda. 2 an ichneumon. 3 a peacock. 4 Indra. 5 Krishna; Ki. 4. 27; Si. 1. 41. -**नकुलः** snakes and ichneumons. -**नकुलिका** the natural antipathy between a serpent and an ichneumon. -**निर्नीकः**, slough of a snake. -**पतिः** 1. 'the lord of

snakes,' Vāsuki. -3 any large serpent. -**पुष्पकः** a kind of boat (serpent-shaped). -**नेमः**, n. opium. -**नर** 1 the fear of a lurking snake. 2 apprehension of treachery, of danger arising from one's own allies. -**पुष्प** m. 1. N. of Garuda. 2 a peacock. 3 an ichneumon. -**पुष्प** m. Siva.

**अहिंसा** 1 Harmlessness, abstaining from killing or giving pain to others in thought, word, or deed; as अहिंसा परमो धर्मः; Bg. 10. 5; Ms. 10. 63, 5. 44; 6. 75. 2 Security.

**अहिंस** a. Harmless, innocent; Ms. 4. 24C.

**अहिकः** A blind snake.

**अहित** a. 1 Not placed, put, or fixed. 2 Unfit, improper; Ms. 3. 20. 3 Hurtful, injurious. 4 Disadvantageous. 5 Inimical, hostile. -**तः** An enemy; अहितानि लोभोद्धेतस्तत्रैव निवर्तते केतुभिः R. 4. 28, 9. 17, 11. 68. -**त** Damage.

**अहिम** a. Not cold, hot. -**Comp.** -**अहः**, -**करः**, -**तेजस्**, -**तुतिः**, -**वचिः** the sun.

**अहीन** a. 1 Unimpaired, whole, entire. 2 Not inferior, great; अहीन-बाहुवलिः हस्तात् R. 18. 14. 3 Not deprived of, possessed of; Ms. 2. 183. 4 Not outcast or vile. -**नः** A sacrifice lasting for several days (-**न** also). -**Comp.** -**वादित्र** m. a witness unfit for or incapable of giving evidence.

**अहीरः** A cowherd.

**अहुत** a. Not sacrificed or offered (as an oblation); Ms. 12. 68. -**तः** Religious meditation, prayer, and the study of the Vedas (considered as one of the five great Yajnas and necessary duties); Ms. 3. 73, 74.

**अहे** *ind.* A particle implying (a) Reproach. (b) Regret. (c) Separation. **अहेतु** a. Causeless, spontaneous; अहेतुः पशुपातो वः U. 5. 17.

**अहे** (हे) *हुक्* a. Groundless, causeless, without any motive; Bg. 18. 22.

**अहो** *ind.* 1 A particle showing (a) Surprise or wonder often agreeable (ah, how great or wonderful); अहो कवी स्वतां पश्यति S. 2. 2; अहो मधुरमासां दुर्दानं S. 1. अहो बहुला-बलिका M. 1 Oh, it is B.; अहो रूपमहो शीतमहो सत्त्वमहो यतिः Rām. (how wonderful his form &c.). (b) Painful surprise; अहो हे विगतचेतनत्वं K. 146. 2 Sorrow or regret in general; ('alas,' 'ah'); अहो दुष्कृतस्य संशयमालम्बः विद्वद्भ्यः S. 6; विविधो बहुलमिति मे मतिः Bh. 2. 91. 3 'Praise' ('bravo,' 'well done'); अहो देवदत्तः पचति क्षोभं Sk. 4 Reproach ('lie,' 'shame'). 5 Calling out or addressing. 6 Envy or jealousy. 7 Enjoyment, satisfaction. 8 Fatigue. 9 Sometimes merely as an expletive; अहो तु खलु (ओः) generally indicates surprise, often agreeable (आश्चर्य); अहो तु स्वस्वीदृशमवस्थां प्रपञ्चोऽस्मि S. 5; अहो तु खलु भगवन्नेतत्काकालीयं नाम Mā. 5. अहो वन shows (a) compassion, pity, regret; अहो वन महत्पापं कर्तुं व्यवसितां वरं Bg. 1. 44; (b) satisfaction or admiration (संतोष); अहो वनासि सृष्टीपौर्यायः Ku. 3. 20 (Mā. here takes अहो वन in the sense of संतोष); (c) addressing, calling; (d) fatigue. -**Comp.** -**पुत्रविक्रान्ता** = आहोपुत्रविक्रान्ता q. v.

**अह्वय** *ind.* Instantly, speedily, at once; अह्वय सा विद्यमजं क्षमसुमसजं Ku. 5. 86; अह्वय तावद्वर्णेन तयो निरुत्त R. 5. 71, Ki. 16. 16.

**अच्छीक** a Shameless, impudent. -**कः** A Buddhist mendicant.

## आ.

**आ** The second letter of the Alphabet.

**आ** 1 Used as a particle, or interjection showing (a) assent; 'yes'. (b) Compassion 'Ah'. (c) Pain or regret (usually written आ or आः q. v.). (d) 'Alas'. (e) Recollection 'Ah', 'Oh'; आ एवं किलानीत् U. 6. (e) Sometimes used as an expletive; आ एवं मन्त्रे. 2 (As a prefix to verbs and nouns) (a) it expresses the senses of near, near to, towards, from all sides, all around (see the several verbs). (b) With verbs of motion, taking, carrying &c. it shows the reverse of the action; as आ गच्छ to go, आगच्छ to come; आ दातु to give, आदातु to take. 3 (As a separable preposition with abl.)

it shows either (a) the limit inceptive (अभिहित), from, ever since, away from, out of, off, from among; आह-लान् कोटुमिच्छामि S. 1; आ जन्मः S. 5. 95. (b) Or, it expresses the limit exclusive or conclusive (मर्यादा), till, until, upto, as far as, unto; आ परि-तोषादिषु S. 1. 2; कैलासात् Ms. 11 upto or as far as Kailāsa. (c) In both these senses आ frequently enters into compound, forming either Avyayībhāva comp. or compound adjectives; आवाह (or आवाहयः) हरिमन्त्रिः. Sometimes the compound so formed stands as the first member of other compounds; सोऽहमाजन्मशुद्धाभावाकलीवक-मेवा । आसमुद्रहितीक्ष्णामाणाकरवर्त्मना R. 1. 5; आर्गहिलिपि S. 6. 17. 4 With

adjectives (or sometimes with nouns) आ has a diminutive force; आवाह little white, whitish; आलक्ष्य S. 7. 17. **आकंपः** gentle shaking; so अनील, आरकः आ=आम् q. v.

**आः** 1 =आम् q. v. 2 N. of Lakshmi (आ.).

**आकर्षण** Boasting, swaggering.

**आकंपः** 1 Shaking a little. 2 Shaking, trembling.

**आकंपन** Trembling motion, shaking.

**आकंपित**, **आकंप** a. Shaking, trembling; moved, agitated.

**आकरः** 1 A mine; मणिताकरोद्भवः R. 3. 18; आकरे वदरागाणां जन्म काचमणे कुतः H. Pr. 44; (fig.) a mine or rich source of anything; दासो दु पुष्पाकरः V. 1. 9; अक्षयपाकरः Bh. 2. 92. 2 A collection,

group; पक्षक विमर्श विमर्शकरोति Bh. 2. 65; Ku. 2. 29 = Beat, excellent.

आकरिक A person appointed (by the king) to superintend a mine.

आकरिक् a. 1 Produced in a mine, mineral. 2 Of good breed; द्युतमाकरिभिः करिभिः कृते: Ki. 5. 7.

आकर्षणे Hearing, listening.

आकर्षः 1 Attracting or drawing towards oneself. 2 Drawing away from, withdrawing. 3 Drawing (a bow). 4 Attraction, fascination. 5 Playing with dice. 6 A die or dice. 7 A board for a game with dice. 8 An organ of sense. 9 A touch-stone.

आकर्षक a. Attracting, attractive.

—कः A magnet, a loadstone.

आकर्षण 1 Pulling, drawing, attracting. 2 Seduction. —कृत् A curved stick for pulling down fruits, flowers &c. (Standing on elevated places).

आकर्षिक a. (की f.) Magnetic, Attractive.

आकर्षिक् a. Attractive (as a smell at a distance).

आकलन 1 Laying hold of, seizing; निष्कलकलन K. 183; confinement. 2 Counting, reckoning. 3 Wish, desire. 4 Inquiry. 5 Comprehending, understanding.

आकल्पः 1 An ornament, decoration; आकल्पशरीर लयाजीवाजः Dk. 63; R. 17. 22, 18 52. 2 Dress (in general). 3 Sickness, disease.

आकल्पकः 1 Remembering with regret, missing. 2 Fainting. 3 Joy or delight. 4 Darkness. 5 A knot or joint.

आकचः A touch-stone.

आकचिक a. Testing, touching.

आकस्मिक a. (की f.) 1 Accidental, unforeseen, unexpected, sudden. 2 Causeless, groundless; नन्वरादिदो जगद्विचित्रमाकस्मिकं स्थात् B. B.

आकांक्ष 1 Desire, wish; मकं Susr., Amaru 41. 2 (In gram. &c.) The presence of a word necessary to complete the sense, one of the three elements necessary to convey a complete sense or thought (the other two being योग्यता and आसक्ति); आकांक्षा प्रतीतिपर्यवसानविरहः S. D. 8 the absence of the completion of a sense. 3 Looking at or towards. 4 Purpose, intention. 5 Inquiry. 6 The significance of a word.

आकाशः 1 The fire on the funeral pile. 2 A funeral pile.

आकारः 1 Form, shape, figure; द्विक् of two forms or sorts. 2 Aspect, appearance, mien, countenance; अकार-रसशब्दः R. 1. 15. 16. 7. 3 (Particularly) expression of the face, as giving a clue to one's inward thoughts or mental disposition; तस्य संवृत्तमस्य दृढा-कारमित्यत्र B. R. 1. 20; मन्वादि संवृत्ताकारमाका-

V. 2. 4 Hint, sign, token. —COMP. —हसिः f. —चोचनं, —हस्यं dissimulation, suppressing all outward manifestation of the internal feelings.

आका (क) रण, —वा 1 Invitation. calling मन्वाकारण Dk. 175. 2 A challenge.

आकालः The right time.

आकालिक a. (की f.) 1 Momentary, transitory; Ms. 4. 103. 2 Unseasonable, premature, untimely; आकालिकीं वीक्ष्य मन्वाश्रयिन् Ku. 3. 34; Mk. 5. 1. —की Lightning.

आकाशः—की 1 The sky; आकाशमवा सरस्वती Ku. 4. 39; 'य, 'चारि' &c. 2 Ether (considered as the fifth element). 3 The subtle and ethereal fluid pervading the whole universe; one of the 9 dravyas or substances recognized by the Vaisheshikas. It is the substratum of the quality 'sound'; शब्दद्रव्यमाकाशं of. also अतिविषयवशा या स्थिता म्याय विभं S. 1. 1; अथात्मनः शब्दद्रव्ये द्रव्यजः पदं (soil. आकाशं) विभागेन विभाज्यमानः R. 13. 1. 4 Free space or vacuity.

5 Space, place in general; सपर्यवसानाकाशं द्रव्येति Mb. मन्वाकाशमजायतांशुराशिः Bv. 2 165. 6 Brahma (as identical with ether); आकाशस्तस्मिन् Br. Sūt.; वायान-वमाकाशस्तान्वायमेतद्व्याकाशः Ch. Up. 7

Light, clearness. आकाशे in the sense of 'in the air' is used in dramas as a stage direction when a character on the stage asks questions to some one not on the stage, and listens to an imaginary speech supposed to be a reply, which is usually introduced by the words किं ब्रवीषि, किं वदसि &c.; दूरस्थामाचनं यत्वाद्वाशरीरनिवेदनं । प्रतीक्षातिरिक्तं कार्यं तदाकाशे विनयते B. Bharata; of. आकाशमभित below; (आकाशे) विनये कस्येव-द्रव्यीराशुलेपनं दृष्टालंति च मलिकीपत्राणि नीयते । (अतिमजिगीय) किं ब्रवीषि &c. S. 3. —COMP.

—हसः 1. an epithet of Indra. —2 (in law) any helpless person (such as a child, a woman, a pauper) who has no other possession than the air.

—काश horizon. —कारणः Brahma. —नः a bird. (—नः) the heavenly Ganges.

—जगः the celestial Ganges; नन्वाकाश-मन्वाः श्रोतस्त्रावदिगमे R. 1. 78. —जगसः the moon. —जगनिम् m. a casement, an embrasure. —जगि, —जगिः 1 a lamp lighted in honour of Lakshmi or Vishnu and raised on a pole in the air at the Divāli festival in the month of Kārtika. —3 a beacon-light, a lantern on a pole. —जगिः 1 speaking off the stage, a supposed speech to which a reply is made as if it had been actually spoken and heard; किं ब्रवीषिस्ति मन्वाके विना पानं मन्वाजते । मन्वा-शब्दमन्वायं तत्पदाकाशमभितं S. D. 435.

—2 a sound or voice in the air. —जगहं

the celestial sphere. —जग 1 a heavenly car, a balloon. —2 moving or travelling through the sky. —जगि m. a watchman on the outer battlements of a castle. —जगि = मन्वाति q. v. —जगि n. 1 the armament. —2 the atmosphere, air. वागी- a voice from heaven, an incorporeal speech (अशरीरिणी वाणी) —जगि rain; dew. —जगिः ball (करका).

आकिचनं, आकिचनं Poverty, want of any possession.

आकीर्ण p. p. 1 Scattered or spread over. 2 Filled or overspread with, crowded, full of, abounding in; जग-कीर्ण मन्वे द्रव्यपरीतं दृष्टमिव S. 5. 10; आकीर्ण-दृष्टिर्वालीनामुज्ज्वलतिभिः R. 1. 50.

आकुचनं 1 Bending, contraction, compression. 2 Contraction regarded as one of the 5 karmas q. v. 3 Collecting, heaping. 4 Corving.

आकुल a. 1 Full of, filled with (in general); वल्लभमिनाकुलं (समम्) Bb. 2 4; मन्वाकुलं वाक् Nala. 4. 18; आलापकुल-हलाकुलते शोभे Amaru. 81. 2 Overcome, affected or afflicted, smit; हर्षं, शोकं, विस्मयं, ज्ञेयं &c. 3 Busily or intently engaged or absorbed in. 4 Confounded, agitated, distracted; अमिषेच वतिहा-सुरासीकार्यद्वयाकुलः Si. 2. 1; perplexed, at a loss what to do, undetermined; 'आकुल very much agitated. 5 Dishevelled, disordered (as hair). 6 Incoherent, contradictory. —कं An inhabited place.

आकुलित a. 1 Distressed, con-founded, agitated; मन्वाचलमतिकराकुलि-तेन सिद्धः Ku. 5 85. 2 Entangled. 3 Obscured, blinded; दृष्टं हरेः S. 4. 4 Overcome or affected; शोकं, विपत्तिं &c.

आकुलित a. Contracted a little; नन्वाकाराव्यवस्थाभित्तविभागेन K. 166. 81.

आकुल 1 Meaning, intention, purpose; इतिरात्माकुलमनीलाजिनं Ki. 14. 86. 2 A feeling, heart of heart, emotion; वृत्तान्तद्वयमन्वे तरलवत्साकुलजो वेपथुः U. 5. 36; मन्वाकुल Amaru. 4; Māl. 9. 11; ताकुल feelingly, meaningly (oft. occurring in plays as a stage-direction). 3 Wonder or curiosity. 4 Wish, desire.

आकुलिः f. 1 Form, figure, shape (of anything); मोचयन्माकुलित्पकारि Si. 8. 4. 2 Bodily form, body; किमिव हि मन्वाजगन्मन्वे वाकुलीना S. 1. 80; किमुताकुलि Ms. 11. 53; so जोक्. 3 Appearance; oft. a good or noble appearance, good form; व झाकुलिः दृष्टदृष्टो विजगति हर्षं Mk. 9. 16; मन्वाकुलितेन दृष्टा वसति Subhash 4 Specimen, character. 5 Tribe, species. —COMP. —जगः a list of words belonging to a certain grammatical rule which does not give every word belonging to that rule, but (only specimens), a list of specimens (frequently occurring in the Gāpāṭha); e. g. अकं आकिचनं,

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स्वादिन, चादिन &c. - अन्ना the plant Achyranthes Aspera.

आकृतिः f. 1 Attraction (in general). 2 Attraction, gravitation (in astr.); आकृतिशक्तिः नदी तथा यत् स्वस्वै ह्य स्वामिमुखं स्वदाक्या । आकृष्यते तन्मतीव भाति तमे समेतान् क पतयिष्ये ॥ Golādh. 1. 3 Drawing or bending of a bow; अण् Amaru. 1.

आक्रेर a. Half-shut, half-closed (eyes); निमीलितकण्ठलोचनसुखा Ki. 8. 53; Mu. 3. 21; सहितक्रेर किञ्चित्कुटापाणि प्रसारित । मीलितार्थयुटालंकि तापव्यापत्तौचरा ॥  
आक्रेरः The sign Capricornus; (a word of Greek origin).

आकृ 1 Weeping, crying out. 2 Calling out to, invoking. 3 Sound, a cry. 4 A friend, defender. 5 A brother, 6 A fierce or violent combat, battle. 7 A place of crying. 8 A king who prevents an ally from aiding another; a king whose kingdom lies next but one; Ms. 7. 207 (see Kull. thereon).

आकृन् 1 Lamentation, cry of lamentation. 2 Calling out.

आकृषिक a. One who runs to a place where cries (of distress) are heard.

आकृषित p. p. 1 Roaring, crying or weeping bitterly. 2 Invoked. -त् A cry, roar.

आकृन्-सण् 1 Coming near, approaching. 2 Falling upon, attacking; an attack. 3 Seizing, covering, occupying. 4 Overcoming; obtaining. 5 Spreading or going over, surpassing. 6 Overloading.

आकृत् p. p. 1 Seized, taken possession of, defeated, overcome; अण्वादिभ्यामण् R. 13. 37 reaching upto; full of, occupied, covered; अणुं तन् चाकृत् संकलयन् महत् R. 17. 29; कालाभ्युत्थनाकृत् Bh. 3. 14; so मण, °ण, जाक, &c. B. T. Loaded (as with a burden). 3 Surpassed, eclipsed, superseded; R. 10. 38; M. 3. 5. 4 Obtained, possessed.

आकृतिः f. 1 Placing upon, occupying; stepping or treading upon; आकृतितमायेतवाङ्गीर Ku. 2. 11. 2 Overcoming; pressing upon, loading. 3 Ascending; surpassing. 4 Might, valour, force.

आक्रामकः An invader.

आक्रीड-त् 1 Play, sport, pleasure. 2 A pleasure-grove, pleasure-garden

आक्रीडवर्तमानं कलिताः स्वेद वस्त्र Ku. 2. 43; सम्याकीडमासाय तत्र विश्रामिषुः Dk. 12.

आकृष p. p. 1 Scolded, censured, abused, calumniated &c.; Si. 12. 37. 2 Sounded, vociferated. 3 Cursed.

आकृ 1 Calling out. 2 A harsh cry or sound, an abusive speech; अक्रारुषिका-रौ आकृष कोषमये Kāty.

आक्रीडः-कृन् 1 Calling or crying out, loud cry or sound. 2 Censure, blame, reviling; abuse Y. 2. 302. 3 A curse, imprecation. 4 An oath.

आकृषः Moistening, wetting, sprinkling.

आकृषितिक a. (की f.) Effected or completed by gambling.

आकृषण 1 Fasting, purifying by fasting, abstinence.

आकृषाधिकः 1 A judge at playing with dice, superintendent of a gambling house. 2 A judge.

आकृषाद् a. (की f.) Taught by Akshapāda or Gautam. -द्वा A follower of the Nyāya system of philosophy, a logician.

आक्रारः A charge or calumny, accusation (of adultery).

आक्रारण-णा Calumny, accusation (especially of adultery).

आक्रारित p. p. 1 Calumniated. 2 Guilty, criminal.

आक्रिक a. (की f.) 1 One who plays at dice. 2 Won by gambling. 3 Relating to dice or gambling; आक्रिकं कृण् Ms. 8. 159 incurred in gambling.

-कं 1 Money gained by gambling. 2 Gambling debt.

आक्रितिका A particular air or song sung by a character while approaching the stage; V. 4.

आक्रिच a. 1 Some-what drunk. 2 Drunk, intoxicated.

आक्रेषः 1 Throwing off, tossing, pulling off, snatching away; अणुकाक्षेप-विलज्जितानो Ku. 1. 14; withdrawing. 2 Reviling, censure, blame, abuse, defiant censure; अण्दण्डना U. 5. 29; विरुद्राक्षेपवस्तिसिद्धिं Ki. 14. 25. 3 Distraction, allurements; विषयक्षेपपर्यस्त-दुष्टे Bh. 3. 47, 23. 4 Applying, laying on, putting in or into (as a colour); नीरेचनाक्षेपनितामेरेः Ku. 7. 17. 5 Hinting at, taking to oneself or assuming (as the meaning of another word); स्वसिद्धये पराक्षेपः K. P. 2. 6 An inference. 7 A deposit. 8 An objection or doubt. 9 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech in which something really intended to be said is apparently suppressed or denied to convey a particular meaning; see K. P. 10, S. D. 714. and Akshepaprakaraṇa in R. G.

आक्रेषकः 1 A thrower. 2 A detractor, calumniator, accuser. 3 A hunter.

आक्रेषण Throwing, tossing.

आक्रोडः-ड A walnut; see अक्रोड.

आक्रोडन् Hunting (for aachōḍḍ).

आक्रा, आक्रान A spade, hoe.

आक्राडलः Indra; आक्राडलः काममिदं वमये Ku. 3. 11; तमीशः कामरूपाणामथाक्राडलवि-कमम् R. 4. 83; Me. 15.

आक्रानिकः 1 A digger, miner. 2 A mouse or rat. 3 A hog. 4 A thief. 5 A spade.

आक्रा 1 A spade. 2 A digger, miner.

आक्रातः त A natural pond or pool of water, bay.

आक्राना-1 Digging all around. 2 spade. 3 A digger.

आक्रुः 1 A mouse, rat, mole; अण् वाङ्मते श्रामवो गणपतेरायु सुवार्तः कणी Pt. 1. 159. 2 A thief. 3 A hog. 4 spade. 5 A miser; विमं सति वेवाति न दशति जुहति न तमाहुरायु. -Comp. -उक्ररः a mole-hill

-उत्थ a. produced from a mouse. (-त्थे) the rising or appearance of rats, a swarm of rats. -वा, -वज, -वय, -वाहनः epithets of Ganesa (whose vehicle is a rat). -वातः a Sūdra or a man of low caste and profession; (lit.) rat-catcher or killer. -वापायः a loadstone. -मुज्, -मुजः a cat.

आक्रोडकः Hunting, chase. -Comp. -ह्रीर्वकं 1 a smooth floor or ground. -2 a mine, cavern.

आक्रोडक a. Hunting. -कः A hunter

-कं Hunting.

आक्रोडिकः 1 A hunter. 2 A hound.

आक्रोडः The walnut tree.

आक्रया 1 A name, appellation; किं वा शकुन्तेत्यस्य मातुराख्य 8. 7. 7. 33; पश्चाद्-माख्यां सुमुखी जगाम Ku. 1. 26; तदाख्यया मुचि पश्ये R. 15. 101; often at the end of compounds meaning 'named' or 'called'; अथ किमाख्यस्य राजर्षेः सा धर्मपत्नी S. 7; रुद्रहोत्राख्यं काव्यं &c.

आक्रयात p. p. 1 Said, told, declared

2 Counted, recited. 3 Made known.

4 Inflected or conjugated. -त् A verb; भावप्रधानमाख्यातं Nir.; पात्वर्थेन विशिष्टस्य विधेयस्य बोधने । समर्थः स्वार्थयत्नस्य शब्दा वाक्यान्तर्गम्यते ॥

आक्रयाति f. 1 Telling, communication, publication. 2 Fame. 3 A name.

आक्रयान् 1 Speaking, declaration, making known, communication. 2 Allusion to some old tale; आक्रयान् पूर्ववृत्तौकिः S. D.; (e. g. देशः सोऽयमसातश्रो-धितजलैर्यसिन्धुः श्रुताः Ve. 3. 31). 3 A tale, story; especially, a legendary story, legend; अन्तरः पुरुषवत् वचन इत्या-ख्यान. वेद आचक्षते Mā. 2; Ma. 3. 232. 4 A reply, प्रश्नाख्यानायाः P. VIII. 2. 105. 5 A differentiating property.

आक्रयानकः A tale, a short legendary narrative, an episode; आख्यानाख्या-यिकेतिहासपुराणकार्येण Ku. 7.

आक्रयायक a. Telling, informing.

-कः 1 A messenger, courier; आक्रय-यकेभ्यः अन्तर्गुह्यैः Bk. 2. 44. 2 A herald.

आक्रयायिका A species of prose composition, a connected story or narrative; आक्रयायिका कथावत् स्यात् कथे-नादिकीर्तनं । अस्यामन्यकवीनां च पूर्व गद्यं कथितं कथितं । कथागतानां व्यवच्छेदं आधात इति कथ्यते । आर्यवक्त्राण्यवक्त्राणां कृत्वा वेन केनचित् । अस्याप-देशेनाधातकृत्ये भाव्यर्थवचनं । S. D. 568.

Writers on Rhetoric usually divide prose composition into कथा and आख्यायिका, and make a distinction between them; thus they regard Bana's कथा as an आख्यायिका and कालिदास's कथा; according to Dandin, however, (Kāv. 1. 28) there is no distinction between the two; तत्कथायादिकथेका आतिः संज्ञादुपपत्तिः ।

**आख्यायिक** *a.* One who tells, informs, or communicates; रससाध्यायी इत्येति द्वे कर्णविकारः *S.* 1. 24.

**आख्याय** *pot. p.* Fit to be communicated or told; शब्दं fit to be told in words, a verbal message; *Me.* 103.

**आगतिः** *f.* 1 Arrival, coming; लोक-स्थान्यतामिति Rām.; इति निश्चितिविद्यमानतयः *Si.* 9. 43. 2 Acquisition. 3 Return. 4 Origin.

**आगत्य** *a.* 1 Coming, arriving. 2 Stray. 3 Coming from the outside; external (as a cause &c.). 4 Adventitious, incidental, casual. -*वृ.* A newcomer, stranger, guest. -*Comp.* -*ज* *a.* arising accidentally or casually.

**आगत्युक्त** *a.* (का, की *f.*) 1 Coming or one's own accord, arriving uninvited; आगत्युक्तं वदं Dhūrtas. 2 Stray (as an animal); *Y.* 2. 163. 3 Incidental, accidental; adventitious; इत्यागत्युक्तं विकारः Arsal. 4 Interpolated, spurious (as a reading); अत्र गणवद्वक्तव्यमा-द्वयमित्यागत्युक्तः वाटः Malli. on Ku. 6. 46. -*कः* 1 An intruder, interloper. 2 A stranger, guest, new-comer.

**आगत्य** 1 Coming, arrival, appearance; लतायां पूर्वतयां प्रवृत्तस्यागत्यः कुतः *U.* 5. 20; अग्न्याद् व्यक्तयः सद्यः प्रमादव्यवहारे राज्यागमे प्रलीयते Bg. 8. 18; *R.* 14. 80; *Pt.* 3. 48. 2 Acquisition; एषोऽस्या भ्रातृणा आगत्यः *Mu.* 1; *S.* 6; विद्यागमनिसिद्धिः *V.* 5. 3 Birth, origin, source; आगन्तायापिनोऽपि-स्वासास्तिनिश्चयः भारत *Bg.* 2. 14. 4 Addition, acquisition (of wealth); अर्घ्यं, वनं &c. 5 Flow, course, current (of water); रक्तं, फेणं. 6 A voucher or written testimony; see अनागत्य. 7 Knowledge; क्षिप्रप्रदेशागमाः *Bh.* 2. 15; प्रज्ञायाः सदागमः आगमेः सदाशरमः *R.* 1. 15. 8 Income, revenue. 9 Lawful acquisition of anything; आगमेरि बलं नैव भक्तिः स्तोत्राणि यत्र नो *Y.* 2. 27. 10 Increase of property. 11 A traditional doctrine or precept, a sacred writing or scripture, Sāstra; अनुमानेन न चागमः सतः *Ki.* 2. 28; परिक्षुद्र आगत्यः 33. 12 The study of Sāstras, sacred knowledge or learning. 13 Science, a system of philosophy; बहुधाचार्यामीभिः रचयः सिद्धि-इत्यत्र *R.* 10. 26. 14 The Vedas, the sacred scripture; व्यावर्तितासाम्बाधिर्ये-द्विषामि *Ki.* 11. 39. 15 The last of the four kinds of proof, recognized by the Naiyāyikas (also called शब्द or आवाक्य, the Vedas being no

regarded.) 16 An affix or suffix. 17 The addition or insertion of a letter. 18 An augment; इङ्गमः. 19 Theory (opp. प्रयोग). -*Comp.* -*नीत* *a.* studied, read, examined. -*इक्ष* *a.* advanced in knowledge, a very learned man; तृतीय इत्यागमहृदसेति *R.* 6. 41. -*वेद्वि* *a.* 1 knowing the Vedas. -2 learned in Sāstras. -*साये* *a.* supported by a voucher.

**आगमनं** 1 Coming, approaching, arrival; *R.* 12. 24. 2 Return. 3 Acquisition. 4 Approaching a woman for sexual inter-course.

**आगमिष्य**, **आगमिष्य** *a.* 1 Coming, future. 2 Impending, arriving.

**आगच्छ** *n.* 1 Fault, offence, transgression; सहिष्णे क्षामागच्छि वृत्तस्त इति वचनं *Si.* 2. 108; हो रिदु मय मनो क्षामागच्छि *R.* 11. 74; कृतागः *Mu.* 3. 11. 2 Sin. -*Comp.* -*कृत्* *a.* committing an offence, offender, criminal; अग्न्यर्धभागवद्वक्तव्यस्याग्निः *R.* 2. 32.

**आगच्छती** The south.

**आगच्छस्य** *a.* Southern.

**आगाध** Very deep or unfathomable (*fig.* also).

**आगत्यिक** *a. f.* (की) 1 Relating to the future time; दग्निप्रायिका ज्ञेया बुद्धिसकालसिद्धिनी Haima. 2 Impending, arriving.

**आगत्युक्त** *a.* 1 Coming, arriving. 2 Future.

**आगारः** A house, dwelling. -*Comp.* -*दाहः* setting a house on fire. -*दाहिन्* *a.* an incendiary. -*धूमः* smoke coming out from a house.

**आगत्य** *f.* Assent, agreement, promise.

**आहू** (यू) *रज* A secret suggestion.

**आहूः** (*f.*) An agreement, promise.

**आहूयिक** *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to fire, belonging to the sacrificial fire.

**आहूयि** 1 The place where the sacrificial or sacred fire is kindled. -*पुः* The priest who kindles the sacred fire.

**आहूय** *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Belonging to Agni; fiery. 2 Offered or consecrated to Agni. -*पुः* 1 An epithet of Skanda or Kārtikeya. -*पु* 1 N. of अग्न्याः the wife of Agni. 2 The south-east quarter (presided over by Agni). -*य* The lunar mansion called Krittikā. 2 Gold. 3 Blood. 4 Ghee. 5 A missile presided over by Agni.

**आहूयोजनिक** A Brahmana always entitled to occupy the foremost seat at a dinner.

**आहूयजः** The first Soma libation at the Agnistoma sacrifice. -*न* An oblation consisting of first fruits at the end of the rainy season.

**आहूय** 1 Seizing, taking. 2 Attack. 3 Determination, strong attachment,

persistence; चलेति काव्यम् पर्यायवाच्यः Naishadha; also Malli. on Ku. 5. 7. 4 Favour, patronage.

**आहूयजः** N. of the month of मार्गशीर्ष. -*की* 1 The full moon day of मार्गशीर्ष. 2 N. of a constellation called श्रगश्चिरः.

**आहूयजः** (नि) *कः* The month of मार्गशीर्ष.

**आहूयजिक** *a.* (की *f.*) One who appropriates to himself an अह्वार (endowments of land conferred upon Brāhmanas).

**आहूयज** 1 Moving, shaking, striking against; रज्जिराहूयजः नमस्ततः *Si.* 1. 10. 2 Friction, contact.

**आहूयजः**, *रज्ज* Rubbing, friction, striking against; गन्धस्यलाहूयजः गन्धस्यलाहूयजः चालापिणोऽस्यः *Si.* 12. 64.

**आवाहः** Boundary, limit.

**आवाहः** 1 Striking, killing. 2 A blow, stroke, wound; तीक्ष्णवातपित्तवृत्त-स्पर्धालक्ष्मिः *S.* 1. 33; अग्न्यस्यति तदावाहं *Ku.* 2. 50. 3 Misfortune, calamity. 4 Slaughter-house; आवाहं नीयमानस्य *H.* 4. 67.

**आवाहः** 1 Sprinkling (in general). 2 Especially, sprinkling clarified butter upon the fire at certain sacrifices. 3 Ghee, clarified butter.

**आवाहय** 1 Rolling. 2 Tossing about, whirling round, swimming.

**आवाहय** Calling out, invocation.

**आवाहयन्** *वा* A proclamation, public announcement; एवमावाहयन्तं कृतव्या *Pt.* 5.

**आवाहय** 1 Smelling. 2 Satisfaction, satiety.

**आवाहय** A multitude of firebrands.

**आवाहय** *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Bodily, corporeal. 2 Gesticulated, expressed by bodily actions; आवाहयः अभिनयः see अभिनय. -*कः* A player on a labor or drum.

**आवाहय** N. of Brīhaspati, son of Angirā

**आवाहय** *m.* A learned man.

**आवाहय** Rinsing the mouth, sipping.

**आवाहय** Rinsing the mouth, sipping water before religious ceremonies, before and after meals &c. from the palm of the hand; इत्यावाहयन्तः *Y.* 1. 242.

**आवाहयक** A spitting pot (*Mar.* पिक्वाकी)

**आवाहय** 1 Collecting, gathering. 2 A collection.

**आवाहय** 1 Practising, doing, following, observing; यत्, यत् &c. 2 Conduct, behaviour; अवतिष्ठेवाच्यवाच्यः *N.* 1. 4 example (opp. precept). 3 Usage, practice. 4 An institute.

**आवाहय** *a.* 1 One who has rinsed his mouth, or sipped water. 2 Fit for sipping.



आचारः 1 Sipping water, rinsing the mouth. 2 The water or foam of boiled water (Mar. पञ्च.)

आचारः 1 Conduct, behaviour, manner of action or of conducting oneself. 2 A custom, usage, practice, अधिकृत आचारः सर्वसम्मानतः Ms. 2. 18. 3 An established usage, customary law, (Opp. व्यवहार in law): oft. as the first member of comp. in the sense of 'customary', 'usual', 'according to form', 'as a formality'; see 'रूप', 'रूप' below. 4 A form, formality; आचार इत्यवहितेन मया पुरितः S. 5. 8; Mv. 8. 26. 5 Usual formality; आचार प्रतिपद्यन् S. 4. -Comp. -दीपः a lamp waved about a person as a formality and token of auspiciousness. -पूज्यम् inhaling smoke as a customary rite (as of the sacrificial ceremony); R. 7. 27; Ku. 7. 82. -पूज्यः a. purified by customary observances, R. 2. 18. -भेदः difference in the customary law. -अपत्यः a. apostate, fallen from established usages or rules of conduct. -लाजः (m. pl.) fried grain customarily showered upon a king or other important personage as a mark of respect; R. 2. 10. -वेदी 'altar of religious customs', N. of Aryāvarta, the sacred region of the Aryas.

आचारिकः a. Conformable to rule or practice, authorized.

आचार्यः 1 A teacher or preceptor (in general). 2 A spiritual guide or preceptor, holy teacher (one who invests a boy with the sacred thread, instructs him in the Vedas &c.); उपासीय तु यः शिष्यं वेदमध्यापयेत् द्विजः । सकलं सत्त्वं च तमाचार्यं पश्यते Ms. 2. 140; see अध्यापक also. 3 One who propounds a particular doctrine. 4 (When affixed to proper names) Learned, venerable (somewhat like the English Dr.). -र्या A female preceptor, a spiritual preceptress. -Comp. -उपासनं waiting upon or serving the spiritual preceptor. -मित्रः a. venerable, honourable.

आचार्यके 1 Instruction, tuition, teaching (lessons &c.); संकाशोऽयं पुनश्च विद्यापार्यकः इति R. 12. 78; आचार्यके विजयि नामधेयवितरिणी M. 1. 26. 2 The proficiency of a spiritual teacher. आचार्यानी The wife of an आचार्य or holy preceptor: शत्रुघ्नमनुत्पन्नं च पुनर्मुमुक्षुः । अयं च इवमाचार्यानी च पार्षती Mv. 8. 6.

आचिपः p. p. 1 Filled, loaded with, covered with; कषाचिपि विष्णुविवागी गी Ki. 1. 36; आचिपतुना चीः &c. 2 Tied, strung, woven; अर्वाचिपः सत्वरमुत्थिताया R. 7. 10 (v. 1. for: अर्वाचिपः); Ku. 7. 61, 3 Collected, accumulated,

heaped. -रः 1 A cart-load. 2 (n. also) A measure of 10 Bhāras or cart-loads (80,000 Tolas).

आचूषणं 1 Suction, sucking up. 2 Sucking out. (In medic.) Application of cupping-glasses to the skin. आच्छादः Cloth, clothes.

आच्छादनं 1 Covering, concealing. 2 A covering, sheath. 3 Cloth, clothes; उपपाच्छादतः Y. 1. 82. 4 The wooden frame of a roof.

आच्छुरितः a. 1 Mixed, blended with. 2 Scratched; irritated. -तः 1 Making a noise with the finger-nails by rubbing them on one another (नखराव). 2 A horse-laugh.

आच्छुरितकं 1 A scratch with a finger-nail. 2 A horse-laugh.

आच्छेदः -चूर्णं 1 Cutting off, excision. 2 Cutting a little.

आच्छेदनं Cracking the fingers.

आच्छेदनं Hunting, chase.

आजकः A flock of goats.

आजगवः The bow of Siva.

आजगवः High birth or origin, famous or well-known origin.

आजगवः Birth, origin. -नं Birth-place.

आजगवः a. (जी. f.) 1 Of good breed (as a horse). 2 Fearless, undaunted. -रः A well-bred horse; शक्तिभिर्मित्रहृदयाः स्वलोपि वदे वदे । आजगवति वतः संज्ञामाजगवस्ततः स्वताः u Sabdak.

आजिः 1 A battle, fight, combat; ते तु यावत् वजाजी तावत् स वृद्धो रीः R. 12. 45. 2 A fighting or running match. 3 Battle-field; राजाज्याजी नयनसलिलं वापि तुल्यं सुमेधः V. 3. 9.

आजीवा वनं 1 Livelihood, subsistence, maintenance; मय्यजीवनं तस्मात् Pt. 1. 48; cf. words like स्वाजीव, अजाजीव, राजाजीव &c. 2 Profession, the means of maintaining oneself. -रः A Jaina beggar.

आजीविका Profession, means of subsistence.

आजुरः f. -आजुरः f. 1 Working without wages. 2 A servant working without wages. 3 Doomed residence in hell.

आजुसिः f. An order, command.

आज्ञा 1 An order, command; तदेति ज्ञेयमिव मरुतज्ज Ku. 3. 22. 2 Permission, allowance. -Comp. -अज्ञः, अज्ञानिन्, अज्ञयानिन्, -अज्ञयानिन्, -अज्ञयानिन्, -संपादकः, -वहः a. obedient, submissive. -करः, कारिन् a. obeying or executing orders, obedient. (रः) a servant. -करणं, -पालनं obedience, execution of commands. -वर्जः an edict, written order. -व्यतिपातः, -भयः disobedience, insubordination; राज्ञ्येनं सहेते वृत्तं नृप-तयसत्पराज्ञाः सार्वभौमा Mu. 3. 22.

आज्ञापनं 1 Ordering, commanding. 2 Making known.

आज्यं 1 Clarified butter, ghee; आज्यमोमेन S. 1 (it is often distinguished from घृत; सर्पिलीनमाज्यं एव घृतोक्तं वत् यदेतत्). -Comp. -वाक्, स्वाही a vessel or dish to hold clarified butter. -युक् m. 1 an epithet of Agni. -2 a god, deity.

आज्यं Partial extraction of thorns, arrows, and the like from the body.

आज्यः 1 P. (आज्यति, आज्यते) 1 To lengthen, extend. 2 To regulate, set (as a bone or leg.).

आज्यं Setting (a bone or leg).

आज्यं 1 Ointment especially for the eyes. 2 Fat. -रः N. of Māruti or Hanumat; राजस्थितिराजनीलमध्वरि-मतसिः K. 58.

आज्यं Ointment especially for the eyes. -Comp. -करी a woman who anoints or prepares ointments.

आज्येनः N. of Māruti.

आज्यिकः 1 A forester, a woodman. 2 A pioneer.

आज्यः 1 A kind of bird (हजारी) (also written अज्यि).

आजीकनं The leaping motion of a calf.

आजीकरः A bull.

आज्यः 1 Pride, self-conceit, arrogance; हाटोपः proudly, in a stately or majestic manner, frequently used as a stage direction. 2 Swelling, spreading, expanding, puffing; Prov. कटाटोपे मयकरः; Si. 3. 74.

आज्यः 1 Pride, arrogance. 2 Show; means, external appendage; विरचितवारासिहल्लङ्घनं K. 5; निष्ठः शोभते नैव विपुलाङ्घरोपि वा Bv. 1. 115. 3 The sounding of a trumpet as a sign of attack. 4 Commencement. 5 Fury, anger, passion. 6 Happiness, pleasure. 7 The roaring of clouds and of elephants. 8 A drum used in a battle. 9 The din or uproar of the battle.

आज्यरिक् a. Arrogant, proud.

आज्यः, रः A measure of grain, the 4th of a Drona; अज्यरिक्ते कृषिः कृष-योऽजी नृपुष्कलः । पुष्कलानि च नवारी आज्यः परिकीर्तितः ॥

आज्यः a. 1 Rich, wealthy; आज्येऽभि-जनवानसि कोऽन्योऽस्ति सहो मया Bg. 16. 15; Pt. 5. 8. 2 (a) Rich in, abounding in, possessing abundantly, with instr. or as the last member of comp.; सत्यं Pt. 3. 9 very truthful; वरासपत्न-वयस्यः Dk. 18 (b) Mixed with, watered with; गंधाज्यः सज उच्चमगंधायाः Mb. 3 Abundant, copious. -Comp. -वरः a. (रि. f.) once opulent.

आज्यकरणः a. (जी. f.) Enriching. -नं The means of enriching, wealth.

आज्यमविष्णुः, -आज्यः a. Becoming rich or eminent.

आज्यः a Low, inferior, vile. -रः Sexual enjoyment in a particular position; आज्यं कुरते नाम वयस्योः पार्षसंस्वयोः ।

**आज** *a.* ( *की* *f.* ) Exceedingly small. — *Exceeding smallness or minuteness.*

**आजि** *m. f.* 1 The pin of the axle of a cart, the linch-pin. 2 The part of the leg just above the knee. 3 A boundary, limit. 4 The edge of a sword.

**आज** *a.* Born from an egg (as a bird). — *An epithet of Hiranyagarbha or Brahmā.* — *1 A multitude of eggs, brood, 2 Scrotum.*

**आजिर** *a.* 1 Having many eggs. 2 Grown up, full-grown (as a bull).

**आजक** 1 Disease, sickness of the body; बीजबीजावयवस्तं जायन्तं नामयापि वा । एतं पयि विराजते कृत्वा वा ब्रह्मा कुम्भिः । Y. 5. 245. 2 Pain, affliction (of the mind), anguish, agony; शिखिनिचोपमा-तः S. 8; आनन्दकुरितकदोममयुर्वी U. 1. 49; Y. 3. 3 Fear, apprehension; दुष्प्राप्य-जीविनी विराजते विरितः R. 1. 63; fright terror. 4 The sound of a drum or talor.

**आजकन** 1 Causing to coagulate or curdle. 2 Curdled milk. 3 A sort of whey. 4 Gratifying, satisfying. 5 Danger, calamity. 6 Speed, velocity.

**आजल** *a.* 1 Spread, extended. 2 Stretched (as a bow-string).

**आजलायि** *a.* or *s.* 1 Endeavouring to kill some one; a desperado; दुर्गं वा बालवन्मो वा ज्ञानं वा बहुधनं । आजलायि-मायातं हन्त्यादिवाच्यम् Ms. 1. 360-1; Bg. 1. 36. 2 Any one who commits a heinous crime, such as a thief, ravisher, murderer, incendiary, a felon &c; अग्निं वा गन्धर्वं शस्त्रोन्मोघो पनायः । छेदकारुह्येतांश्च विधातुतायिनः Sukra N.

**आजल** 1 Heat (of the sun, fire &c.), sunshine; आतपयोज्ज्वलं वायं Mb. exposed to the sun: प्रवर्त R. 1. 11. 2 Light.—*Comp.* — *अजलः* passing of the sun's heat, sunset आतपययोज्ज्वल-सीधार R. 1. 52. — *अजलः* shadow or shade. — *उजलः* mirage. — *अजलः* an umbrella; तमोपपङ्क्तममातप्यं R. 2. 13, 47; पञ्च 4. 5; राज्यं सप्तपुनः उजलमातप्यं S. 5. 6. — *सजलः* being exposed to heat, catching the sun-stroke; आतपययोज्ज्वल-वद्वयधरायित शकुंतला S. 3. — *वारणं* an umbrella, parasol; वृषतिकुट्टं दत्ता एते शिततपवारणं R. 3. 70, 9 15. — *उजलः* *a.* dried in the sun-shine.

**आजल** *N.* of Siva.

**आजल**, — *आजलः* Fare for being ferried over a river, passagemoney, freight.

**आजल** 1 Satisfaction. 2 Pleasing, satisfying. 3 Whitewashing the wall, floor or seat (on festive occasions).

**आजलि** ( *वि* ) *N.* of a bird, a kite.

**आजलिय** *a.* ( *की* *f.* ) 1 Attentive to guests, hospitable (as a man); पय-

अजलियमातिथियः R. 5. 2, 12. 25; तमा-तिथेरी बहुमानपूर्वा Ku. 5. 31. 2 Proper for, or suited to, a guest; आजलियः सत्कारः S. 1. — *अजलियः* आतिथेय-मन्विषातिथियः Si. 14. 38; सज्जातिथेयः बवं Mv. 2. 50. — *की* Hospitality; Bv. 1. 85.

**आजलिय** *a.* Hospitable, proper for a guest &c. — *अजलः* A guest. — *अजलः* Ho- spitable reception, hospitality; तमा-तिथेयक्रियाज्ञानपक्षेपपरिभ्रमं R. 1. 58.

**आजलिय** *a.* ( *की* *f.* ) (in gram.) Connected with अतिदेश *q. v.*

**आजलिय** ( *रे* ) *अजल* Superfluity excess, abundance.

**आजलिय** Excess, abundance, large quantity.

**आजल** A raft, float.

**आजल** *a.* 1 Hurt, injured. 2 Suffering from, influenced or affected by, afflicted; राजावरजा तप राजं नवनातु R. 12. 32; कामं, अजलं &c. 3 Sick (in body or mind); आकाशेरास्तु विजग बालहृदयानुगः Ms. 4. 184. 4 Eager, over-anxious 5 Weak, feeble. — *अजलः* A patient. — *Comp.* — *आजलः* an hospital.

**आजल** — *अजलः* A musical instrument आनोपविष्यासादिवा विषयः Ve. 1; अजलताय-शितनिवेदिता R. 8. 34, 15. 88; U. 7.

**आजल** *p. p.* ( *fr.* *अजलः* ) 1 Taken, received, assumed, accepted; एवमाज-रति R. 11. 57; M. 5. 1. 2 Agreed to; undertaken. 3 Attracted. 4 Drawn out, extracted; गजान्तमरुत्पुत्रेण R. 5. 26; so आजल 11. 76. taken away — *Comp.* — *अजलः* 1 having one's pride humbled, attacked, defeated; केनाज-लमो गजवजः S. 6. 2 already smelt (as flower); आनन्यमवधुतं शकुनिः Si. 14. 84. (where अजल has sense 1 also). — *अजलः* *a.* humiliated, insulted; degraded. — *अजलः* *a.* assuming the royal sceptre. — *अजलः* *a.* one whose mind is transported (with joy &c.).

**आजल** *a.* ( At the end of comp. ) Made up or composed of, of the nature or character of &c.; एव अजलः five-fold; सजलः of a doubtful nature; so अजलः, अजलः.

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**आजल** *U.* 7. 2; योपायं कुरुष्व आजल-मालम् Mb. 3 Supreme Soul, Brahman

**आजल** *U.* 1. 1. 4 Essence, nature; see above. 5 Character, peculiarity. 6 The natural temperament or disposition. 7 The person or whole body; स्थितः सर्वोद्योगोपायं कुरुष्व आजलम् R. 1. 14; Ms. 12. 12. 8 Mind, intellect; मन्त्रान्, यज्ञान् &c. 9 The understanding; cf. आत्मसंज्ञ, आत्मज्ञ &c. 10 Thinking faculty, faculty of thought or reason. 11 Spirit, vitality, courage. 12 Form, image. 13 A son; आत्मन् वै पुत्रमात्मन्. 14 Care, efforts. 15 The sun. 16 Fire. 17 Wind. आत्मन् is used as the last member of comp. in the sense of 'made or consisting of'; see above.

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13. 78; cf. आत्मन् &c. 3 the reasoning faculty, understanding.—अवः victory over oneself, self-denial or abnegation.—अः, -विद् m. a sage, one who knows himself.—आत्मानं 1 self-knowledge of the soul or the supreme spirit. 3 true wisdom.—अत्मानं the true nature of the soul or the supreme spirit.—आत्मः 1 self-sacrifice. 2 self-destruction, suicide.—आत्मिन् m. 1 a suicide; आत्म्यात्मिन् यो मासीदेष्वमाज्जा Y. 3. 6. 2 a heretic.—आत्म्ये 1 self preservation. 2 a body-guard.—आत्म्ये 1 a mirror; आत्म्यात्म्ये मात्म्यः R. 7. 69.—आत्म्ये 1 seeing oneself. 2 spiritual knowledge, true wisdom.—आत्म्ये a. 1 self-tormenting 2 a suicide.—आत्म्ये a. being constantly in the heart, greatly endeared to oneself.—आत्म्ये self-reproach.—आत्म्ये offering oneself (as a living sacrifice to the deity).—आत्म्ये a one who constantly seeks for spiritual knowledge.—आत्म्ये a. self-illuminated.—आत्म्ये q. v. आत्म्ये self-praise.—आत्म्ये, -आत्म्ये one's own kinsman; आत्म्यात्मा स्वः पुत्रा आत्म्यात्मा स्वः पुत्राः । आत्म्यात्मात्मा स्वः पुत्राः आत्म्यात्मात्मा स्वः पुत्राः । i. e. mother's sister's son, father's sister's son, and mother's brother's son.—आत्म्ये 1 spiritual knowledge. 2 knowledge of self.—आत्म्ये, -आत्म्ये 1 N. of Brahmā; वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम् तस्मिन् सत्तर्ज विनात्मन् Ku. 2. 53. 2 N. of Vishnu. 3 N. of Siva; S. 7. 35. 4 Cupid, god of love. 5 a son. (—आत्म्ये f.) 1 a daughter. 2 talent, understanding.—आत्म्ये a portion of the Supreme spirit.—आत्म्ये a. 1 self-respecting, respectable. 2 proud.—आत्म्ये a. sacrificing for oneself or himself. (—म.) a learned man who studies his own nature and that of the soul (of others) to secure eternal felicity, one who looks upon all beings as self; सर्वज्ञेयं आत्मन् सर्वज्ञतायै आत्मन् । सन् वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम् तस्मिन् सत्तर्ज विनात्मन् Ms. 13. 91.—आत्म्ये (—म.) q. v.; Ku. 3. 70. स्वात्म्ये self-protection.—आत्म्ये birth, production, origin; वेदात्म्ये मात्म्यः Mu. 3. 1. 23; Ki. 3. 82, 17. 19.—आत्म्ये a. self-deceiver.—आत्म्ये self-delusion; self-deception.—आत्म्ये, -आत्म्ये, -आत्म्ये suicide.—आत्म्ये a. depending on one's own will. (—आत्म्ये) 1 self-control, self-government. 2 one's control, subjection; आत्म्ये की, 'आत्म्ये to reduce to subjection, win over.—आत्म्ये a. having control over self, self-possessed, self-restrained.—आत्म्ये m. a wise man, sage; as in तस्मिन् सत्तर्ज विनात्मन्.—आत्म्ये knowledge of the soul, spiritual knowledge.—आत्म्ये 1 a son. 2 a wife's brother. 3 a jester (in dramas).—आत्म्ये a. dwelling in Atman or soul. (—आत्म्ये f.) 1

state of the heart. 2 action as regards oneself, one's own state or circumstances; आत्म्ये विनात्मन् विनात्मन् R. 2. 88.—आत्म्ये f. one's own power or ability, inherent power or effort; आत्म्ये विनात्मन् विनात्मन् Pt. 1. 861 to the best of one's power.—आत्म्ये, -आत्म्ये f. self-praise, boasting, bragging.—आत्म्ये self-restraint.—आत्म्ये, -आत्म्ये 1 a son; आत्म्ये मात्म्ये आत्म्ये R. 3. 21, 11. 57, 17. 8. 2 Cupid, the god of love. 3 epithet of Brahmā, Vishnu, or Siva. (—आत्म्ये) 1 a daughter 2 understanding.—आत्म्ये a. 1 self-possessed. 2 talented, intelligent.—आत्म्ये = आत्म्ये q. v.—आत्म्ये, -आत्म्ये suicide.—आत्म्ये a. beneficial to oneself. (—आत्म्ये) one's own good or welfare.—आत्म्ये ind. (inatr. of आत्म्ये) Used reflexively; अयं आत्म्ये आत्म्ये R. 8. 51. thou thyself. It is oft. compounded with ordinal numerals; e. g. द्वितीयः second including himself, i. e. himself and one more.—आत्म्ये a. 1 Belonging to oneself, one's own; आत्म्ये आत्म्ये M. 4. 2 Beneficial to oneself; आत्म्ये आत्म्ये Ki. 13. 69.—आत्म्ये 1 A son. 2 A wife's brother. 3 A jester (in dramas).—आत्म्ये 1 A voice for oneself, one of the two voices in which roots are conjugated in Sanskrit. 2 The terminations of this voice.—आत्म्ये a. Belshah, greedy (one who feeds his own self); आत्म्ये आत्म्ये विनात्मन् Bk. 2. 83; H. 3. 128.—आत्म्ये a. 1 Self-possessed. 2 Composed, prudent, wise; आत्म्ये आत्म्ये कर्मात्मन् Ki. 6. 19.—आत्म्ये Self-possession, self-control, wisdom; आत्म्ये आत्म्ये R. 8. 10, 84.—आत्म्ये ind. In one's own possession, one's own; mostly in combination with क् or क्; आत्म्ये आत्म्ये R. 8. 2.—आत्म्ये a. (की f.) 1 Continual, uninterrupted, endless, permanent, everlasting; आत्म्ये आत्म्ये Mu. 4; विनात्मन् आत्म्ये 2. 15; Bg. 6. 21. 2 Excessive, abundant, superlative. 3 Supreme, absolute; आत्म्ये आत्म्ये Mit.—आत्म्ये a. (की f.) 1 Destructive, disastrous. 2 Painful, unpropitious, ill-omened. 3 Pressing, urgent, emergent.—आत्म्ये a. (की f.) Belonging to, descended or sprung from, Atri.—आत्म्ये 1 A descendant of Atri. 2 The wife of Atri. 3 A woman in her courses (रजस्वला).—आत्म्ये A woman in her courses.—आत्म्ये a. (की f.) Originating from, relating or belonging to, the

Atharvaveda or the Atharvans.—आत्म्ये 1 A Brāhmaṇa knowing or studying the Atharvaveda. 2 A priest whose ritual is comprised in the Atharvaveda. 3 The Atharvaveda itself. 4 A house-priest.—आत्म्ये A Brāhmaṇa who has studied the Atharvaveda.—आत्म्ये 1 A bite, a wound caused by biting. 2 A tooth.—आत्म्ये 1 Respect, reverence, honour; आत्म्ये विनात्मन् Mā. 9. 49; न आत्म्ये न विद्विषात् Ki. 1. 83; Ku. 6. 80. 2 Attention, care, close application; Ku. 6. 91. 3 Eagerness, desire, regard; आत्म्ये आत्म्ये Ku. 6. 13; आत्म्ये आत्म्ये K. 120. 4 Effort, endeavour; आत्म्ये आत्म्ये Ku. 6. 41. 5 Commencement, beginning. 6 Love, attachment.—आत्म्ये Notice, respect.—आत्म्ये 1 A mirror, a looking-glass; आत्म्ये आत्म्ये Ku. 7. 22. 2 The original manuscript from which a copy is taken; (fig.) a pattern, model, type; आत्म्ये आत्म्ये Mk. 1. 48; आत्म्ये आत्म्ये K. 5; so आत्म्ये &c. 3 A copy of a work 4 A commentary, gloss.—आत्म्ये A mirror.—आत्म्ये 1 Showing, displaying. 2 A mirror.—आत्म्ये 1 Burning. 2 Injuring, killing. 3 Reviling; despising. 4 A cemetery.—आत्म्ये 1 Taking, accepting, seizing; आत्म्ये आत्म्ये Ku. 5. 11; आत्म्ये विनात्मन् सत्तर्ज विनात्मन् R. 4. 86. 2 Warning, getting. 3 A symptom (of a disease).—आत्म्ये a. Taking, receiving &c.—आत्म्ये a. 1 First, primary, primitive; आत्म्ये आत्म्ये; Ak. 2 Chief, first, principal, pre-eminent; oft. at the end of comp. in this sense; see below. 3 First in time.—आत्म्ये 1 Beginning, commencement (opp. अन्त); अयं सत्तर्ज आत्म्ये आत्म्ये Ms. 1. 8; Bg. 3. 41; आत्म्ये आत्म्ये Ku. 2. 9; oft. at the end of comp. and translated by 'beginning with,' 'et cetera' 'and others,' 'and so on' (of the same nature or kind), 'such like'; आत्म्ये आत्म्ये the gods Indra and others (इन्द्रः आत्म्ये ते); आत्म्ये आत्म्ये, and others, or words beginning with ह्, are called roots; oft. used by Pāṇini to denote classes or groups of grammatical words; आत्म्ये, विनात्मन्, स्वादि &c. 2 First part or portion. 3 Prime cause.—Comp.—आत्म्ये a. having beginning and end. (—आत्म्ये) beginning and end.—आत्म्ये a. having the acute accent on the first syllable.—आत्म्ये, -आत्म्ये, -आत्म्ये m. the creator, an epithet of Brahmā; Bg. 11. 87.—आत्म्ये

'the first poet', an epithet of Brahmā; and of Vālmiki; the former is so called because he first produced and promulgated the Vedas; and the latter, because he was the first to show to others 'the path of poets'; when he beheld one of a pair of Kraunch birds being killed by a fowler, he cursed the wretch, and his grief unconsciously took the form of a verse (श्लोकमप्यन्यत् यस्य शोकः); he was subsequently told by Brahmā to compose the life of Rāma, and he thus gave to the world the first poem in Sanskrit, the Rāmāyaṇa. -आदि the first or primary cause (of the universe), which, according to the Vedāntins, is Brahmā; while, according to the Naiyāyikas and particularly the Vaiśeṣikas, atoms are the first or material cause of the universe, and not God. -आदि the first poem, i. e. the Rāmāyaṇa; see आदिकवि. -देवः 1 the first or Supreme God; दुर्वा शम्भतं दिव्यं आदिदेवमनं विद्मः Bg. 10. 12, 18, 38. 2 Nārāyaṇa or Viṣṇu. 3 Siva. 4 the sun. -देव्यः an epithet of Hiraṇyakaśipu. -पर्यन्तः N. of the first book of the Mahābhārata. -पुरुषः 1 the first or primeval being, the lord of the creation. 2 Viṣṇu, Kṛishṇa, or Nārāyaṇa; तेन प्रपुण्ड्रमनं बुद्धेः पारिपूरकः R. 10. 6; तमर्च्यमन्त्रादिकपारिपूरकः Si. 1. 14. -बलं generative power; first vigour. -भवः, -भूतः a. produced at first. -हः, -हः) 1 'the first-born', primeval being, an epithet of Brahmā. 2 also N. of Viṣṇu; रसतलाद्वादिभवेन पुंसा R. 15. 8. 3 an elder brother. -बलं first foundation, primeval cause. -वराहः 'the first boar', an epithet of Viṣṇu, alluding to his third or boar incarnation. -शक्तिः f. 1 the power of maya or illusion. 2 an epithet of Durgā. -सन्तः the first creation.

आदितः, आदौ ind. From the first or beginning, at first; तदेवमादितो हन्त U. 5. 20.

आदितेवः 1 A son of Aditi. 2 A god, divinity in general.

आदित्यः 1 A son of Aditi; a god, divinity in general. 2 N. of 12 divinities (suns) taken collectively; आदित्यानामहं विष्णुः Bg. 10. 21; Ku. 2. 24. (These 12 suns are supposed to shine only at the destruction of the universe; cf. Ve. 3. 6; दस्यु विषं दहन-किरनेर्नक्षिता ह्यवशकाः). 3 The sun. 4 A name of Viṣṇu in his fifth or dwarf-incarnation. COMP. -मंडलं the disc or orb of the sun. -सुतः 'the son of the sun', N. of Sugriya, Yama, Saturn and Kṛpa.

आदि (की) नवः, -ई 1 Misfortune, distress. 2 Fault; see अनादिनव.

आदिमः a. First, primitive, original.

आदीनवः See आदिनव.

आदीपनं 1 Setting on fire. 2 Exciting; embellishing. 3 Whitening the walls, floor &c. on festive occasions.

आदृतः p. p. 1 Honoured, respected. 2 (Used actively) (a) Zealous, diligent; attentive, careful. (b) Respectful.

आदेवने 1 Gambling. 2 A die used in gambling. 3 A board for gambling; place for playing.

आदेशः 1 An order, command; आतुरादेशमादाय Rām.; आदेशं देवकालजः प्रतिज्ञाह R. 1. 92; राजद्रोहादेशकृतः Y. 2. 304 doing acts forbidden by the king. 2 Advice, instruction, precept, rule. 3 Account, information, indication. 4 A prediction; विश्विकादेशमचनानि K. 64. 5 (In gram.) A substitute; पततोः स्थानं इवादेशो ह्यर्थात् सन्त्ये-हाय R. 12. 58.

आदेशिन् a. 1 Ordering, commanding. 2 Exciting, instigating; R. 4. 68. -m. 1 A commander. 2 An astrologer.

आद्यः a. 1 First, primitive. 2 Being at the head, pre-eminent, foremost; आसीन्महीक्षितामाद्यः प्रजनस्तद्वत्सायि R. 1. 11. 3 (At the end of comp.) Beginning with, and so on; see आदि. -द्या 1 An epithet of Durgā. 2 The first day (तिथि) of a month. -द्यौ 1 The beginning. 2 Grain, food. -COMP. -कविः 'the first poet', an epithet of Brahmā or Vālmiki; see आदिकवि. -बीजं the primary or material cause of the universe, which, according to the Sāṅkhyas, is prakṛti or the inanimate principle.

आद्यन् a. Shamelessly voracious, gluttonous, hungry; Ki. 11. 5.

आद्योत्तः Light, brilliance.

आद्यवन्तः 1 A deposit, pledge; रको ह्यनीश लवेन श्वापचमनचिकीरे Kāty.; दीनाचमनचिकीरेतं बोधयन्मनिकं Ma. 8. 165. 2 Fraudulent puffing of goods at a sale.

आद्यमर्षः The state of being indebted.

आद्यमिकः a. Unjust, unrighteous.

आद्यर्षः 1 Contempt. 2 Injuring forcibly.

आद्यर्षणं 1 Conviction of crime or error; sentence. 2 Refutation. 3 Injuring, annoying.

आद्यवितः p. p. 1 Injured. 2 Refuted in argument. 3 sentenced; convicted.

आद्यवन्तः 1 Placing, putting upon. 2 Taking, assuming, receiving, recovering. 3 Keeping the sacred fire

(अग्न्याधान); पुनर्द्वारिकां कुर्वन्त पुनर्द्वारिकम् Ms. 5. 168. 4 Doing, executing, performing. 5 Infusing, putting in, imparting; उपो विरोधाधानैतुः सिद्धौ वस्तु-धर्मः 8. D. 2; प्रजातं विरोधाधानादग्न्याधानं R. 1. 24. 6 Engendering, producing; कौतुकाधानैः Ms. 8; गर्भोपाधानमस्ति यत् 9. 7 A pledge, deposit; Y. 2. 238, 247. आधानिकः A ceremony performed after cohabitation to cause or favour conception.

आधारः 1 Support, prop, stay. 2 (Hence) Power of sustaining, aid, patronage, assistance; तमेव चातकाधारः Bh. 2. 50. 3 A receptacle, reservoir; तिष्ठन्वाय इवाधारे Pt. 1. 67; चतुर्धारां धृतानां कुक्षिवाधारेण नतः Ku. 6. 67; Ku. 2. 48; S. 1. 14. 4 A basin round the foot of a tree; आधारमथमहोदयैः इत्येति B. 5. 6. 5 A dike, dam, embankment. 6 A canal. 7 The sense of the locative case, location; आधारोऽस्ति करं.

आधिः 1 Mental pain or anguish, agony, anxiety, (opp. व्याधि which is bodily pain); न तेनामापदः संति नाप्येव व्याधयस्तथा Mb.; मनोमनमाधिस्तु S. 3. 11; R. 8. 27, 9. 54; Bh. 3. 105; Rv. 4. 11. 2 A bane, curse, misery; यायेनं दुष्पिणीपदं पुत्रतयो नामाः कुलस्मादयः S. 4. 17; Mv. 6. 28. 3 A pledge, deposit, pawn, mortgage; Y. 2. 23; Ms. 8. 143. 4 A place, residence. 5 Location, site. 6 A man solicitous for the maintenance of his family. COMP. -कः a. suffering pain. -भोगः the use or enjoyment of a deposit (as of a horse, cow &c. when pledged). -सेवन् one who uses a deposit without the owner's consent.

आधिकारिकः A judge; Mk. 8.

आधिकारिकः a. (की f.) 1 Supreme, superior. 2 Official.

आधिक्यं 1 Excess, abundance, preponderance. 2 Superiority, supremacy.

आधिदेविकः a. (की f.) 1 Relating to अधिदेव or tutelary deity (as a Mantra); Ms. 6. 83. 2 Caused by fate (as pain &c.); according to Śaṅkara pain is of three kinds; आध्यात्मिक, आधिभौतिक or आधिदेविक.

आधिपत्यं 1 Supremacy, power, sovereignty; राज्यं ह्यराजमपि पाधिपत्यं (अन्य) Bg. 2. 8. 2 The duties of a king; राज्ञोः पुनं प्रकृत्यन्वयिष्ये Mb.

आधिभौतिकः a. (की f.) 1 Caused by animals (as pain). 2 Relating to beings. 3 Elementary, material.

आधिराज्यं Royalty, sovereignty, supremacy; यमो ध्रुवः कुमायवाधिराज्यमवाच स R. 17. 30.

आधिदेविकः Property, gifts &c. made to a first wife upon marrying a second; यच्च द्वितीयविवाहादिना पूर्वविधे पादितोषिकं यच्च दत्तं तदाधिदेविकं Viṣṇu.; cf. Y. 2. 143, 148 also.

**आधुनिक** *a.* (की. *f.*) New, modern, of recent origin.

**आधुनिक** *a.* The rider or driver of an elephant; आधुनिकानां राजसूयस्य R. 7. 46, 5. 46, 18. 39.

**आधुनिक** *a.* 1 Blowing, inflation; (fig.) growth. 2 Boasting. 3 A bellows. 4 Swelling of the belly, body &c., dropsy.

**आधुनिक** *a.* (की. *f.*) 1 Relating to the Supreme Spirit. 2 Spiritual, holy. 3 Relating to self. 4 Caused by the mind (pain, sorrow &c.); see आधिदैविक.

**आधुनिक** *a.* 1 Anxiety. 2 Pensive or sorrowful recollection. 3 Meditating. **आधुनिक** *a.* A teacher, a spiritual preceptor.

**आधुनिक** *a.* (की. *f.*) Caused by *adhyāsa*, i. e. by attributing the nature and properties of one thing to another (in Vedānta phil.).

**आधुनिक** *a.* (की. *f.*) Being on a journey, wayfaring; कतारं जाय विभ्राणे जनस्य आधुनिकस्य Mb.

**आधुनिक** *a.* (की. *f.*) Belonging to the *adhvaryu* (q. v.), or to the Yajurveda. — *a.* 1 Service at a sacrifice. 2 Particularly, the office of an Adhvaryu priest.

**आन** *a.* 1 Inhalation. 2 Breathing, blowing.

**आनक** *a.* 1 A large military drum (beaten at one end); एणवानकमोमुवाः सहस्रबाणहस्तं Bg. 1. 13. 2 The thunder-cloud. — *Comp.* **आनक** *a.* epithet of Vasudeva, father of Krishna. (—*नि*, —*नी* *f.*) a large drum or *dhol*, kettle-drum (beaten at one end).

**आनति** *f.* 1 Bending, bowing, stooping (fig. also); एणवानकमोमुवाः वन्दे Ki. 13. 15; वणनतिथिर्कित् Amaru. 44. 22. 2 A bow or salutation. 3 Homage, reverence.

**आनत** *a.* 1 Bound, tied. 2 Coative (as stomach). — *a.* 1 A drum in general. 2 Dressing, putting on clothes &c.

**आनन** *a.* 1 The mouth, face; R. 3. 3; वृण्व कत विवः सुतान 17. 2 A large division of a work, chapter, book &c. (e. g. the two *ānana*s of Kasa-gangādharma).

**आनन** *a.* 1 Immediate succession. 2 Immediate proximity.

**आनन** *a.* 1 Infinity, endlessness (in time, space or number); आनन्यद् व्यभि-चारश्च K. P. 2. 2 Boundlessness. 3 Immortality, eternity. 4 An upper world, heaven, future happiness; वस्तु निवृत्त कृतमतिर्यमेवाभिपद्यते । अज्ञेयमात्रः कल्याणि होऽनुमानेनवदुते Mb.

**आनन** *a.* 1 Happiness, joy, delight, pleasure; आननं ब्रह्मण विद्वांस विभिति कदाचन 2 God, Supreme spirit (ब्रह्म) (said to

be *n.* also in this sense). 3 N. of Śiva. — *Comp.* **आनन**, — *न* N. of Kāt. — *व* *a.* a bridal garment. — *पूर्ण* *a.* full of bliss. (—*ह*) the Supreme spirit. — *वमन* *a.* semen.

**आनन** *a.* Happy, joyful. — *यु* *a.* Happiness, joy, pleasure.

**आनन** *a.* Pleasing, delighting. — *न* 1 Delighting, making happy. 2 Paying respects to. 3 Courteous treatment of a friend or a guest at meeting and parting, courtesy, civility.

**आनन** *a.* Blissful, made up or consisting of happiness. — *व* *a.* The Supreme spirit. 'कीवः the innermost wrapper or vesture of the body.

**आनन** *a.* 1 Joy, happiness. 2 Curiosity.

**आनन** *a.* 1 Happy, delighted. 2 Pleasing.

**आनन** *a.* 1 A stage, theatre, a dancing-hall. 2 War, battle. 3 N. of a country (also called Saurāshtra).

**आनन** *a.* 1 Uselessness, unprofitableness; अमानयर्थमिति चत् Kāty; आननस्य विदोऽप्येवावयवमनतर्पणो Jaimini S. 2 Unfitness.

**आनन** *a.* A net.

**आनन** *m.* A fisherman, fisher, आननमिहामयकृष्टनो B. 16. 56, 75.

**आनन** *a.* To be brought near. — *य* *a.* Consecrated fire taken from मातृपत्य (also called दक्षिणाग्नि).

**आनन** *a.* 1 Binding. 2 Constipation. 3 Length (especially of cloth).

**आनन** *a.* (की. *f.*) Proceeding from or produced by wind. — *रु*, — *आनन* *a.* N. of Hanumat or Bhīma.

**आनन** *a.* Darkish, slightly blue. — *रु* *a.* A black horse.

**आनन** *a.* (की. *f.*) Favourable, conformable.

**आनन** *a.* 1 Favourableness, suitability; यवानुक्तं देवयोश्चिन्मस्तन वन्दे Y. 1. 74. 2 Kindness; favour.

**आनन** *a.* Acquaintance, familiarity. **आनन** *a.* Favourableness, suitability, congruity.

**आनन** *a.* (की. *f.*) Rural, rustic. **आनन** *a.* Nasality.

**आनन** *a.* (की. *f.*) Following, pursuing, tracking; studying.

**आनन** *a.* 1 Order, succession, series; Ms. 2. 41. 2 (In law) The regular order of the castes; यवानुक्तं विप्रस्य कृत्य चतुर्विंशत् Ms. 3. 23.

**आनन** *a.* ind. One after another, in due order.

**आनन** *a.* (की. *f.*) 1 Relating to a conclusion. 2 Derived from an inferential. — *के* The Pradhāna of the Sāṅkhyas; आननानि कृत्येवाभिपद्यते Bṛ. Śū. 4.

**आनन** *a.* A follower, attendant.

**आनन** *f.* Passion, affection.

**आनन** *a.* (की. *f.*) 1 Regular, orderly. 2 Favourable.

**आनन** *a.* 1 Natural or direct order, proper arrangement; आननस्य सप्तता जात्या ज्ञेयस्त एव ते Ms. 10. 5, 13. 2 Regular series or succession. 3 Favourableness.

**आनन** *a.* A neighbour who lives next to the next-door neighbour; नानिवासादुपेक्षी च कल्याणे विनितित्तिने Ms. 8. 392; (on which Kull. says:—नितर्यु-ह्वासी नानिवासाः, तन्मनःपुत्रासादुपेक्षः). The word is also found to be written as अनुपेक्ष.

**आनन** *a.* (की. *f.*) 1 Connected with, concomitant. 2 Implied. 3 Inevitable, necessary. 4 Of secondary importance, secondary; अनुमिः स्थासु यवाश्चिन्मनः ननु लक्ष्मी. कलामनुमिः Ki. 2. 19; अन्ततस्तानुमिः कथं ज्ञापयः Sk. see अन्ततः. 5 Attached to, fond of. 6 Relative, proportionate. 7 (In gram.) Elliptical.

**आनन** *a.* (की. *f.*) 1 Watery, marshy, wet. 2 Produced in a marshy place. — *य* *a.* Any animal frequenting marshy or watery places (as a buffalo).

**आनन** *a.* Acquittance of debt or obligation; see अनुगत.

**आनन** *a.* Mild, kind; merciful. — *रु*, — *रु* *a.* 1 Mildness. 2 Kindness; Ms. 1. 101, 8. 411. 3 Compassion, pity, mercy.

**आनन** *a.* 1 Clumsiness, stupidity. **आन** *a.* (की. *f.*) Final, terminal. — *रु* ind. Completely, to the end.

**आनन** *a.* 1 Internal, secret, hidden; U. 6. 12; Mā. 1. 24. 2 Inmost inward. — *रु* Inmost nature.

**आनन** *a.* (की. *f.*) 1 Atmospheric, heavenly, celestial. 2 Produced in the atmosphere. — *रु* The firmament, the intermediate region between the earth and sky.

**आनन** *a.* (की. *f.*) Included (as in a class, troop &c.).

**आनन** *a.* (की. *f.*) Being or produced inside a house.

**आनन** *a.* An elder sister.

**आनन** 10 P. [—*चालयति*, *चालयति*] 1 To swing, rock or move to and fro. 2 To shake, tremble.

**आनन** *a.* 1 Swinging, a swing. 2 Trembling.

**आनन** *a.* 1 Swinging. 2 Moving to and fro, shaking; rocking; किरासातमि-रुक्मरुता ब्राह्मणमिदं उद्ब. 3 Trembling.

**आनन** *a.* The acum of boiled rice.

**आनन** *a.* A cook.

**आनन** *a.* Blindness.

**आन** *a.* Belonging to Andhra (as language). — *रु* (pl.) The Telugu country, modern Telangana; see अं.



a. worthy of belief, one whose words are credible and authoritative; friend or creditable person. 2 the Vedas or Smṛiti; a word of authority and apply to Smṛitis, Itihāsas also, which are considered as authoritative evidence); 28. अतिः f. 1 the Vedas. 2 smritis &c.

**आप्ति:** *f.* 1 Getting, obtaining, gain, acquisition. 2 Reaching, meeting with. 3 Fitness, aptitude, propriety. 4 Completion, fulfilment.

**आप्य:** *a.* 1 Watery. 2 Obtainable.

**आप्यमान:** *p. p.* 1 Fat, stout, robust, strong. 2 Pleased, satisfied. —*n.* 1 Love. 2 Growth, increase.

**आप्यायन:** —*n.* 1 The act of making full or fat. 2 Satisfaction, satiety; इन्द्रायामाया भवति Pt. 1. 3 Advancing, promoting. 4 Corpulency. 5 A strengthening medicine.

**आप्यच्छन:** 1 Bidding adieu, taking leave at the time of departure. 2 Welcoming, hailing.

**आप्यक्षीय:** *a.* Reaching to the feet (as dress).

**आप्यक्ष:** —*n.* 1 Bathing, immersing. 2 Sprinkling with water (on all sides). —*Comp.* —**अप्यक्ष** or **आप्यक्ष** *m.* a householder who has passed through the first order (अप्यक्ष) and is admitted into the second (अप्यक्ष), an initiated house-holder; cf. एतच्छ्रु.

**आप्यक्ष:** 1 Bathing. 2 Sprinkling 3 A flood, an inundation.

**आप्यक्ष:** Opium.

**आप्यक्ष:** *p. p.* 1 Bound, tied. 2 Fixed; R. 1. 40. 3 Formed, made; आप्यक्षद्वेष्टा तावत्परिचर K. 49 sitting in a circle. 4 Obtained. 5 Hindered.

—*n.* (यु: also). 1 Binding, joining. 2 A yoke. 3 Ornament. 4 Affection.

**आप्यक्ष:** —*n.* 1 A tie or bond (fig. also); यमायक्षवर्षित Ratn. 3. 18; Amaru. 39. 2 The tie of a yoke. 3 Ornament, decoration. 4 Affection.

**आप्यक्ष:** 1 Tearing or pulling out. 2 Killing.

**आप्यक्ष:** 1 Affliction, injury, trouble, molestation, damage; न तावत्परिचर Ms. 4. 54, 51. —*n.* 1 Pain, distress. 2 Mental agony or anguish.

**आप्यक्ष:** —*n.* 1 Knowledge, understanding.

**आप्यक्ष:** 2 Instructing, informing.

**आप्यक्ष:** *a.* (यक्षी *f.*) Belonging to, or produced from, a cloud.

**आप्यक्ष:** *a.* (यक्षी *f.*) Annual, yearly.

**आप्यक्ष:** *a.* (यक्षी *f.*) Annual, yearly.

**आप्यक्ष:** 1 An ornament, decoration (fig. also); विनिष्पत्त्यामर्याणि वीक्ष्ये पुनं तस्या वाक्कक्षीणि वक्ष्ये Ku. 5. 44; वक्ष्यमायनं वक्ष्यमायनं Ki. 2. 32. 2 The act of nourishing.

**आप्यक्ष:** 1 Light, splendour, lustre; दीप्त्या शब्दया यथा Pt. 4. 2 Colour, appearance, beauty; प्रशान्तिविद्युत्तया Ms. 12. 27. 3 Likeness, resemblance; oft. at the end of comp. in these two senses; वक्ष्यमानं Pt. 1. 58; वक्ष्यमानं R. 2. 10. 4 A reflected image; shadow, reflection.

**आप्यक्ष:** A popular saying, proverb.

**आप्यक्ष:** 1 Addressing. 2 An introduction, preface.

**आप्यक्ष:** 1 Addressing, speaking to (संवाचन). 2 Conversation; संवाचनमायनपुष्पमायन: R. 2. 58.

**आप्यक्ष:** 1 Splendour, light, lustre.

2 A reflection; तपसायनं यिया नक्ष्यमायनमायनः पटः स्फुटं Vedānta. 3 (a) Resemblance, likeness; oft. at the end of comp.; वक्ष्य रक्षिमायनं Rām. &c. (b) Semblance, phantom; तपसायनमायनं Māl. 2 looks like wantonness. 4 Any unreal or fallacious appearance (as in हत्यामायन). 5 A fallacy, semblance of a reason; see हत्यामायन. 6 An intention, purpose.

**आप्यक्ष:** (स्व) *r.* *a.* Splendid, bright.

—*r.* A collective name of 64 demigods.

**आप्यक्ष:** *a.* (यक्षी *f.*) 1 Magical. 2 Imprecatory, maledictory. —*n.* A spell or incantation, magic.

**आप्यक्ष:** *a.* (यक्षी *f.*) Relating to birth (अभिजन), patronymic (as a name); तां वक्ष्यतीत्याभिजनं नाम्ना Ku. 1. 26. —*n.* Nobility or loftiness of birth.

**आप्यक्ष:** 1 Nobility of birth; Ratn. 3. 18. 2 Rank. 3 Learning.

4 Beauty.

**आप्यक्ष:** 1 A sound, word. 2 A name; mentioning; see अप्यक्ष.

**आप्यक्ष:** *a.* (यक्षी *f.*) Contained in a dictionary. —*n.* A lexicographer.

**आप्यक्ष:** 1 Direction towards; यक्ष्यं यानि goes to meet or encounter. 2 Being in front of; or face to face; विनायिष्यक्षं पुनः Ratn. 1. 2. 3 Favourableness.

**आप्यक्ष:** *a.* (यक्षी *f.*) Relating to the inauguration of a king आप्यक्षवक्षिणं यत्तं समायम्युपकारित Rām; Mv. 4.

**आप्यक्ष:** *a.* (यक्षी *f.*) To be offered as a present. —*n.* A present.

**आप्यक्ष:** Continued repetition; वक्ष्यमानायाम् P. III. 2. 81.

**आप्यक्ष:** 1 A cowherd; आप्यक्षायनमायनः वक्ष्यं वक्ष्यं वक्ष्यं वक्ष्यं Udb. 2 (pl.) N. of a country or its inhabitants. —*n.* 1 A cowherd's wife.

2 A woman of the Abhira tribe. —*Comp.* —**वक्ष्य:** —*f.* —**वक्ष्य:** a station or abode of herds-men, a village inhabited by cowherds.

**आप्यक्ष:** *a.* Fearful, terrible —*n.* Injury, physical pain.

**आप्यक्ष:** *a.* A little curved or bent.

**आप्यक्ष:** 1 Circuit, circumference, expanse, extension, precincts; on-virons; अवक्षितोऽपि ज्ञायत एव वक्ष्यमायनो वक्ष्यमायनोऽपि S. 1; वक्ष्यमायनः the expanse of heaven. 2 Magnitude, fulness,

extent; वक्ष्यमायनं Ms. 92 from the broad cheek. 3 Effort. 4 The expanded hood of a cobra (used by Varuna as his umbrella). 5 Enjoyment, satiety; विवक्ष्यमायनं वेवाक्ष्यः Sāntilakṣaṇa.

**आप्यक्ष:** *a.* (यक्षी *f.*) Interior, inner, inward.

**आप्यक्ष:** *a.* (यक्षी *f.*) Eatable (as food &c.).

**आप्यक्ष:** *a.* (यक्षी *f.*) 1 Resulting from practice. 2 Practising, repeating. 3 Being near, neighbouring, adjoining (आप्यक्ष).

**आप्यक्ष:** *a.* (यक्षी *f.*) 1 Tending to good, granting prosperity; अनायु-यक्षिणं वक्ष्यमायनं Mk. 8. 2 High, exalted, important. —*n.* A Śrāddha or offering to ancestors; an occasion of rejoicing.

**आप्यक्ष:** *ind.* An interjection of (a) assent, acceptance, 'oh', 'yes'; जा कुनः M. 1; (b) recollection; आ ज्ञायत S. 3, Oh, I see it now; (c) determination, 'surely', 'verily'; आ विवक्ष्य वक्ष्य वक्ष्यवक्ष्य; (d) reply.

**आप्यक्ष:** 1 Raw, uncooked, undressed (opp. पक्ष); आप्यक्ष Ms. 4. 223. 2 Unripe, immature. 3 Unbaked (as jar). 4 Undigested —*n.* 1 Disease; sickness. 2 Indigestion; constipation. 3 Grain freed from chaff (आप्यक्ष also). —*Comp.* —**आप्यक्ष:** 'receptacle of undigested food,' the upper part of the belly, stomach. —*n.* a jar of unbaked clay; H. 4. 66. —*n.* smelling of raw meat or of a burning corpse —*n.* a kind of fever; cf. वक्ष्यमायनं वक्ष्यः कौटुम्भता परिचिपति Si. 2. 54. —*n.* *a.* of tender skin. —*n.* an unannealed vessel; विनायनं वक्ष्यति विवक्ष्यमायनमायनं Ms. 3. 179. —*n.* dysentery. —*n.* imperfect chyme. —*n.* constipation. —*n.* pain of indigestion, colic.

**आप्यक्ष:** *a.* Lovely, charming.

**आप्यक्ष:** The castor-oil plant.

**आप्यक्ष:** (या) *n.* Pain, sorrow.

**आप्यक्ष:** *n.* 1 Addressing, calling, calling out to. 2 Bidding adieu, taking leave of. 3 Greeting. 4 Invitation; अप्यक्षयनमायनं Y. 1. 112. 5 Permission. 6 Conversation, अप्यक्षयनं वक्ष्यमायनं वक्ष्यमायनं S. D. 6. 7 The vocative case.

**आप्यक्ष:** *a.* Having a slightly deep tone, rumbling: आप्यक्षमायनं वक्ष्यमायनं वक्ष्यमायनं Ms. 34. —*n.* A slightly deep tone, rumbling.

**आप्यक्ष:** 1 Disease, sickness, distemper; वक्ष्यमायनः Mv. 4. 22; आप्यक्षमायनः H. 19. 48; Si. 2. 10. 2 Damage, hurt.

**आप्यक्ष:** *a.* Sick, dyspeptic, affected with indigestion.

आमरपात, -सिक् a. ( की f. ) Lasting till death, lasting for life; आमरपातः कथं वा: कोपास्तत्पुनरुत्तरः H. 1. 118; अमो-  
म्यस्यामोभीपातो भवेदामरपातः Ms. 9. 101.

आमर्शः 1 Crushing. 2 Rough handling.

आमर्शः 1 Touching, rubbing. 2 Counsel, advice.

आमर्शः-वर्ण Anger, wrath, impatience; see अमर्ष.

आमलकः-की The tree, Emblic Myrobalan (Mar. आमलक). -की Fruit of the Emblic Myrobalan; बरालककाम-  
हडिमाका Bv. 2. 8.

आमाल्यः A minister, counsellor; see आमाल्य.

आमामस्य Pain, sorrow.  
आमिक्षा Curd of milk and whey, a mixture of boiled and coagulated milk.

आमिषं 1 Flesh; उपानयन् पिबिमिषामेष्व R. 2. 59. 2 (Hence fig.) A prey, victim, object of enjoyment; (उज्जं) रमायणवृत्तानां द्विषामामिषतां यथै R. 12. 11 fell a prey &c.; Dk. 164. 3 Food, bait. 4 A bribe. 5 Desire, lust. 6 Enjoyment; pleasing or lovely object.

आमिलनं Shutting or closing of the eyes.

आमुक्तिः f. Wearing, putting on (clothes, armour &c.).

आमुखं 1 Commencement. 2 (In dramas) A prologue, prelude (प्रस्तावना); (every Sanskrit play is introduced by आमुख). It is thus defined in S. D. गरी विदुषो वापि पारिपायकं एव वा । प्रवचोऽत्र संहिताः संलापे यच्च कुर्वते ॥ विचोर्वाग्म्यः स्वकार्योपि प्रस्तुताद्विभिर्भिः ॥ आमुखं तच्च विज्ञेयं नाम्ना प्रस्तावनापि सा ॥ 287. -ख ind. To the face.

आमुष्मिक a. ( की f. ) Belonging to the next or other world; आमुष्मिक भ्रमः Susr.; वैवालोच्य गरीयसीरपि चिरादामुष्मिकीयाः तताः S. D.

आमुष्यायण a. or -या. ( की f. ) Well-born, a son or descendant of such a one; i. e. of an illustrious person or family; आमुष्यायणी वै त्वमासि Sat. Br.; तदाहमुष्यायणस्य त्वमभवः हृष्टवीरताज्ञा महर्षीपालस्य वीरः Māl. 1; Mv. 1.

आमुष्मन् 1 Loozing, liberating. 2 Emitting, shedding, discharging. 3 Putting or tying on.

आमोदनं Crushing; Māl. 3.

आमोदः 1 Joy, pleasure, delight. 2 Fragrance (diffusive), perfume; आमोदमुपनिमिती स्वनिःश्वसादुकारिणं B. 1. 43; आमोदं कुसुममयं हृदये च हृदये न हि कुसुमानि पायसं Subhāsh.; Si. 2. 20; Me. 31.

आमोद्वन a. Delighting, pleasing. -नं 1 Delighting, rejoicing. 2 Making fragrant.

आमोदिन् a. 1 Happy. 2 Fragrant Bh. 1. 35.

आमोघः Theft, robbing.

आमोघिन् m. A thief.

आज्ञाप p. p. 1 Considered, regarded, said to be; समी हि विदित्वासीत् वस्यताभावः स (शब्दः) च Si. 2. 10. 2 Studied, repeated. 3 Remembered. 4 Handed down traditionally. -नं Study.

आज्ञानं 1 Recitation or study of the sacred texts or Vedas. 2 Mention; repetition in general.

आज्यायः 1 (a) Sacred tradition. (b) Hence, the Veda, Vedas taken collectively (including Brāhmanas, Upanishads and Aranyakas also); अथोती चतुर्वर्णादिषु Dk. 120; आज्यायवचनं सत्यमित्यत्र लोकांशब्दः । आज्यायवचनः पुनर्वेदाः प्रकृताः सर्वतोमुखताः । Mb. 2 Traditional usage, family or national customs. 3 Received doctrine. 4 Advice or instruction.

आजिकेयः An epithet of (a) Dhritarāshtra; (b) Kārtikēya.

आजसिक a. ( की f. ) Aquatic. -कः A fish.

आजः The mango-tree. -जं The fruit of the mango-tree. -Comp. -कूटः the name of a mountain. ताडु-मानाककूटः Me. 17. -वेष्टी a portion of dried mango-fruit. -वणं a grove of mango-trees; सोमनाथवणं हिता Rām.

आजलाः The hog-plum. -नं The fruit of this tree.

आजलाकः 1 The hog-plum. 2 Inspissated mango juice (Mar. सट)

आज्जेहनं Tautology; repetition of words or sounds.

आज्जेहितं 1 Repetition of sound or word. 2 (In gram.) Reduplication; the second word in reduplication.

आम्लः, -म्ल The tamarind tree. -म्लः Sourness, acidity.

आम्लि (म्ली) का 1 The tamarind tree. 2 Acidity of stomach.

आयः 1 Arrival, approach. 2 Gaining or acquisition of money, acquiring (opp. व्यय). 3 Income, revenue, receipt; ग्रामेषु स्वाधिश्राद्धो माय आयः Sk.; Y. 1. 328, 326; Mk. 2. 6; Ms. 8. 419; आयविकं व्ययं करोति he lives beyond his means. 4 Gain, profit. 5 The guard of the women's apartments. -Comp. -व्ययी (dual) income and expenditure.

आयःशुलिक a. ( की f. ) Active, diligent, indefatigable. -कः A man who, in order to gain an object, uses forcible instead of gentle means (संज्ञापादेन शोधयिष्यते आयःशुलिको ज्ञः); cf. K. P. 10; अयमशुलेन अमिषकति (soil. अशौच) श्लाघाशुलिकः.

आयः p. p. 1 Long; प्रतमवर्ष (रोजय) आयः Mb. 2 Diffuse, prolix. 3 Big, large, great. 4 Drawn, attracted. 5 Curbed restrained. -नः An oblong (in geometry). -Comp. अय a.

( की f. ) -ईकण, -नेत्र, -लोचन a. (a woman) with large eyes. -अक्षेत्र a. having long-cornered eyes. -अक्षेत्रः f. long continuance, remote futurity; Si. 14. 5. -अक्षेत्र a plantain tree. -लेख a. long-curved; Ku. 1. 47. -स्तु m. a panegyrist, bard.

आचरणं 1 Place, abode, house, resting-place; (fig. also); मृगाचरणः Mu. 7 hangmen; सेवकदेवचरणम् जमान Ku. 7. 5 was centred in her; B. 3. 36; सर्वादिचरणानि केकमयेवाचरणम् K. 198; (hence) a receptacle, home. 2 The place of the sacred fire, altar. 3 A sanctuary, sacred place; as in देवायतनं महायतनं &c. 4 The site of a house.

आचरति f. 1 Length, extension. 2 Future time, the future; अयम् K. 44 (length also); हृषीकेश आचरति Si. 14. 5; इत्युक्त्याचरति Ki. 2. 14. 3 Future consequence or result; आचरति सर्वकारिणां तत्त्वं च विचारयन् Ms. 7. 178. Ki. 1. 15, 2. 43. 4 Majesty, dignity. 5 Stretching the hand, accepting, obtaining. 6 Work (कर्म); यथा मित्रं त्वं लब्ध्वा कृतमन्त्रायतिष्ठन् Ms. 7; 208 (कर्मसुम् Kull.). 7 Restraint (of mind).

आचर्य p. p. 1 Dependent on, resting with (with loc. or in comp.), देवाय च कुले जन्म महायच तु शिरसं Ve. 3. 33; मायाचर्यमनः परं S. 4. 16. 2 Docile; tractable.

आचरति f. 1 Dependence, subjection. 2 Affection. 3 Strength, power. 4 Boundary, limit. 5 An expedient, remedy. 6 Majesty, dignity. 7 Steadiness of conduct.

आचर्यतयः Unfitness, unsuitableness, impropriety; Si. 2. 56.

आचरन् 1 Length, extension. 2 Restraint, curbing. 3 Stretching (as a bow).

आचर्यकः Impatience, longing, आयस a. ( की f. ) Made of iron, iron, metallic; आयसं ददन्त वा Ms. 8. 315; सखि मा जल्प तत्रायसी तस्मा Br. 2. 59. -सी A coat of mail, an armour for the body. -नं 1 Iron; सुदं हृष्टमिषात्मानं हेमप्रतिविभायकं Ku. 6. 55; स चक्रे वस्त्राच-  
र्यकान् इवायस R. 17. 63. 2 Anything made of iron. 3 A weapon.

आचर्य p. p. 1 Pained, distressed. 2 Hurt. 3 Vexed; angry. 4 Sharp-  
pened.

आचरन् 1 Coming, arrival. 3 Natural temperament, disposition.

आचरः 1 Length; विषयाचरः Ms. 57. 2 Expansion, extension; Ki. 7. 6. 3 Stretching, extending. 4 Restraint, control, stopping; अचर्याचरः Rg. 4. 26; प्राजायतः परं अयः Ms. 3. 85.

आचर्यवत् Extended, long; V. 1. 4; Si. 12. 65.

आरोहः 1 One who mounts, a rider, as in अश्वारोह, सन्धारोह. 2 Ascent, rising; riding. 3 An elevated place, elevation, height. 4 Haughtiness, pride. 5 A

आर्येण a. (बी.फ.) 1 Relating to a  
Rishi. 2 Worthy, venerable, respec-  
table.





32. —क 1 Necessity, inevitable act or duty. 2 An inevitable conclusion. आवृत्तिः *f.* Night (the time during which one rests); midnight.

आवृत्तः 1 A dwelling, dwelling-place, house, habitation; निवसनावस्थे उपस्थितिः R. 8, 14. 2 A resting place, asylum. 3 A dwelling for pupils and ascetics.

आवृत्तयः *a.* Being in a house. —अवृत्तः The sacred fire kept in the house, one of the five fires used in sacrifices; see अवृत्तिः. —अवृत्तः A dwelling for pupils and ascetics. —अवृत्तः A house.

आवृत्तिः *a.* 1 Finished, or completed. 2 Decided, determined, settled. —अवृत्तिः Bipe corn (when thrashed).

आवृत्तः *a.* (As last member of comp.) Producing, leading or tending to, bringing on; देवावृत्तः मर्त्यलोकं R. 14. 5; so दुःखं, मयं.

आवृत्तः 1 Sowing seed. 2 Scattering, throwing in general. 3 A basin for water round the root of a tree (आलवाल). 4 A vessel, jar for corn. 5 A kind of drink. 6 A bracelet (आवापक) 7 Uneven ground.

आवापकः A bracelet.

आवापनः A loom.

आवालः A basin for water round the root of a tree; cf. आलवाल.

आवासः 1 A house, habitation. 2 A place of refuge, abode; आवासस्थानं सुखमविवर्धयति R. 2. 17.

आवाहनं 1 Sending for, inviting, calling. 2 Invoking a deity (to be present) (opp. विसर्जन). 3 Offering oblations to fire; Y. 1. 251.

आविक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Relating to a sheep; आविकं स्त्री Ms. 5. 8, 2. 41. 2 Woollen. —अवृत्तः A woollen cloth.

आवित्र *a.* Distressed, troubled.

आवित्र *p. p.* 1 Pierced, bored. 2 Curved, crooked. 3 Thrown with force; put in motion.

आविर्भावः 1 Manifestation, presence, appearance. 2 An incarnation.

आविल *a.* 1 Turbid, foul, dirty: एकाविलः कलत्रेण विकल्पाविल एव M. 2. 8; तस्याविलाम् परिशुद्धिद्वारा R. 13. 36. 2 Impure, spoiled: (fig. also); तद्विषयवर्तिताविलः Ku. 5. 57. 3 Darkcoloured, darkish. 4 Dim, obscure; आविलो ह्यलेख R. 8. 42.

आविलयति Don. P. To stain, blot.

आविष्करणं, आविष्कारः Manifestation, making apparent or visible; अदृश्या एवेष्टु बोधाविष्कारं Ak.

आविष्ट *p. p.* 1 Entered. 2 Possessed (by an evil spirit). 3 Possessed of, full of, overpowered or overcome; मयं क्रोधं. 4 Engrossed or occupied in, intent on.

आविष्ट ind. A particle meaning 'before the eyes', 'openly', 'evidently' (usually prefixed to the roots अन्, ए and क्.); अविष्टं विज्ञानं मान्यमानिदृशं Mā. 1. 86; (वाति) आविष्टतामपुस्तकं एतत्तः S. 4. 1; तेषामाविष्टं ब्रह्म Ku. 2. 2; R. 9. 55.

आवृत्तिः The sacrificial cord worn in any particular position.

आवृत्तः A father (in theatrical language).

आवृत्तः A sister's husband; brother-in-law; U. 1; S. 6.

आवृत्तः *f.* 1 Turning towards or round; entering. 2 Order, succession; method, manner. अविवृत्तं कार्यं विनिर्दिष्टं इति Ms. 3. 248; Y. 3. 2. 3 Turn of a path, course, direction. 4 A purificatory rite; Ms. 2. 66.

आवृत्तः *p. p.* 1 Turned round, whirled; returned. 2 Repeated; विप्रवृत्तः दृष्टः Sk. 3. 3. 3 Learnt (by heart) studied.

आवृत्तिः *f.* 1 Turning towards; return, coming back; तयोवनावृत्तिर्धर्मः R. 2. 18; Bg. 1. 23. 2 Reversion; retreat. 3 Revolving, going round. 4 Recurrence to the same point or place (of the sun); उद्गातृविषयं नारा R. 8. 33. 5 Repetition of birth and death, worldly existence; अनावृत्तिर्मुक्तिः Ku. 6. 77. 6 Repetition in general; an edition (modern use). 7 Repeated reading, study; आवृत्तिः सर्वज्ञाज्ञानं बोधदधि नदीयसी Udb.

आवृत्तिः *f.* Raining, a shower of rain.

अवेगः Uneasiness; anxiety, excitement, agitation, flurry; अन्वयवेगः S. 3; Amaru. 83. 2 Hurry, haste; S. 4. 3 Agitation, regarded as one of the 33 subordinate feelings.

आवेदनं 1 Communicating, reporting. 2 Representation. 3 Stating a complaint (in law). 4 A plaint.

आवेष्टः 1 Entering into, entrance. 2 Taking possession of, influence, exercise; स्वर्गं influence of pride R. 5. 19. 3 Intentness, devotedness to an object. 4 Pride, arrogance. 5 Flurry, agitation; anger, passion. 6 Demoniacal possession. 7 Apoplectic or epileptic giddiness.

आवेष्टः 1 Entering, entrance. 2 Demoniacal possession. 3 Passion, anger, fury. 4 A manufactory, workshop; Ms. 9. 265. 5 A house.

आवेष्टिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Peculiar, one's own. 2 Inherent. —अवेष्टः A guest, visitor.

आवेष्टः A wall, fence, an enclosure.

आवेष्टः 1 Wrapping round, tying, binding. 2 A wrapper, an envelope. 3 A wall, fence, enclosure.

आवृत्तः *a.* One who eats, eater (mostly as the last member of comp.); *p. p.* 1. 9. इत्यादि, आवृत्तः &c. &c. —अवृत्तः Eating (as in वातवृत्त).

आवेष्टः 1 Expecting, wishing; इच्छासम्पत्तिः Sk. 3. 3. Telling, declaring.

आवेष्टः 1 Desire, wish, hope; विषये विज्ञासंज्ञा चरि सीता च लम्पति B. 12. 44; Bk. 19. 5. 2 Speech, declaration. 3 Imagination; आवृत्तापरिकल्पितानि अवस्थावेष्टाणि लयः Mūl. 5. 7.

आवेष्टः *a.* Desirous, hopeful.

आवेष्टः 1 Fear, apprehension; वगृहीत इतिवाक्येनो मयं चरति S. 1. 16; आवृत्तः द्वन्द्वं Bh. 3. 5. 2 Doubt, uncertainty; इत्यादिवाक्यं Gadādhara. 3 Distrust, suspicion.

आवेष्टः *p. p.* 1 Feared, dreaded &c. —अवेष्टः 1 Fear, 2 Doubt, uncertainty.

आवृत्तः 1 A bed-chamber, resting-place, asylum. 2 A place of residence, abode, seat, retreat; वाग्वर्णानिवासवाग् Bg. 15. 5; अयं च U. 1. 45. 3 Resceptacle, reservoir; विषये विज्ञासंज्ञा चरि सीता च लम्पति Ki. 2. 3; cf. also words like जलाशय, आनाशय, रक्षाशय &c. 4 The stomach. 5 Meaning, intention, purport, gist; इत्यादिवाक्यं; एवं चरिवाक्यः (oft. used by commentators; see अविशय). 6 The seat of feelings, mind, heart; अन्वयमात्रं इत्यादिवाक्यं चरि सीता च लम्पति Bg. 10. 20; Mv. 2. 37. 7 Prosperity. 8 A barn. 9 Will or pleasure. 10 Fate, fortune. 11 A kind of pit (made for catching animals); आवृत्ते परमसंतोषो नृने सिंह इत्यादि Mb.—Comp. —आवृत्तः fire.

आवृत्तः 1 Fire. 2 A demon, goblin (अवृत्तः). 3 Wind.

आवेष्टः 1 Speed, quickness. 2 Distilled spirit more usually written आवृत्तः, *q. v.*

आवेष्टः 1 (a) Hope, expectation, prospect; आनाशः च चरिवाक्यं R. 12. 36; आवृत्तः हि वरं नृने चरिवाक्यं वरं द्वन्द्वं Subhāṣṭi. स्वमाशे बोधायि Bh. 3. 6; so मयं, इति. (b) Wish, desire. 2 False hope or expectation. 3 Space, region, quarter of the compass, direction; अन्वयः चरिवाक्यं आनाशः चरिवाक्यं चरिवाक्यं R. 4. 44; Ki. 7. 9. —Comp. —आवेष्टः, आवृत्तः *a.* hopeful, inspiring hope. —अवेष्टः a guardian elephant of a quarter of the compass; see अवेष्टः. —अवेष्टः a thread of hope, slender hope; Mā. 4. 3, 9. 26. —आवेष्टः a guardian or regent of the regions or quarters; see अवेष्टः. —आवेष्टः a phantom of hope. —अवेष्टः 1 the tie or bond of hope, confidence, trust, expectation; आवृत्तिः चरिवाक्यं चरिवाक्यं चरिवाक्यं S. 4. 15; Ms. 10. 2 consolation. 3 a spider's web —अवेष्टः disappointment. —अवेष्टः *a.* despairing, despondent.

—अवेष्टः *a.* despairing, despondent.

आवेष्टः See अ (अ) वाट.

**आशास्त्र** *pat. p.* 1 To be obtained by a boon. 2 To be wished for, desirable; R. 4. 44. —**व** 1 A thing to be wished for, wish, desire; M. 5. 20. 2 A blessing, benediction; आशास्त्रम् पुनश्चकार R. 5. 54.

**आशिश्व** *a.* Tinkling; Ku. 3. 26.  
**आशित** *a.* 1 Eaten, given to eat, 2 Satisfied by eating. —**क** Eating.  
**आशितवन्** *a.* Formerly grazed by cattle.

**आशितव्य** *a.* Satiating, satisfying (as food). —**द** 1 Food, victuals. 2 Satisfaction, satiety (m. also); अशितव्यम् Bk. 4. 11.

**आशिर** *a.* Voracious. —**र** 1 Fire. 2 The sun. 3 A demon.

**आशिषः** *f.* (‘शी’, ‘शीर्षा’ &c.) 1 A blessing, benediction. (It is thus defined:—आशितव्यम् आशेषेन कथितव्यमित्येते । इहाप्यार्षेण वाच्यमाशीः सा परिशीर्षिता ।) आशिषः is sometimes distinguished from वर, the former being taken to be merely an expression of one's good wishes which may or may not be realized; while a वर is a boon which is more permanent in character and surer of fulfilment; cf. वरः जल्येव माशीः S. 4; आशिषो ह्यवजयन्ति नो वरतामनायते K. 291; आशेषः प्रतिपुष्ट्यावर्ध्यानुवर्धयति B. 1. 44; जवाशीः Ku. 7. 47. 2 A prayer, wish, desire; Ku. 5. 76; Bg. 4. 21. 3 A serpent's fang (cf. आशीर्षिणः). **Comp.** —**वाङ्**: —**वचन** (आशीर्वाङ् &c.) a blessing, benediction, expression of a prayer or wish; आशीर्षचन्द्रमुक्ता शिषे परमात् प्रकृति S. D. 6; Ms. 2. 33. —**विष**: (आशीर्षिणः) a snake.

**आशी** 1 A serpent's fang. 2 A kind of venom. 3 A blessing, benediction. —**Comp.** —**विष** 1 a snake; मरुतश्चाशी-विषमीमर्क्षते R. 3. 57. 2 a particular kind of snake; कर्णशीर्षिणोऽपि प्रशान्ति Ve. 6. 1.

**आशु** *a.* Fast, quick. —**शु**: —**शु** *n.* Rice (ripening quickly in the rainy season). —**शु** *ind.* Fast, quickly, immediately, directly; वरं मनोस्वरजाशु Me. 39, 22. —**Comp.** —**कारिन्**, —**कृत्** *a.* doing anything quickly, smart, active. —**कोविद्** *a.* irascible, irritable —**न** *a.* swift, quick. (—**न**) 1 the wind. 2 the sun. 3 an arrow; एषावना-स्वादिहृषमाशु R. 8. 54, 11. 82, 12. 91. —**तोष** *a.* easily appeased or pleased. (—**व**) an epithet of Siva. —**प्रति**: rice ripening in the rainy season.

**आशुवायुः** 1 Wind, air. 2 Fire; मण्डूतानि हवीणि प्रतिपुष्टयैतदुष्वाशुवायुः K. 44.

**आशुविन्** *m.* A mountain.

**आशीर्षक** The act of drying.

**आशीर्ष** Impurity, see अशीर्ष; द्यायं शान्माशीर्षं ब्राह्मणस्य विधीयते Me. 5. 59, 61, 62, Y. 3. 18.

**आश्चर्य** *a.* Marvellous, wonderful, extraordinary, astonishing, strange; आश्चर्यं यथा दीक्षोऽप्येव Sk. ; तदु वपुः पुन-माश्चर्यमेवा R. 16. 87; आश्चर्यं यो न मनुष्यलोकाः S. 7. —**द** 1 A wonder, miracle, marvel; किमश्चर्यं द्वादशे शतशः वयस्यिका Udb.; कर्माश्चर्याणि U. 1 wonderful deeds; Bg. 11. 6, 2. 29, 2 Surprise, wonder, astonishment. 3 (Used as an exclamation) A wonder, (how strange or curious); आश्चर्यं परिशीर्षितोऽपि रणे वज्रातक-लुब्धका Chāt. 2. 4.

**आश्चो-श्चो-तन** 1 Aspersio, sprinkling. 2 Applying ghee &c. to the eyelids.

**आशु** *a.* (की *f.*) Made of stone, stony.

**आशुन** (की *f.*) Stony; made of stones. —**न**: 1 Anything made of stone. 2 N. of Arupa, the charioteer of the sun.

**आशुनिक** *q.* (की *f.*) 1 Made of stone. 2 Carrying or bearing stones.

**आशुपान** *p. p.* 1 Congealed, consolidated; Ki. 16. 10. 2 Partially dried; एषाश्वाशुपान्मृत् R. 4. 24 Ku. 7. 9; dried by fumigation (as hair); R. 17. 22.

**आशु** Tear.

**आशुपथे** The act of cooking or boiling.

**आशुता**, —**न** 1 A hermitage, hut, cell, dwelling or abode of ascetics. 2 A stage, order, or period of the (religious) life of a Brāhmaṇa. (These are four:—ब्रह्मचर्यं, गार्हस्थ्यं, वान-प्रस्थ, and संन्यास; Kāshatriyas (and Vaisyas also) can enter upon the first three *Āśramas*; cf. S. 7. 20; V. 5; according to some authorities they can enter the fourth also; (cf. स किलाश्वमन्त्रमाश्रितः R. 8. 14); पूर्वश्रम Ku. 5. 50. 3 A college, school. 4 A wood or thicket (where ascetics practise penance). —**Comp.** —**शुभः** the head of a religious order, a preceptor, principal. —**धर्म**: 1 the special duties of each order or life. 2 the duties of one leading a hermit's life; एषामाश्वमन्त्रं निवृत्ते S. 1. —**पद**, —**मंडल**, —**स्थान** a hermitage (including the surrounding grounds), a penance forest or grove (तपोवनं); शान्तिविद्याय-मपदं S. 1. 16. —**प्राज्ञ** *a.* fallen from any religious order, apostate. —**वासिन्**, —**आलभः**, —**सद्** *m.* an ascetic, hermit.  
**आशुमिक**, **आशुमिन्** *a.* Belonging to one of the four orders or periods of religious life.

**आशुप** 1 A resting place, seat substratum; शीतवायुपगमाशुपमिना U. 1. 45 v. 1. 2 That on which anything depends or rests. 3 Recipient, receptacle; तमाशुपं वृषसहस्रं तेजसः R. 3. 58. 4 (*a*) A place of refuge, asylum;

मतां वै कोशवाः क्षीणं Vet.; तद्वनाशुपान्मुञ्चते-नेव रथमकाशं कटीनि Mu. 2 (b) A dwelling, house. 5 Having recourse or resort to, resort; oft. in comp. 6 Dependence on; oft. in comp. 7 Patron, supporter; विनाशुपं न तिष्ठति पंडिता बन्दिता लताः Udb. 8 A prop, support; R. 9. 60. 9 A quiver; वायनाशुपमुखात् ससुहृत् R. 11. 26. 10 Authority, sanction, warrant. 11 Connection, relation, association. 12 Seeking shelter or protection with another (= संश्रय), one of the six *gunas*, q. v. —**Comp.** —**अशितः**, —**जि**: *f.* a kind of fallacy, one of the three sub-divisions of अशितः. —**आशु**, —**शुभ** *a.* consuming every thing with which it comes in contact (—**श**, —**ह**) fire; पूर्वशः कियते पूर्वः भीमाकाशविदुर्देव । किं नाम जलसंसर्गं कुर्वते वायवाशुपम् ॥ Udb. —**लिन** an adjective (a word which must agree in gender with the word which it qualifies or refers to).

**आशुवचन** 1 Betaking oneself to, taking refuge with. 2 Accepting, choosing. 3 Refuge, asylum.

**आशुविन्** *a.* 1 Resting with, dependent on. 2 Related to, concerning; V. 3. 10.

**आशुव** *a.* Obedient, compliant; शिष्यामनाशुवः R. 19. 49, N. 3. 84. —**व** 1 A stream, river. 2 A promise, engagement. 3 A fault, transgression; see आशुव also

**आशु** *f.* The edge of a sword.

**आश्रित** *p. p.* (Used actively) (with an acc.) 1 Resorting to; कृष्णाश्रितः—कृष्णमाश्रितः Sk. 2 Dwelling in, inhabiting, stationing oneself at or on. 3 Using, employing. 4 Following, practising, observing; Ku. 6. 6; Bk. 7. 42. 5 Dependent on 6 (Passively used) Resorted to, inhabited &c. —**तः** A dependent, servant, follower; अस्मदश्रितानां H. 1; प्रयुक्ता प्रावृक्षन्तं गौरवमाश्रितेषु Ku. 3. 1.

**आशुत** *p. p.* 1 Heard. 2 Promised; agreed; accepted. —**त** Calling so as to make one listen.

**आश्रुतिः** *f.* 1 Hearing 2 Accepting.

**आश्रये** 1 Embracing, clasping, an embrace; आश्रयेण लोहपथवृत्तनकादंशसाक्षिणी St. 2. 17; Amaru. 15. 72, 94; कंडाश्रे-यमगतिं जने Me. 3, 106. 2 Contact, intimate connection; relation. —**वा** N. of the 9th asterism.

**आश्व** *a.* (शी *f.*) Belonging to or coming from a horse. —**व** A number of horses.

**आश्वत्थ** *a.* (शी *f.*) Relating to or made of the holy fig-tree. —**वृ** The fruit of the holy fig-tree.

**आश्वयुज** *a.* (जी *f.*) Belonging to the month Āshvina. —**ज**: The month Āshvin; Ms. 6. 15. —**जि** The day of the full moon in Āshvina.

—आ to come, draw near. —उद् 1 to rise; (as a star &c.); (fig. also); come or go up; उदेति पूर्वं कुपयं ततः कल S. 7. 80; उद्गति मयिता ताम्रः &c. 2 to arise, spring, be produced. 3 to thrive, prosper. —उप 1 to approach, draw near; go to; वेगी परं स्थानमुपेति बाधं Bg. 8. 28. 2 to go to or pass into, attain to, reach (a state); उदेति सत्यं परिणामरश्मता. Ki. 4. 28. 3 to befall. —निव् to depart, go or set out. —पर 1 to go or run away, flee, retreat; यः दरेति स जीवति Pt. 5. 88. 'the who runs away saves his life'; of. 'to run for one's life'. 2 to reach, attain to; Ki. 1. 39. 3 to depart from this world, die; see परेत. —परि 1 to go round, circumsambulate; चलन्मासं भक्तिगन्धः परियाः Me. 55, Ms. 2. 48. 2 to surround, encompass; हृतवत्परितं युधमिव S. 5. 10; निवर्णहिभिः परितामिमहीषिः R. 12. 61; so कल्पपरितः. 3 to go to, think of (objects &c.). 4 to change, transform oneself. —व 1 to go out of, depart from; वीराः प्रेक्षास्मात्सोकाद्भुता मयति Ken. 2 (hence) to depart life, die; देव्य after death; नच तन्मय नो इह Bg. 17. 28; Ms. 2. 9, 26. —वति 1 to go back to, return; प्रसीदय हरीः सकाशं R. 5. 35, Bk. 3. 19. 2 to believe, trust; का प्रवेति देवप्रयति U. 4.

3 to learn, understand, know; प्रतीतिः शतुर्गतिः कलः Ki. 1. 20; Si. 1. 69. 4 to be well-known or celebrated; सोदः वः इवाम इति प्रतीतिः R. 13. 53. 5 to be pleased or satisfied; R. 8. 12, 16. 21. 6 —Caus. प्रत्याययति to convince, inspire confidence बलवत् इवामं प्रत्याययति मे इवामं 8. 5. 31; ताः लघारिभ्यश्चिप्र्य प्रत्याययतु मेचिली R. 15 73. —अनुत् to go forth to meet or receive; उपपद्य प्रत्याययति पार्वति Ku. 5. 31. —ति 1 to go away, depart; तस्याहं स्थिति च संगति वीतचित्तः S. 4. 12; so वीतभव, वीतचित्तः 2 to undergo change; इतः वीतु किंनु यच्च येति तद्व्ययं Sk. 3 to spend; see व्यय. —विचरि to change (usually for the worse); see विपरित. —व्यति 1 to go out of, swerve from, transgress; रेखावाचनवि सुग्राह्य मनोवैयर्थः पञ्च. 1 व्यतीतुः प्रजालस्य नियंतुमिहृषः ॥ 11. 1. 17. 2 to pass, elapse (as time); सप्त व्यतीतुः क्षिप्यति तस्य विवानि R. 2. 25; व्यतीत काले &c. 3 to pass beyond, leave behind; R. 6. 67. —व्यप 1 to depart or deviate from, be free from; व्यपेत-मदनस्यः Y. 1. 267; स्वस्याचारव्यपेतेन मार्यं 2. 5. 2 to go away, separate, part asunder; समस्य च व्यपेयात् H. 4. 69; Ms. 9. 142, 11. 97. —व्ये to come together or meet. —समसु to accompany, follow. —समस्य 1 to assemble, come together; समवेता युज्यतः Bg. 1. 1. 2 to be related or connected, see समवाच. —समा to come together or meet; समवेच च व्यपेयात् H. 4. 69. —समुद् to be heaped together or collected; अयं समुद्गतः सर्वो गुणानो गुणः Ratn. 1. 6. —समुप to get, obtain. —संप्रति to decide, settle, determine, judge; किं तत्कथं वेदुष्यन्त्यसंज्ञा विकल्पयन्तोपि न संप्रतीयुः Bk. 11. 10.

इवामः Sugar-cane.  
इवामः Sugar-cane. —Comp. —काकः —N. of two different species of sugar-cane (काश and गुजतुण). —कुलकः a gatherer of sugar-cane. —वा N. of a river. —वामः molasses. —वामिका a meal of sugar and molasses. —मती, —मालिनी, —मालनी N. of a river. —मेवः diabetes. —मंश a sugar-mill. —रसः 1 the juice of sugar-cane. 2 molasses. —वमं a sugarcane wood. —वामिका, —वादी a garden of sugar-canes. —विकारः sugar; molasses. —वारः molasses.

इवामः Sugar-cane; see इवाम.  
इवामिका A place abounding in sugar-cane.

इवामः Sugar-cane.  
इवामाकः 1 N. of the celebrated ancestor of the solar kings who ruled in Ayodhya; (he was the first of the the Solar kings, and was a son of Manu Vaivasvata); इवामाकः इवामाकः राजानः U. 1. 44. 2 A descendant of Ikshvāku; गङ्गावर्मापतिश्च इवामाकः हि कुल-मत् R. 3. 70

इवामः 1. P. (वसति, इवामि) To go, move; usually with व, to move, shake; Māl 6.

इवाम 1 U. (इवामि, इवामि) 1 To move shake, be agitated; वया वीर्ये निवामस्या नेति Bg. 6. 19, 14, 23. 2 To go, move. इवाम a. 1 Movable. 2 Wonderful, surprising. —वा 1 A hint or sign. 2 An indication of a sentiment by gesture.

इवाम 1 Moving, shaking 2 Knowledge; see इवाम.

इवामि 1 Palpitation, shaking. 2 Internal thought, intention, purpose; आकाशवेदिभिः K. 7; Pt. 1. 43; अष्टसङ्गाव-मितीतिज्ञा Ku. 5. 62; R. 1. 20; Si. 9. 69. 3 A hint, sign, gesture; Pt. 1. 44. 4 Particularly, the gesture or motion of the various limbs of the body indicating one's intentions; gesture suited to betray internal feelings; आकाशवेदिभिः ... गुह्यं जगत् ममः Ms. 8. 26. —Comp. —वोचि, —वा a. skilled in the interpretation of internal sentiments by external gestures, understanding signs.

इवामि, —वी N. of a medicinal tree (Mar. हिंगवट); इवामिवाचः सोऽयं U. 1. 14 —व The nut of the tree.

इवामा 1 Wish, desire, will; इवामा at will. 2 (In Math.) A question or problem. 3 (In gram.) The form of the desiderative. —Comp. —वान् fulfilment of a wish. —निवामिः f. suppression of desires; indifference to worldly desires. —कले the solution of a question or problem. —रत् desired sports; Ms. 89. —वडु N. of Kubera. —संपद् f. fulfilment of one's wishes.

इवामः 1 A teacher. 2 An epithet of इवामि, the teacher of the gods.

इवामा 1 A sacrifice; जगत्काशं तद्वेश-मिष्या R. 3. 48, 1. 68, 15. 2. 2 A gift, donation. 3 An image. 4 A bawd or procuress. 5 A cow. —Comp. —शीलः a constant sacrificer.

इवामः A bull or steer allowed to go at liberty.

इवामा 1 The earth. 2 Speech. 3 Food. 4 A Cow. 5 N. of a goddess, daughter of Manu. (She was the wife of Budha and mother of Purūrasa).

इवामा The earth.

इवामा pron. a. (—र f., —र n.) 1 Another, the other (of two), the remaining one of the two; इतरे इवामे लकर्मणः R. 8. 20 v. 1. 2 The rest or others (pl.) 3 Other than, different from (with abl.); इतरावपुत्राणि वदे-च्छवा वितर तानि वदे चतुराणः Udb.; इतरे रावमादेव रावमादुवरो वदि Bk. 8. 106. 4 Opposite of, either used by itself as an adj., or at the end of comp.; जन्मापीतपानि च Rām.; विजयवितराव च Mb.;

so इवामि° left; ताम° right° &c. 5 Low, mean, vulgar, ordinary; इतर इव परिश्रुय तां समवेच जदीकृतः K. 154. —Comp. —इतर pron. a. mutual, respective, reciprocal; आश्रयः mutual dependence, inter connection. ° योगः 1 mutual connection or union; Si. 10. 24. 2 a variety of the Dvandva compound (opp. समाहारद्व.) where each member of the compound is viewed separately.

इतरतः, इतरतः ind. Otherwise than, different from, elsewhere; see अन्यतः, अन्यतः.

इतरथा ind. 1 In another manner, in a contrary manner. 2 Perversely. 3 On the other hand.

इतरेषु ind. On another day; the other day.

इतरे ind. 1 Hence, from here or hence. 2 From this person, from me; इतः म देवः प्रतद्योनेन वारंति इतः Ku. 2. 55. 3 In this direction, towards me, here; इतो निवीदेति विचरुमिः Ku. 3. 2; प्रवृत्त-व्यक्रमितो इवा स्वात् R. 2. 34; इत इतो देवः this way, this way, my lord (in dramas). 4 From this world. 5 From this time; इतः-इतः on the one hand-on the other hand; or, in one place-in another place, here-there.

इति ind. 1 This particle is most generally used to report the very words spoken or supposed to be spoken by some one, as represented by the quotation marks in English. The speech reported may be (1) a single word used merely to express what the form of the word is, when it is used as it is (इत्यस्मिन्नाद्येतक); राम रामेति रामेति कृजतं मधुसूतः Rām.; अत एव गच्छिष्यः Bhartri; (2) or a substantive, which must be put in the nominative case when its meaning is to be indicated (प्रतिपादिकाद्येतक); यद्विरजामिष्यवपारितं पुरा... कमारुतं वारं इत्य-वापि सः Si. 1. 3; अवेमि चेनामनवेति R. 14. 40; विलीय इति राजेंद्रः R. 1. 12; (3) or a whole sentence when इति is merely used at the end of that sentence; (वाक्यार्थेतक); तास्यति कियद्भुजो मे रसति शीर्षकिष्णाक इति S. 1. 13. 2 Besides this general sense इति has the following senses:—(a) Cause, as expressed by 'because', 'since', 'on the ground that', in English; वेदेक्षिकोस्मीति वृत्तापि U. 1; पुराणविशेषे न साधु सर्वं M. 1. 2; oft. with किं q. v. (b) Motive or purpose; R. 1. 37. (c) Thus, to mark the conclusion (opp. अथ); इति प्रयत्नोऽयं thus (or here ends) the first Act. (d) So, thus, in this manner; इत्युक्तं परिश्रुय शीर्षा Ki. 11. 80. (e) Of this nature or description; गौरवः पुरुषो हस्तीति जातिः. (f) As follows, to the following effect; राममि-



धानी इतिरिचुवा R. 13. 1. (g) As for, in the capacity of, as regards (showing capacity or relation); पितृति स पूज्यः, अध्यापक इति पितृः, श्रीमति सुकरं विदुषः इति चित्तनीय भवेत् S. 3. (h) Illustration (usually with आदि); इतिरिचुवि श्रीमान्-त्यादी तदनन्वयः Chandr.; श्रीः शुक्रबलो विरूपाक्षो K. P. 2. (i) A quotation or an opinion accepted; इति पाणिनिः, इत्या-पिनालिः, इत्यमरः, चित्तः &c. (j) Manifestation. -Comp. -अर्थः sum and substance, meaning in short. -अर्थ ind. for this purpose, hence. -कथा a meaningless or nonsensical talk. -कर्तव्य -कर्तव्य a. proper or necessary to be done according to certain rules. (-यः, -क) duty, obligation; 'तः, -कार्यता, कृतवन्ता any proper or necessary duty, obligation; wholly at a loss what to do. embarrassed, perplexed. -मात्र a. of such extent or quality. -वृत्ति 1 occurrence, event. 2 a tale, story.

इतिह ind. Thus indeed, quite in conformity to tradition.

इतिहासः 1 History (legendary or traditional); धर्मिकामोक्षाणामुपदेश समन्वितः। पूर्ववृत्त कथायुक्तमितिहास प्रचलते ॥ 2 Heroic history (such as the Mahābhārata). 3 Historical evidence, tradition (which is recognized as a proof by the Paurāṇikas). -Comp. -निबन्धन legendary composition or narrative.

इत्ये ind. Thus, so, in this manner; इत्ये तेः किमपि युनमद्वयस्य Ku. 4. 45; इत्य गते under these circumstances. -Comp. -कारे ind. in this manner -कृत a. 1 so circumstanced, being in this state; Ku. 6. 26; कथमित्युक्त M. 5; K. 146. 2 true or faithful (as a story). -विष a. 1 of such kind. 2 endowed with such qualities.

इत्य a. To be gone towards or approached; इत्यः शिष्येण द्रव्यम्. -त्वा 1 Going; way 2 A litter, palanquin.

इत्वर a. (री f.) 1 Going, travelling, a traveller. 2 Cruel, harsh 3 Low, vile. 4 Despised, contemned. 5 Poor. -रः A eunuch. -री f. A disloyal or unchaste woman. 2 An Abhisārikā q. v.

इदं pron. a. [अदं m.; इय f., इद n.] 1 This here, (referring to something near the speaker; इदमनु सन्निवृत्तं रूप); इदं तत् ... इति यदुच्यते S. 5 here is the truth of the saying. 2 Present, seen; the nominative forms are used with verbs in the sense of 'here'; इयमास्मि here am I; so इमे स्मः; अयमागच्छामि here I come. 3 It often refers to something immediately following, while एतद् refers to what precedes; अनुकल्प-स्त्वय मेवः सदा सद्भिर्बुद्धिः। Mn. 3. 147 (अयं ब्रह्ममाणः Kull.); अस्तेतिदिदृशुः. 4 It occurs connected with यत्, तत्, एतद्.

अयं, किं or a personal pronoun, either to point out anything more distinctly, and emphatically, or sometimes pleonastically; कौरवाचारवर्धनं S. 1 25; सयं, सयं, this here; अयमहं योः S. 4 ho, here am I.

इदानीं ind. Now, at this moment, in this case, just now, even now; वस्ते प्रतिहस्तेवानी S. 4; आर्यपुत्र इदानीमसि U. 3; इदानीमेव just now; इदानीमसि now also, in this case also.

इदानींत्तम a. (सी f.) Present, momentary, of the present moment.

इदं p. p. (fr. इय) Kindled &c. -इ 1 Sunshine, heat. 2 Refulgence, splendour. 3 Wonder.

इदं -इ Fuel, especially that used for the sacred fire; R. 14. 70. -Comp. -विदः fire. -वज्रवज्रः hatchet, an axe.

इदं Kindling, lighting.

इदं a. 1 Able, powerful, mighty. 2 Bold. -नः 1 A lord. 2 The sun; Si. 2. 65. 3 A king; न न महीनमहीनपरक्रम R. 9. 5.

इदिविदः A large bee; लोमादिदिविदः निपातश्च Bv. 2. 183.

इदिरा N. of Lakshmi, wife of Vishnu. -Comp. -आलयः 'abode of Indira', the blue lotus. -मदिविदः an epithet of Vishnu. (-र) the blue lotus.

इदीवरिणी A group of blue lotuses. इदीवारः A blue lotus.

इदुः 1 The moon; दिलीप इति रत्नकुर्वि. क्षीरनिषादि R. 1. 12. 2 (In Math.) The number 'one.' 3 Camphor.

-Comp. -कमले the white lotus. -कला a digit of the moon. (Those are 16, each of which is mythologically said to be devoured by 16 deities in succession). -कलिका 1 N. of a plant (कलकी). 2 a digit of the moon. -कान्तः the moon-stone. (-तः) night. -अयः 1 waning of the moon. 2 the new-moon day. -जः, -युवः the planet Mercury. (-जा) N. of the river Revā or Narmadā. -जनकः the ocean. -दलः a digit, crescent. -भा a kind of water-lily. -भूतः, -शेखरः -मौलिः 'the moon-created god,' epithets of Siva. -मणिः the moon-stone. -मण्डलः the orb or disc of the moon. -रत्नं a pearl. -ले (रे) खा a digit of the moon. -लोहकं. -लोहं silver. -वदना N. of a metre; see Appendix. -वासरः Monday.

इदुमती 1 A day of full moon. 2 The wife of अज and sister of भोज.

इदुरः A rat, mouse.

इन्द्रः 1 The lord of gods. 2 The god of rain; rain 3 A lord or ruler (as of men &c.); first or best (of any class of objects), always as the last member of comp.; इन्द्रः a lord of men, i. e. a king; so इन्द्रः a lion; गजेन्द्रः, योगेन्द्रः, कपीन्द्रः. -इन्द्रा The wife of Indra, Indrāni. [Indra, the god of

the firmament, is the Jupiter Pluvius of the Indian Aryans. In the Vedas he is placed in the first rank among the gods. But in later mythology he falls in the second rank. He is said to be one of the sons of Karyapa and Dakshayoni or Aditi. He is inferior to the triad Brahma, Vishnu and Mahesh, but he is the chief of all the other gods, and is commonly styled Suresa, Devendra &c. As in the Vedas so in later mythology, he is the regent of the atmosphere, and of the east quarter, and his world is called Svarga. He sends the lightning, uses the thunderbolt, and sends down rain. He is frequently at war with Asuras, whom he constantly dreads and by whom he is sometimes defeated. The Indra of mythology is famous for his incontinence and adultery, one prominent instance of which is his seduction of Ahalya, the wife of Gautama (see Ahalya), and for which he is often spoken of as Ahalya-jara. The curse of the sage impressed upon him a thousand marks resembling the female organ, and he was therefore called Sayoni; but these marks were afterwards changed into eyes, and he is hence called Netra-yoni and Sahasraksha. In the Ramayana Indra is represented as having been defeated and carried off to Lanka by Ravana's son called Meghanada, who for this exploit received the title of 'Indrajit.' It was only at the intercession of Brahma and the gods that Indra was released. Indra is often represented as trying to prevent kings from completing one hundred sacrifices, it being believed that he who completed the routh would obtain the seat of Indra, and hence it was that he carried off the sacrificial horses of Sagara and Raghu; see R. 3rd canto. He is represented as being in constant dread of sages practising potent penances, and as sending down nymphs to beguile their minds (see Apsaras). He is also said to have cut off the wings of mountains when they grew troublesome, and to have killed the demons Bala and Vritra. His wife is Indrani, the daughter of the demon Puloman, and his son is named Jayanta. He is also said to be the father of Arjuna.] -Comp. -अनुजः, -अवरजः an epithet of Vishnu and of Nārāyaṇa. -अरिः an Asura or demon. -आयुधं Indra's weapon, the rainbow; R. 7. 4. -कौलः 1 N. of the mountain मद्र. 2 a rock. (-न) the banner of Indra. -कुंजरः Indra's elephant, Airāvata. -कुलः N. of a mountain. -कोशः -वा, -वकः 1 a couch, sofa. 2 a platform. 3 a pin or bracket projecting from the wall (वायव्य). -गिरिः the मद्र mountain. -गुरुः, -आचार्यः the teacher of Indra, i. e. बृहस्पति. -गोपः, -गोपकः a kind of insect, of red or white colour. -वार्यः

-बहुव. 1 a rainbow. 2 the bow of Indra. -आर 1 a weapon used by Arjuna; a stratagem or trick in war. 2 conjuring, jugglery; सन्तः २. २. -आलिक a. deceptive unreal, delusive. (-कः) a juggler, conjurer. -जिह्म m. 'conqueror of Indra', N. of a son of Ravana who was killed by Lakshmana.

[Indrajit is another name of Meghanada a son of Ravana. When Ravana warred against Indra in his own heaven, his son Meghanada was with him, and fought most valiantly. During the combat, Meghanada, by virtue of the magical power of becoming inviolable which he had obtained from Siva, bound Indra, and bore him off in triumph to Lanka. Brahma and the other gods hurried thither to obtain his release, and gave to Meghanada the title of Indrajit, 'conqueror of Indra'; but the victor refused to release his prisoner unless he were promised immortality. Brahma refused to grant this extravagant demand, but he strenuously persisted, and achieved his object. In the Ramayana he is represented to have been decapitated by Lakshmana while he was engaged in a sacrifice.]

हुंजु or विजयिन् m. N. of Lakshmana. -हुल, हुलक a flock of cotton. -हृत् the tree Pinus Devadaru. -नील a sapphire. -नीलक an emerald. -पत्नी Indra's wife, शची. -पुरोहित N. of a city on the Yamuna, the residence of the Pāṇḍavas (identified with the modern Delhi); इन्द्रपथमस्तारकादि वा सत्तु शब्दः Si. 2. 63. -प्रहरण Indra's weapon, the thunderbolt. -मेघजं dried ginger. -मेघः 1 a festival in honour of Indra. 2 the rainy season. -लोकः Indra's world, Svarga or Paradise. -मेघा-मेघा N. of two metres, see Appendix. -शत्रुः 1 an enemy or destroyer of Indra (when the accent is on the last syllable), an epithet of प्रह्लाद; R. 7. 35. 2 one whose enemy is Indra, an epithet of इन्द्र (when the accent is on the first syllable). (This refers to a legend in the Sat. Br., where it is said that Vritra's father intended his son to become the destroyer of Indra, and asked him to say इन्द्रशत्रुश्च &c., but, through mistake, he accented the word on the first syllable, and was killed by Indra; cf. Sik. 52. मेघो हिनः स्वतो वर्णता वा मिथ्याप्रयुक्तो न तमर्थमाह । स वाचको यजमानं दिनस्ति यथेन्द्रशत्रुः स्वरोपपाद्यत ॥ -शालभा a kind of insect. -शुभ्र, शुभ्रः N. of (a) Jayanta; (b) Arjuna; (c) Vāli, the king of monkeys. -सेनापतिः the leader of Indra's armies, epithet of Kārtikeya.

हुंजु An assembly room, a hall.

हुंजुकी The wife of Indra.

हुंजु 1 Power, force, (the quality which belongs to Indra). 2 An organ of sense. There are two kinds of Indriyas: (a) ज्ञानेन्द्रियाणि or बुद्धिन्द्रियाणि—योग्यं स्वप्नसुषुप्ति ज्ञाना नास्तिका येन पंचमी (also मनः according to some); and (b) कर्मेन्द्रियाणि—वायुस्पर्श इत्येवम् वाक् चैव दृश्यी स्पर्श Ma. 2. 99. 3 Bodily or virile power, power of the senses. 4 Semen. 5 Symbolical expression for the number '5'. -Comp. -अवोचर a. imperceptible. -अर्थः 1 an object of sense; these objects are—स्पर्शं स्पर्शो गन्धं गन्धश्च विषया अमी Ak.; Bg. 3. 34; R. 14 25. -आवतनं the abode of the senses, i. e. the body. -नोचर a. Perceptible to the senses. (-रः) an object of sense. -ग्रामः -वर्गः the assemblage or collection of organs, the five organs of sense taken collectively; बलवामिन्द्रियग्रामो विज्ञासमवि कर्तति Ma. 2. 215; निर्धारं यजुर्नितिवर्गः Si. 10. 3. -ज्ञानं consciousness, the faculty of perception. -निग्रहः restraint of senses. -बन्धः insensibility. -विमति-पत्तिः f. perversion of the organs. -संस्पर्शः the contact of an organ of sense (either with its object or with the mind). -स्वापः insensibility, unconsciousness, stupor.

हुंजु 7. A. (हुंजे or हुंजे हुंजे) To kindle, light, set on fire. -pass. (हुंजेते) To be lighted, blaze, flame. -WITH से to kindle.

हुंजु Fuel.

हुंजु 1 Kindling, lighting. 2 Fuel, wood &c.

हुंजु An elephant. -मी A female elephant. -Comp. -अरिः a lion. -आननः N. of Ganesa; cf. गजानन. निमीलिका shrewdness, sagacity, sharpness. -पालकः the driver or keeper of an elephant. -पोतः a young female elephant. -पोतः a young elephant, a cub. -युवतिः f. a female elephant.

हुंजु a. Wealthy, rich. -प्रः 1 A king. 2 An elephant-driver. -प्रः A female elephant.

हुंजु a. Wealthy, rich.

हुंजु a. 1 So much, so large, of this extent; इन्द्रवायुः Dk. 93; इति वर्षाणि नया सखा R. 13. 67 so many years; इयं नीमिरीनीयती Si. 2. 30 this much.

हुंजुता. हुंजुता 1 (a) So much, fixed measure or quantity; इन्द्रकया रूपमिय-नया वा R. 13. 5; न...यज्ञः परिच्छेदमिय-नया 6. 77. (b) Limited number, limitation; न गुणानामियनया R. 10. 32. 2 Limit, standard.

हुंजु 1 A desert. 2 Salt or barren ground; cf. इन्द्रि.

हुंजु 1 A flash of lightning, the fire attending the fall of a thunderbolt. 2 The submarine fire.

हुंजु 1 The earth. 2 Speech. 3 The goddess of speech, Sarasvatī. 4 Water. 5 Food. 6 Spirituous liquor. -Comp. -ईशः N. of Varuna, of Vishnu and of Ganesa. -हर hail; so इतर.

हुंजु m. The ocean.

हुंजु A salt ground, saline soil.

हुंजु-लु a. Destructive, carnivorous (हिनस). -म. f. A cucumber.

हुंजु 6 P. (हुंजुते. हुंजुते) or 10 U. 1 To go, to move. 2 To sleep. 3 To throw, send, cast.

हुंजु 1 The earth. 2 A Speech &c.; see इतर. -Comp. -गोलः, -लु the earth, the globe. -धरः a mountain.

हुंजु The earth.

हुंजु-लु-लु (pl.) N. of the five stars in the head of Orion (गुणशिरः)

हुंजु ind 1 Like, as (showing उपमा or comparison); वाग्यार्थविवरणे R. 1. 1 2 As if, as it were (denoting उत्प्रेक्षा); पद्मासीव विनाकिनः S. 1. 6; लिप-तीव तर्ज्यानि वक्ष्यतीवाजनं नमः Mk. 1. 34. 3 A little, somewhat, perhaps; कडार इव G. M. 4 (Added to interrogative words), 'possibly', 'I should like to know', 'indeed'; विना सीतदेव्या किमिव हि न दुःखं रूपेण U. 6. 30; क इव of what sort, what-like सुहृतेष्विव but for a moment; किंचिदिव just a little bit; so इवदिव, नाचिदिव &c.

हुंजुका-हुंजुका q. v.

हुंजु 1. 6 P. (हुंजुते, हुंजुते) 1 To wish, desire, long for; इच्छामि संवर्धितमाज्ञया त Ku. 3. 3. 2 To choose. 3 To endeavour to obtain, strive or seek for. 4 To be favourable. 5 To assent or consent. -pass. 1 To be wished or liked. 2 To be prescribed or laid down; इन्द्रच्छेदनामिष्यते Ma. 8. 322. -WITH अनु to search, try, endeavour. -अभि to long for, desire. -परि to search. -वति to receive, accept; देवस्य शासनं प्रतीक्ष्य S. 6.-Il. 4 P. (हुंजुते, हुंजुते) 1 To go, move. 2 To spread. 3 To cast, throw. -WITH अनु to search, go in search of; न रत्नमन्विष्यति द्रुम्यते हि तत् Ku. 5 45. -म ('usually in caus.') 1 to send forth, cast, hurl; B. 15. 77. 2 to send, despatch; किमर्थं हुंजुते प्रेषिताः सुः S. 5.-Ili 1 U. (हुंजुते) To go, move. -WITH अनु to follow.

हुंजु 1 One possessed of sap or strength. 2 The month आश्विन; आनि-विष्वजमिष्वजमघतः Si. 6. 49.

हुंजु (की) का 1 Reed, rush; अञ्ज R. 12. 23. 2 An arrow.

हुंजु Fire.

हुंजु 1 An arrow. 2 The number five. -Comp. -अञ्ज, -अनीक the point

of an arrow. -असनं, अस्त्रं the bow ; R. 11. 37. -आसः 1 a bow. 2 an archer, a warrior; Bg. 1. 4, 17. -कारः, कर्तृ m. an arrow-maker. -करः, कर्तृ m. an archer. -परः, विधेयः an arrow-shot, the range of an arrow. -प्रयोगः discharging an arrow; R. 2. 42.

इशुधिः A quiver.

इष्ट p. p. 1 Wished, desired, longed for, wished for. 2 Beloved, liked, favourite, dear. 3 Worshipped, revered, 4 Respected, honoured. 5 Sacrificed, worshipped with sacrifices. -इष्टः A lover, husband. -इष्ट 1 Wish, desire. 2 A holy ceremony or संस्कार. 3 A sacrifice. -ind. Voluntarily. -Comp. -अर्चः desired object. -आपत्तिः f. occurrence of what is desired; a statement by a debater

which is favourable to his opponent also; इष्टपत्नी कोपतन्त्राद् Jag. -वर्ष a. fragrant. (-वर्षः) any fragrant substance. (-वर्षः) sand. -देवता a favourite god, one's tutelary deity.

इष्टका A brick; Mk. 3. -Comp. -इष्टक a brick-house. -इष्टक a. made of bricks; also इष्टकित. -इष्टका laying the foundation of a house. -इष्टका a road made of bricks.

इष्टावृत्तिः Performing sacrifices, and digging wells and doing other acts of charity; इष्टावृत्तिः सप्तसप्तम्यात् Mv. 3. 1.

इष्टिः f. 1 Wish, request, desire. 2 Seeking. 3 Any desired object. 4 A desired rule or desideratum; (a term used with reference to Patanjali's additions to Kātyāyana's Vārtikas;

इष्टी मन्त्रकारः); cf. उपसंवाप. 5 Impulse, hurry. 6 Invitation, order. 7 A sacrifice. -Comp. -इष्टः a miser; so इष्ट-इष्ट an animal to be killed at a sacrifice.

इष्टिका A brick &c.; see इष्टका.

इष्टः 1 Cupid. 2 The spring.

इष्टा, -इष्ट The Spring.

इष्ट ind. An interjection of anger, pain, or sorrow.

इष्ट ind. 1 Here (referring to time, place or direction); in this place or case. 2 In this world (opp. पर्य or अनुप). -Comp. -अनुप ind. in this world and the next world, here and there. -लोकः this world or life. -इष्ट a. standing here.

इष्टव्य a. Being here, of this place or world.

## इ.

इ (m) N. of Kāmadeva, Cupid. -ind. An interjection of (1) dejection; (2) pain; (3) sorrow; (4) anger; (5) compassion; (6) perception or consciousness; (7) calling.

इ 1. 4 A. (इयते) To go. -II. 2 P. 1 To go. 2 To shine. 3 To pervade. 4 To desire, wish. 5 To throw. 6 To eat. 7 To beg (A.) 8 To become pregnant.

इष्ट 1 A. (इष्टते, इष्टित) 1 To see, behold, perceive, observe, look or gaze at. 2 To regard, consider, look upon; इष्टतुतस्थमात्मानम्...इष्टते योगमुक्ताम् Bg. 6. 29. 3 To take into account, care for; न भिज्जन्तीति K. 104; न काम-वृत्तिर्वचनीयमिति Ku. 5. 82. 4 To think, reflect; तत्तज्ज देवतं बहुधा प्रजादेव Ch. Up. 5 To look to, or to investigate, the good or bad luck of any one (with dat. of the person); कृष्णाय इष्टते मर्गः Sk. (सुभाश्रम परांलोचयति इत्यर्थः). -With अयि to suspect; कुहकचकिता लोकाः सत्येव्यायमयीक्षन् H. 4. 102 v. 1. -अयि to keep in view; to search, seek after, inquire into. -अयि 1 to await, wait for; न कालमेषुते स्मः Mk. 7; Ku. 3. 26. 2 to require; need; want; नमस्कृत्य सकृद्विषयं द्वे विद्वान्पुत्रे Si. 2. 86; V. 4. 12; Ku. 3. 18. 3 to look to, have regard to, have in view; किमपश्येन पल Ki. 2. 21; वतः शब्देन च्छाजकस्थेऽतीतरमेषुते S. D. 4 to take into account, think of, consider, respect; oft with न; तद्ग-नक्षत्रं स्वशरीरमायं Ku. 5. 18. -अयि 1 to look at, perceive, observe. 2 to aim at, have in view; योगसमाधानं च Bg. 1. 28; have regard to; R. 3. 21; विधिषो-

सुखायवेद्येन न 8. 60 out of regard for me. 3 to watch over, protect; इष्टितमनेष्टत U. 1. 4 to think, consider; इष्टीवर्षेण नानिमी Ki. 2. 3. -इष्ट 1 to look up to, behold, see; सप्तमामुदीक्षिताः Ku. 6. 7, 7. 67. 2 to wait; कीयि वर्षा-पुष्टिस्तु कुमार्तुमुती सती Ms. 9. 90. -इष्ट 1 to anticipate, see in prospect; उत्तिष्ठ-माना जयनाभिषातं Mu. 2. 2 to guess, conjecture; किमुत्तिष्ठते कुतस्तथायमिति U. 4. 3 to believe, fancy; उत्तिष्ठामो (Par. epic) वयं तावन्मतिमंतं विभीषणं Rām. -इष्टि to look up to. -इष्ट 1 to neglect, overlook, disregard; उपेक्षेन वः श्लघलविनीर्जटाः Ku. 5. 47; R. 14. 34. 2 to let escape, let go, connive at; नोपेक्षितं क्षणमपि राजा साहसिकं नत् Ms. 8. 344. 3 to look at, consider. -इष्ट 1 to gaze at steadfastly, mark or view completely; धेन्वा...निरीक्ष्यमाणः मृता द्यालुः R. 2. 52; Bg. 1. 22; Ms. 4. 38. 2 to look for, search after; निरीक्षते केलिवनं प्रविश्य कमेलकः फटकजालनेन Vikr. 1. 29. -इष्टि 1 to examine, look at or scrutinize carefully; अतः परीक्ष्य कर्तव्यं विज्ञापयन्तं राः S. 3. 24; M. 1. 2; Ms. 9. 14. 2 to test, try, put to the test; माया मयाज्ञाय परीक्षितोति R. 2. 62; यत्नान्परिहितः पुत्रो Y. 1. 55 carefully tested as to potency. -इष्ट 1 to see, behold, perceive; तमादातं पश्य Pt. 1; R. 12. 44; Ku. 6. 47; Ms. 8. 147. -इष्टि to wait for; संपश्यते व. कामोयं कालः कश्चित्तीक्ष्णतां Ku. 2. 54; Ms. 9. 77. -इष्टि to look at in return. -इष्टि to see, behold; नं वीक्ष्य वरपुत्रा Ku. 5. 85. -इष्ट 1 to mind, care for, respect (oft. with न); न अपेक्षितं सप्तम्याः वजाः R. 19. 6. -इष्ट 1 to see, behold. 2 to think of, consider, take into account नेजता हि न वयः समीक्ष्यते R. 11. 1; Ku. 5. 16. 3 to examine carefully; as in

अतमीक्ष्यकारि. -समय 1 to see, inspect. 2 to consider. -समय to neglect, disregard; see उप above.

इष्टकः A spectator.

इष्टकं 1 Seeing, beholding &c. 2 A look, sight. 3 An eye; इष्टकिकोमा-प्रदितेक्षणेन R. 2. 27; so अलक्षणा.

इष्टकिकः A fortune-teller.

इष्टकितः Looking, sight; इष्टकितं इष्टं Br. Sū. 1.

इष्टा 1 Sight. 2 Viewing, considering.

इष्टिका 1 An eye. 2 A glance.

इष्टित p. p. Seen, beheld, regarded &c. -इष्ट 1 Look, sight. 2 An eye; अभिमुखे नदि सङ्गतनीतिः S. 2. 11.

इष्ट, इष्ट 1 P. (इष्टति, इष्टित) 1 To go, move, vacillate. -Caus. To swing, oscillate. 2 To shake. -With न to shake, tremble; प्रलब्धं क्षुभिता क्षितिः Bk. 17. 108; वृक्षजृम्भय Māt. 6. 5; Amaru. 1.

इष्ट-इष्ट 1 A. 1 To go. 2 To censure, blame.

इष्ट 2 A. (इष्टे, इष्टित) To praise; अग्निमीडे पुरोहितं Rv. 1. 1. 1; शास्त्रान्ता-मन्त्रजीव्यमाणः R. 18. 17; Bk. 9. 57, 18. 15.

इष्टा Praise, commendation.

इष्टव्य pot. p. Praiseworthy, laudable; भवन्तीत्यं भवताः विवेकः R. 5. 34.

इष्टिः f. 1 Plague, distress, a calamity of the season. The *itis* 'are usually said to be six-1 excessive rain; 2 drought; 3 locusts; 4 rats; 5 parrots; and 6 foreign invasions; अतिप्रियव्याघ्रिः शलमा कुपकाः कुकाः । प्रत्यासन्नाश्च एजातः पक्ष्मा इत्यत्र सूताः ४ निरुत्तमा निरुत्तया R. 1. 68. 2 An infectious disease. 3

Travelling ( in a foreign country ), sojourning. 4 An affair.

इक्ष्वा Quality ( opp. इक्ष्वा ); विष्णो-  
रिणाद्यान्यभारतीय इक्ष्वा स्वमिषयवा वा R. 13. 5.

इक्ष्वा-वा a. ( इक्ष्वा-वा f. ), also इक्ष्वा  
Such, of this kind, of this aspect,  
endowed with such qualities.

इक्ष्वा 1 Desire to obtain. 2 A wish,  
desire.

इक्ष्वा a. Desired, wished for, dear  
to. —त Desire, wish.

इक्ष्वा a. Striving to obtain, wish-  
ing or desiring to get ( with acc.  
or inf., but usually in comp. ); शौर-  
व्यमीश्वरिण ने क्षुल्लमादित्य R. 5. 63.

इक्ष्वा 2 A. ( इक्ष्वा, इक्ष्वा ); also 1 P. ( p.  
p. इक्ष्वा ) 1 To go, move, shake (trans.  
also). 2 To rise, arise or spring from.  
—10 U. or Caus. ( इक्ष्वा, इक्ष्वा )  
1 To throw, cast; discharge, dart;  
वेरिण महाद्वे Bk. 15. 52. 2 To utter,  
pronounce, repeat; इक्ष्वातीव तवा विरिण  
N. 14. 21; Si. 9. 69; Ki. 1. 26; R. 9. 8.  
Mal. 1. 25. 3 To set in motion, move,  
shake; वातिरिणयवादिभिः S. 1. 4 To  
employ, use. —With उक्ष्वा to rise.  
(—Caus.) 1 to utter, pronounce,  
tell, speak; उक्ष्वातीवः पशुनापि वृक्षते Pt.  
1. 43; R. 2. 9. 2 to put forth; उक्ष्वा-  
कीयक्ष्वादिभ्यश्चि R. 8. 82. 3 to throw,  
roll down (as dice); R. 6. 18. 4  
to raise (as dust). 5 to display;  
bring about. —य 1 to cast, throw;  
S. 2. 2. 2 to propel, send forth;  
R. 4. 24. 3 to incite, incite, set  
on. —स 1 to utter. 2 to shake, move.  
—सक्ष्वा to utter, pronounce.

इक्ष्वा The wind —त 1 Agitating,  
moving, driving. 2 Going. 3 इक्ष्वा  
q. v.

इक्ष्वा a. Desert, barren. —त A  
desert, barren soil; इक्ष्वातिव निःशब्दमासी-  
क्ष्वातिवनिम Rām.

इक्ष्वा See इक्ष्वा.

इक्ष्वा A wound.

इक्ष्वा Wandering about (as a re-  
ligious mendicant).

इक्ष्वा m. f. A cucumber.

इक्ष्वा-इक्ष्वा q. v.

इक्ष्वा, इक्ष्वा 1 P. ( इक्ष्वा, इक्ष्वा ) To  
envy, be jealous of, be impatient of  
the success of ( with dat. of person )  
इक्ष्वा इक्ष्वा Sk.; Si. 8. 36.

इक्ष्वा, इक्ष्वा, इक्ष्वा a. Envious,  
jealous.

इक्ष्वा-वा Envy, jealousy, envy of  
another's success.

इक्ष्वा ( वा ) इक्ष्वा, इक्ष्वा ( इक्ष्वा ) a. Envi-  
ous, impatient.

इक्ष्वा ( इक्ष्वा f. ) A weapon, a cudgel  
or a short sword.

इक्ष्वा 2 A. ( इक्ष्वा, इक्ष्वा ) 1 To rule, be  
master of, govern, command ( with  
gen. ); अर्थानामीक्ष्वा त्वं वयमपि च विरामीक्ष्वा  
वाक्चर्च Bh. 3. 30. 2 To be able, have  
power; expressed by 'can'; मायुषीक्ष्वा  
हरिणान् वक्ष्वा R. 18. 13. 3 To own, pos-  
sess.

इक्ष्वा a. 1 Owning, master or lord  
of; see below. 2 Powerful, supreme.  
—त 1 A lord, master; with gen or  
in comp; कक्ष्वाक्ष्वा मनसा वक्ष्वा Ku. 3.  
84; no वाक्ष्वा, इक्ष्वा &c. 2 A husband.  
3 The number 11. 4 N. of Siva. —ता  
1 N. of Durgā. 2 A woman having  
supremacy; a rich lady. —Comp.  
—कोणः the north-east quarter. —द्वीपः,  
—नगरी N. of Benares. —सक्ष्वा an  
epithet of Kubera.

इक्ष्वा 1 A ruler, master, lord. 2  
N. of Siva; Ku. 7. 56. 3 The sun  
(as a form of Siva). 4 N. of Vishnu.  
—नी N. of Durgā.

इक्ष्वा, —स Superiority, greatness,  
one of the eight *siddhis* or attributes  
of Siva. See अणिमन् or सिद्धि.

इक्ष्वा c. ( इक्ष्वा f. ) 1 Powerful,  
able, capable of ( with inf. ); Ku.  
4. 11. 2 Rich, wealthy. —त 1 A  
lord, master; इक्ष्वा लोकायतः सवते Mu. 1.  
14. 2 A king, prince, ruler. 3 A rich  
or great man; मा प्रयच्छेयं वन II 1.  
15; of. "To carry coals to New-  
castle." 4 A husband; Ki 9 39. 5  
The Supreme God ( परमेश्वर ). 6 N. of

Siva; V. 1. 1. 7 The God of love,  
Cupid. —त, —नी N. of Durgā. —Comp.  
—निषेधः denial of the existence of  
god, atheism. —पूजक a. pious,  
devout. —सक्ष्वा n. a temple. —सक्ष्वा a  
royal court or assembly.

इक्ष्वा 1 U. ( इक्ष्वा-ते, इक्ष्वा ) 1 To fly  
away. 2 To look, see. 3 To give. 4  
To kill.

इक्ष्वा The month *Āsvina*; cf. इक्ष्वा.

इक्ष्वा ind. Slightly, to some extent,  
a little; इक्ष्वा वृत्तिर्वा S. 1. 3. —Comp.  
—क्ष्वा a. tepid. —कक्ष्वा a. 1 doing little.  
2 easy to be accomplished. —जक्ष्वा  
shallow water. —पाक्ष्वा a. a little white  
or pale, whitish. —पक्ष्वा a. mean or  
contemptible person. —रक्ष्वा a. pale  
red. —सक्ष्वा a. to be got for  
little. —हक्ष्वा slight laughter, a smile.

इक्ष्वा The pole or shafts of a car-  
riage or a plough.

इक्ष्वा 1 An elephant's eyeball. 2  
A painter's brush. 3 A weapon,  
arrow, dart.

इक्ष्वा Fire.

इक्ष्वा 1 A painter's brush. 2 An  
ingot-mould. 3 इक्ष्वा q. v.

इक्ष्वा-सक्ष्वा See इक्ष्वा, इक्ष्वा.

इक्ष्वा 1 A. ( इक्ष्वा, इक्ष्वा ) 1 To wish,  
desire, think of ( with acc. or inf. );  
Bg. 16. 12; Bk. 1. 11. 2 To endea-  
vour to obtain. 3 To aim at or at-  
tempt, endeavour, strive; मायुष्यं मयुषि-  
वृत्ता रक्ष्वा क्षत्रादुपेक्ष्वा Bh. 2. 6; Y. 2.  
116. —With स 1 to wish, desire.  
2 to strive to do or perform, strive  
for; प्रियाणि वाञ्छन्वृत्तिः समीक्ष्वा Ki. 1. 19.

इक्ष्वा 1 Wish, desire. 2 Effort, ex-  
ertion, activity; Ms 9. 205. —Comp.  
—सक्ष्वा 1 a wolf. 2 a division of the  
drama consisting of four acts; for  
definition &c. see S. D. 518 —वक्ष्वा  
a wolf.

इक्ष्वा p. p. Wished; sought, striven  
for &c. —त 1 A wish, desire. 2  
Effort, exertion. 3 An undertaking,  
deed, act; Ki. 1. 20.

### उ.

उ N. of Siva, the second of the  
three syllables in ओम्; see अ. —ind.  
1 As a particle used expletively;  
उ उमेक्ष्वा Sk. 2 An interjection of—  
( a ) calling; उ मेति माया तपसा निषिद्धा  
"अनुमायो ह्युक्ता जगाम Ku. 1. 26; ( b )  
anger; ( c ) compassion; ( d ) com-  
mand; ( e ) acceptance; ( f ) inter-  
rogation; or ( g ) used merely as an  
expletive. In classical literature used

chiefly with अय ( अयो ), न ( ने ) and  
किम् ( किम् ); see those words.

उक्त p. p. ( fr. वक्ष्वा ) 1 Said, spoken.  
2 Uttered, spoken ( opp. अनुमिन or  
संभाषित ). 3 Told, addressed; अक्षर-  
वृत्तेषु सहाय एव Ku. 3. 26. 4 Describ-  
ed, related. —त A speech, words  
collectively; a sentence. —Comp.  
—अक्षर a. spoken and not spoken  
—उपसंहारः a brief description, res-

und, peroration. —निर्वाहः maintain-  
ing an assertion. —पुस्तकः a word ( fo-  
minine or neuter ) of which also a  
masculine exists, and the meaning  
of which differs from that of the  
masculine only by the notion of  
gender. —प्रत्युक्त speech and reply,  
discourse.

उक्ति f. 1 Speech, expression,  
statement; उक्तिप्रसारः स्वास्वाम्यविरो-





उत्प्रेक्षित p. p. 1 Anxious, grieving  
for, sorrowful. 2 Longing for a

beloved person or things — सा A mistress longing for her absent lover or husband, one of the eight heroines; she is thus defined:—आगतं कृतचित्तोऽपि देवाकायाति याचिदः । तदनामदुःखार्ता विरहोक्त-विता तु सा ॥ S. D. 121.

उत्कंठ a. Having the neck up-lifted; उत्कंठ दाहकमित्युपाय Si. 4. 18.

उत्कप a. Trembling —प; —पने Trembling, tremor, agitation; किमपिकमासो-त्कं विदः समुदीरते Amaru. 28; M. 72.

उत्कारः 1 A heap, multitude. 2 A pile, stack. 3 Rubbish, (सुविशोक्त) Mk. 8.

उत्कारकः A kind of musical instru-ment.

उत्कर्तुं 1 Cutting off, tearing out. 2 Rooting out, eradication.

उत्कर्षः 1 Pulling off or upwards. 2 Elevation, eminence, rise, prosperity; विनीतः कुलकर्ष Ms. 4. 244, 9. 24. 3 Increase, abundance, excess; पञ्चानम-पि दूतामाकर्षं सुप्रयुक्तः R. 4. 11. 4 Excel- lence, highest merit, glory; उत्कर्षः स च भविष्यति याचिदः विपत्तिं लभ्ये चले S. 2. 5. 5 Self-conceit, boasting. 6 Joy.

उत्कर्षणं 1 Drawing upwards. 2 Taking or pulling off.

उत्कलः 1 N. of a country, the modern Orissa, or the inhabitants of that country (pl.); जगन्नाथमन्त्र-उत्कलः परिकीर्तितः see ओङ्गः उत्कलाक्षरानप्यः R. 4. 38. 2 A fowler, bird catcher. 3 A porter.

उत्कलाप a. Having the tail erect and expanded; R. 16. 64.

उत्कलिका 1 Anxiety in general; uneasiness; जाता मोक्षलिका Amaru. 78. Longing for, regretting, missing anything or person. 3 Wanton sport, dalliance (इला). 4 A bud. 5 A wave; सुभितमोक्षलिकातरल मनः ruffled by waves Mā. 9. 10 (where उत्कलिका also means anxiety); Si. 3. 70. —Comp. —नार्यः a variety of prose composition abounding in compound words and hard letters; मन्वत्कलिकानार्यं समासाख्यं ददाक्षर Chand. M. 6.

उत्कषणं 1 Tearing, pulling up. 2 Ploughing, drawing through (as a plough); मयः संतोषकषणस्यमि 'सुप्रमारुह' मन् Me. 16. 3 Rubbing; Bv. 1. 73.

उत्कारः 1 Winnowing corn. 2 Piling up corn. 3 One who sows corn.

उत्कासः, —सर्ग, उत्कासिका Hemming, clearing the throat of mucus.

उत्कारि a. Wafting, scattering up-wards; bearing; Ku. 5. 26, 6. 5; R. 1. 38.

उत्कीर्तनं 1 Praising, celebrating. 2 Proclaiming.

उत्कुटं Lying down or sleeping with the face (or head) upwards.

उत्कुणः 1 A bug. 2 A louse.

उत्कुल a. Fallen from the family, disgracing or dishonouring one's

family; यदि यथा वदति क्षितिरेवम् । त्वमादि किं पितृकुलस्य त्वया ॥ S. 5. 27.

उत्कुञ्जः The singing (of the cuckoo).

उत्कुटः A parasol or umbrella.

उत्कुर्वन् Jumping up, springing up-wards.

उत्कुल a. Overflowing the bank.

उत्कुलित a. Reaching the bank; Si. 3. 70.

उत्कुल p. p. 1 Drawn up or out, raised, elevated. 2 Excellent, eminent, best, highest; Ms. 5. 163, 8. 281; बन् Pt. 3. 36 superior in strength. 3 Tilled; ploughed.

उत्कुलोः A bribe; उत्कुलोपि ददती K. 232; Y. 1. 838.

उत्कुलोचकः 1 A bribe. 2 The receiver of a bribe; Ms. 9. 258.

उत्क्रमः 1 Going up or out, departure. 2 Progressive increase. 3 Deviation, transgression, violation.

उत्क्रमणं 1 Going up or out, departure. 2 Ascent. 3 Surpassing, exceeding. 4 The flight or passage of the soul (out of the body) i. e. death; Ms. 6. 63.

उत्क्रमति f. 1 Going up or out, departure. 2 The flight or passage of the soul (out of the body), death.

उत्क्रमः 1 Going out or up, departure. 2 Surpassing. 3 Violation, transgression.

उत्क्रोशः 1 Clamour, outcry. 2 Proclamation. 3 An osprey (कुरी).

उत्क्रुवः Becoming wet or moist.

उत्क्रुशः 1 Excitement, disquietude. 2 Disorder of the humours. 3 Sick-ness; particularly, sea-sickness.

उत्क्रिप p. p. 1 Thrown upwards, tossed, raised. 2 Held up, supported. 3 Seized or overcome with, struck with; विस्मयं Ratn. 1. 4 Demolished, destroyed. —सः The thorn apple, the Dhātūra plant.

उत्क्रुशिका A crescent-shaped orna-ment worn in the upper part of the ear.

उत्क्रुषः 1 Throwing or tossing up; पक्षीक्रुष Me. 47. 2 That which is thrown or tossed up; विद्रुषेयत् विप्राः M. 2. 13. 3 Sending, despatching. 4 Vomiting.

उत्क्रुषक a. One who throws or tosses up, who or what elevates or raises; Y. 2. 274. —कः 1 A stealer of clothes &c.; वस्त्राद्युत्क्रुषकः वस्त्रोत्क्रुषकः Mit. 2 One who sends or orders.

उत्क्रुषणं 1 Throwing upwards, lift- ing or tossing up; अतिगमलोचिततौ बाहू वदोत्क्रुषणत् S. 1. 30. 2 Throwing up-wards, regarded by the Vaisakhikas as one of the five karmans q. v. 3 Vomiting. 4 Sending away, despatch- ing. 5 A kind of basket for cleaning corn. 6 A fan.

उत्क्रुशित a. Intermixed, inter- woven, set or inlaid with; उत्क्रुशित-नाम्नीयत् R. 8. 53, 13. 54.

उत्क्रुशः A kind of perfume.

उत्क्रुश p. p. 1 Excoavated, dug up. 2 Extracted, drawn out; U. 3. 3 Uprooted, plucked up by the roots (lit.); लीला U. 3. 16. 4 (fig.) (a) Eradicated, totally destroyed, an- nihilated; विद्रुशान् नवप्रसन्न Mn. 1; लवणं यदुपेतः प्रातः U. 7. (b) Deposed, deprived of power or authority; फलेः संवर्षणमाहृतत्वात्प्रतिरोधितः R. 4. 37 (where उत्क्रुश means 'uprooted' also). —सः A hole, cavity, uneven ground. —Comp. —क्रेलः f. digging out earth in sport (by means of horns, tusks &c.); उत्क्रुशक्रेलः सुपादिविषकीडा विगच्छते.

उत्क्रुशित a. Uneven, having ups and downs, rugged (opp सम); उत्क्रुशितो सुमिरिति मया एहिमसंयमात्प्रयत्नं मदीकृतो वेगः S. 1.

उत्क्रुश a. Wet, moist.

उत्क्रुशः 1 A crest, chaplet, an orna-ment worn on the crown of the head; उत्क्रुशान्द्वयं वारि रूपं जम्बा Si. 8. 57; cf. कर्णोत्क्रुशः. 2 An ear-ring; Mā. 5. 18, Bv. 2. 55.

उत्क्रुशित a. 1 Having ear-rings. 2 Put or worn on the crest; Bh. 3. 129.

उत्क्रुश a. Overflowing the bank; R. 11. 58.

उत्क्रुश p. p. Burnt, heated, seared; किलक 43. —सः Dried flesh.

उत्क्रुश a. 1 Best, excellent (opp. in comp.); द्विजोत्क्रुश, सु सु° &c.; त्रिपञ्चममन्वन्मन्त्रमन्त्रः तस्यतो जायते Bh. 2. 67. 2 Foremost, uppermost, highest. 3 Most elevated, chief, principal. 4 Greatest, first; Ms. 2. 249. —नः 1 N. of Vishnu. 2 The last person (= first person according to English phraseology). —न्या An excellent woman. —Comp. —कर्म 'the best limb of the body', the head; कर्मिद् द्विषत्कर्मिद्दोष-नामः R. 7. 51; Ms. 1. 93, 8. 300; Ku. 7. 41; Bg. 11. 27. —अद्य a. high and low; मध्यम good, middling, and bad. —अद्यः 1 the best half. 2 the last half or part. —अद्यः the last or latest day; a fine or lucky day. —अद्यः, —अद्यिकः (उत्क्रुशः) a creditor (opp. अपकर्षः). —पदं a high office. —पु (पु) पदः 1 the last person in verbal con- jugation; (= first person according to English phraseology). 2 the Supreme Spirit. 3 an excellent man.

—उत्क्रुश a. of excellent fame, illustri- ous, glorious, well-known. —संक्रुश (°की) intriguing with another man's wife, i. e. speaking amorously at her &c. —संक्रुशः, —सं 1 the highest (of the fixed) pecuniary punishments; a fine of 1000 (or according to some 80,000) paṇas.

उत्तमीय *a.* Uppermost, highest, best, principal.

उत्तर्धः-धर् 1 Upholding, propping, supporting; धुवतीचनचलनम् K. 260. 2 A prop, stay, support. 3 Stopping, arresting.

उत्तर *a.* 1 Being or produced in the north, northern (declined like a pronoun). 2 Upper, higher (opp. अधः); अपनलोचकारं R. 9. 60. 3 (a) Later, latter, following, subsequent (opp. पूर्व); पूर्वमेव-उत्तरमेव; 'मीमांसा; उत्तरार्धः &c.; 'रामचरित'. (b) Future, concluding. 4 Left (opp. दक्षिण). 5 Superior, chief, excellent. 6 More, more than (generally as the last member of a comp. with numerals); बहुतर विज्ञातिः 26; अष्टोत्तर श्लो 108. 7 Accompanied or attended with, full of, consisting chiefly of, followed by (at the end of comp.); राजा गुचरितार्थता दुःखोदय S. 5; अक्षोचरमीक्षिता Ku. 5. 61. 8 To be crossed over. —र 1 Future time, futurity. 2 N. of Vishnu. 3 N. of Siva. 4 N. of a son of Virāṭa. —रा 1 The north; अक्षुचरस्या विज्ञा देवताम् Ku 1. 1. 2 A lunar mansion. 3 N. of the daughter of Virāṭa and wife of Abhimanyu. —र 1 An answer, reply; पचक्रमे च प्रतिचक्रमुत्तरं R. 8. 47; उत्तरपुत्तरं वाच्य यद्वत् नमजायते Pt 1. 60. 2 (In law) Defence, a rejoinder. 3 The last part or following member of a compound. 4 (In Mim.) The fourth member of an अधिकरण q. v.; the answer. 5 The upper surface or cover. 6 Conclusion. 7 Remainder, rest. 8 Excess, over and above; see above (उत्तर *a.* 8). 9 Remainder, difference (in arith.). —र ind. 1 Above. 2 Afterwards; तत् उत्तर, इत् उत्तर &c. —Comp. अधर *a.* higher and lower (fig also) —अधिकारः, —रिता, —रत् right to property, heirship, inheritance. —अधिकारिन् *m.* an heir. —अचन ('चन', न being changed to न) 1 the progress of the sun to the north (of the equator); Bg. 8. 84. 2 the period or time of the summer solstice. —अर्ध 1 the upper part of the body 2 the northern part. 3 the latter half (opp. पूर्वार्ध). —अश्वः the following day. —आभासः a false reply. —आभासः the northern direction. —अधिपतिः-पतिः an epithet of Kubera. —आवाहा the 21st lunar mansion consisting of three stars. —आलम्बा an upper garment; धुवतीचनम् K. 43; Si. 2. 19; Ku 5. 16. —इतर *a.* other than उत्तर *i. e.* southern. —रत् the southern direction. —उत्तर *a.* 1 more and more, higher and higher. 2 successive, ever increasing; 'जितेन सः Pt. 1; Y. 2. 136. (—र) a reply to an answer, reply on reply अक्षुचरमेव

Mn. 3. —ओष्ठः the upper lip. (उत्तरी-  
ष्ठः). —कोष्ठः the seventh book of the  
Rāmāyana. —ऊर्ध्वः the upper part of  
the body; R. 9. 60. —कालः future  
time. —कुल (m. pl.) one of the nine  
divisions of the world, the country  
of the northern Kurus. —कोसलाः  
(m. pl.) the northern Kosalas;  
पितृन्तरसुकारकोसलान् R. 9. 1. —क्रिया  
funeral rites, obsequies. —कुचः a bed-  
covering, covering (in general);  
R. 5. 65, 17. 21. —ज्व *a.* horn subse-  
quently or afterwards. —ज्योतिषाः  
(m. pl.) the northern Jyotishas. —  
कुचक *a.* disobedient, impertinent.  
—विश्वः the north. —ईशः Kubera  
the regent of the north. —वक्षः 1 the  
northern wing or side. 2 the dark  
half of a lunar month. 3 the second  
part of an argument, *i. e.* a reply,  
the reason *pro.* (opp. पूर्वार्ध); आपयन्  
पचन्यापेक्षितसुचरपलनात् Si. 2. 15. 4 a  
demonstrated truth or conclusion. 5  
the minor proposition in a syllogism.  
6 (in Mim.) the fifth member of an  
Adhikarana q. v. —पटः 1 an upper  
garment. 2 a bed-covering (उत्तरच्छदः).  
—पथः the northern way, way leading  
to the north. —पद्व 1 the last member  
of a compound. 2 a word that can  
be compounded with another. —पश्चिमा  
the north-west. —पादः the second  
division of a legal plaint. —पुचचः  
= उत्तरपुचचः q. v. —पूर्वः the north-east.  
—मच्छदः a coverlid, quilt. —मत्पुचर 1 a  
dispute, debate; retort. 2 the plead-  
ings in a law-suit. —क (का) लुनी the  
twelfth lunar mansion consisting of  
two stars. —मात्रपद्व-का the 26th lunar  
mansion consisting of two stars.  
—मीमांसा the later Mīmāṃsā, the  
Vedānta philosophy, (distinguished  
from श्रमिष्य proper, which is usually  
called पूर्वमीमांसा). —लक्षणः the indication  
of an (actual) reply. —वयसि, —त् *n.*  
old age, the declining period of life.  
—वक्ष-वासत् *n.* an upper garment,  
mantle, cloak. —वादिन् *m.* a defendant,  
respondent. —साधकः an assistant,  
helper.

उत्तरन *a.* 1 Ruffled or washed by  
waves, inundated; tremulous; Mu.  
6. 8. 2 With surging waves; R. 7.  
36; Ku. 3. 48.

उत्तरतः-रात् ind. 1 From the north;  
to the north. 2 To the left (opp.  
दक्षिणतः). 3 Behind. 4 Afterwards.

उत्तरम् ind. Subsequently, later or  
further on, below (in a work), in  
the sequel.

उत्तरदिशि ind. Northward, to the  
north of (with abl); Bk. 8. 107.

उत्तरीयं-यकं An upper garment.

उत्तरेण ind. (With gen., acc. or at  
the end of a comp.) Northward, on

the north side of; तन्नाथार यन्मद्विहायुनो-  
नामदीयं Me. 75 v. 1.; Māl. 9. 24.

उत्तरेशः ind. On a subsequent day,  
on the day following, to-morrow.

उत्तर्जनं Violent threatening.

उत्थान *a.* 1 Stretched or spread out,  
expanded, dilated; U. 3-23. 2 (a)  
Lying on the back, with the face  
upwards; Māl. 3; उत्थानोच्छ्रमं हृक्पादितो-  
दरत्तनि K. P. 7. (b) Upright, erect.  
3 Open. 4 Open, unreserved, candid,  
स्वभावोच्छ्रमं S. 5 frank-minded. 5  
Concave. 6 Shallow. —Comp. —पादः  
N. of a king, father of Dhruva. —जः  
N. of Dhruva, the polar star. —ज्व *a.*  
sleeping supinely or on the back,  
lying with the face upwards; कदा  
उत्थानश्चः पुनः जनविष्पति मे इदं ग्राह्यं K. 62.  
(—जः, —जः) a little child, suckling,  
infant.

उत्थापः 1 Great heat, inflammation.  
2 Affliction, torment. 3 Excitement,  
passion.

उत्थारः 1 Transporting over, con-  
veying. 2 Fording. 3 Landing,  
disembarking. 4 Getting rid of. 6  
Vomiting.

उत्थारकः 1 A deliverer, saviour.  
2 N. of Siva

उत्थारणं The act of landing, de-  
livering or rescuing. —जः N. of  
Vishnu.

उत्थाल *a.* 1 Great, strong. 2 Violent,  
loud (as sound); Si. 12. 31. 3  
Formidable, terrific, fierce; उत्थालात् इने  
गभीरपयसः पुनः सतिस्वमाः U. 2. 30; Si.  
20. 68; Māl. 6. 11, 23. 4 Arduous,  
difficult. 5 Elevated, lofty, tall;  
Si. 3. 8 —लः An ape

उत्थान *a.* Lofty, high, tall; कचचयामु-  
त्थः प्रभुशक्तिं प्रदीपयति Si. 2. 89; 'हेमपीठानि  
2. 5.

उत्थुः 'Freed from husks,' fried  
grain.

उत्तेजक *a.* 1 Instigating, stirring,  
ap. 2 Exciting, stimulating; सुपु,  
काम' &c.

उत्तेजय, वा 1 Excitement, instiga-  
tion, stirring up; 'मदर्थः' श्लोकीः Mu. 4;  
Mv. 2. 2 Urging on, driving. 3  
Sending, despatching. 4 Whetting,  
sharpening, polishing (weapons &c.)  
5 An exciting speech. 6 An induce-  
ment, incentive.

उत्तेज्य *a.* Adorned with raised or  
upright arches; उत्तेज्यं राजपथं वदे  
Ku. 7. 63; R. 14. 10.

उत्थोलनं Lifting up, raising.

उत्थानः 1 Abandonment, leaving.  
2 Throwing, tossing. 3 Renunciation  
of all worldly attachments.

उत्थासः Extreme fear, terror.

उत्थ *a.* (Used only at the end of  
comp.) 1 Born or produced from,  
arising, or originating from; क्षुत्पिबो-

3 A gift, donation, giving away;

उद्वचनं । A bucket, a pail for drawing water out of a well; उद्वचन



सखजु पुः विक्षेप Dk. 130. 2 Rising, ascending. 3 A cover or lid.

उद्भवति a. One who hollows the palms and then raises them.

उद्भवपालः 1 A fish. 2 A kind of snake.

उद्बधिः See under उद्.

उद्ब n. Water (usually occurring in compounds either at the beginning or at the end, and as an optional substitute for उद् after the acc. dual. It has no forms for the first five inflections. In comp. drops its *व*); e. g. उद्बि, अम्बुद, क्षीरोद &c. —COMP. —कुम्बः a water-jar; Ms. 2. 182, 3. 68. —ज a. aquatic, watery. —जानः 1 a water-jar. 2 a cloud. —विः 1 the receptacle of waters, ocean; उद्बिरिच विष्णुशतैश्वर्यवचसा विमानना कथित R. 8. 8. 2 a cloud, 3 a lake, any large reservoir of water. 4 a water-jar. —लक्ष्म्या, लक्ष्म्या, सुता Lakshmi, the daughter of the ocean. —मेखला the earth. —राजः the king of waters, i. e. the chief ocean. —सुता N. of Lakshmi, and of Dvārakā, the capital of Krishna. —पात्रं, भी a water-jug, vessel. —पात्रः नं a small pool or pond near a well, or the well itself. —मंढुकः (lit.) a frog in a well; (fig.) one who has had no experience of the world at large, a man of limited ideas who knows only his own neighbourhood: cf. रूपमंढुक. —पेषं a paste. —विद्रुः a dip of water; Ku. 5. 24. —भारः a water-carrier, i. e. a cloud. —मंघः barley-water. —मानः, नं a fiftieth part of an अङ्क q. v. —मेघः a watery cloud. —लावणिक a. salted, briny. —वज्रः a thunder-shower; water-spout. —वासः standing or residence in water; सद्वासपर्वतवासतारा Ku. 5. 26 राह a bringing vessel. —ह, a cloud. —वाहनं a water-vessel. —शरावः a jar filled with water —बिन् n. butter-milk containing fifty per cent water (i. e. 2 parts of butter-milk and 1 part of water). —हरणः a vessel for drawing water.

उद्भ 1 News, intelligence, full tidings, account, history; अन्ता राम-त्रियेय R. 12. 66. 2 वातद्वयः सुदृक्कः सुगमः किञ्चिदुः Ms. 1. 100. 2 A pure and virtuous man (सत्य).

उद्भक्तः News, intelligence.

उद्भक्तिका Satisfaction, satiety.

उद्ब्य a. Thirsty. —भ्य Thirst; निवेद्यनामुद्व्यपत्तीकारः Ve. 6; Bk. 3. 40.

उद्बन्त n. The ocean; उद्बन्तपात्रः B. R. 1. 8; R. 4. 52, 58; 10. 6 Ku. 7. 73.

उद्ब 1 Rise (fig. also); चन्द्रोदय इवोद्बः R. 12. 36, 2. 73; going upwards. 2 Appearance, production; चन्द्रोदयः शब्दः S. 7. 30; फलोदय R. 1. 5 rising or accomplishment of the fruit; Ku.

3. 18. 3 Creation (opp. प्रलय); Ku. 2. 8. 4 The eastern mountain (behind which the sun is supposed to rise)

उद्बुद्धसाधनतीर्थिभिः V. 3. 6. 5 Advancement, prosperity, rise (opp. व्यसन); तेजोद्भवस्य दुग्धपदस्यसौन्दर्यात् S. 4. 1; R. 8. 84, 11. 73. 6 Elevation, exaltation, rise, growth; उद्बुद्धस्य च रश्मिस्त R. 9. 9, 7. 7 Result, consequence. 8 Accomplishment, fulfilment; उपस्थितोद्ब R. 3. 1; प्रारम्भसंश्लेषः 1. 15. 9 Profit, advantage. 10 Income, revenue. 11 Interest. 12 Light, splendour.

—COMP. —अम्बुदः —अग्निः, —गिरिः, —पर्वतः, —मेखः the eastern mountain behind which the sun, moon &c. are supposed to rise; उद्गिरिर्वनालीकालम्भारण्य Udb : भित्तोद्वाहैरभिसावयुक्तेः Si. 1 16; तत्त-उद्बुद्धिरेवैव एव Mā. 2. 10. —पठ्यः the plateau of the mountain behind which the sun is supposed to rise.

उद्बुध 1 Rising, ascending, going up. 2 Result. —नः 1 N. of Agastya. 2 N. of the king Vatas. —नः वासवतीनुदय-नकाकोविश्वामित्राद् Me. 30 [A celebrated Prince of the lunar race, who is usually styled Vatsaraja. He reigned at Kausambi, Vasavadatta, Princess of Ujjayini, saw him in a dream and fell in love with him. He was decoyed to that city and there kept in prison by Chandamahesena, the king. But on being released by the minister he carried off Vasavadatta from her father and a rival suitor. Udayana is the hero of the play called Ratanavali and his life has been made the subject of several other minor compositions. See Vatsa also].

उद्भ 1 The belly; दुग्धोद्वर्णय Bh. 2. 119; cf. कुम्भोद्भि, उद्भरि &c. 2 The interior or inside of anything, cavity; नदागं Pt. 2. 150; R. 5. 70; सा कारयति कमलोद्वर्णय S. 6. 19; 1. 19; Amaru. 88. 3 Enlargement of the abdomen from dropsy or flatulence; तस्य हादः जज्ञे Alt. Br. 4 Slaughter. —COMP. —आभ्रानः flatulence of the belly. —आमयः dysentery, diarrhoea. —आवर्तः the navel. —आवहः the tape-worm.

—वाज 1 a cuirass, armour covering the front of the body. 2 a belly-band. —विश्राज a. gluttonous, voracious (having a devilish appetite) (—वः) a glutton. —पू ind. till the belly is full; उद्भूरं पूंते Sk. rats his fill. —पोषणं. —भरणं feeding the belly, support of life. —शय a. sleeping on the face or on the belly. (—यः) fartus. —सर्वजः a glutton, an epicure (one to whom the belly is all-in-all).

उद्भरिः 1 The ocean. 2 The sun.

उद्भरि a. 1 Nourishing one's own belly, selfish. 2 Gluttonous.

उद्भरद, उद्भरि-ल a. Having a large belly, corpulent, fat.

उद्भरि 2. Having a large belly,

fat, corpulent. —भी A pregnant woman.

उद्भरि 1 (a) End, conclusion; ह्योद्भरि K. 328 (b) Result, consequence, future result of an action; किमु कल्याणोद्भरि भविष्यति U. 4; अयमः सफलोद्भरि रय Mā. 8; Ms. 4. 176, 11. 10. 2 Futura time, futurity.

उद्भरि a. Shining or blazing upwards, radiant, glowing; सूर्योद्भरिः सदा सुतीयादयः कुशाग्रः किल विष्णुपात Ku. 3. 71, 7. 79; R. 7. 24, 15. 76. —म. 1 Fire; प्रक्षिप्तोद्भरि कले धारि तेजोभासते Si. 2. 42, 20. 75. 1 The god of love. 3 N. of Siva.

उद्भसित A house, dwelling.

उद्भस a. Bursting into tears, one whose tears gush forth, weeping; R. 12. 14; Amaru. 11.

उद्भस 1 Throwing, raising, erecting. 2 Expelling.

उद्भा a. 1 High, elevated; अम्बुदेः K. 92; Ve. 1. 2 Noble, dignified. 3 Generous, bountiful. 4 Famous, illustrious, great; उल्लिख्यदातृभिरा Bv. 1. 79. 5 Dear, beloved. 6 Highly or acutely accented (as a Svara); see below. —स 1 The acute accent; उद्भासः P. 1. 2. 29, तस्यादिषु समंशेषु स्थानेषु भेदोक्तिः अत्र उद्भासः Sk; see under अनुदास also; निहस्यतीत्येव य उद्भासः स्वपत्तिः Si. 2. 95. 2 Gift, donation. 3 A kind of musical instrument, a large drum. —स (in rhet.) A figure of speech; S. D. 752. cf. also K. P. 10; उद्भास यस्तुनः यवमहता चोत्पल्लवः.

उद्भा 1 Breathing upwards. 2 Breathing, breath in general 3 One of the five vital airs or life-winds which rises up the throat and enters into the head, the other four being प्राण, अपान, समान and व्यानः स्वयमप्यपरं यत्नं ग्राह्यमेव सोपनः 1 उद्भास्यति समंशे उद्भासं, नाम माहताः 2. 4 The navel.

उद्भायुध a. With uplifted weapons, upraising weapons; सनुजयशुभिर्भयैर्विभे-भद्विरुदायुधः Ve. 3. 22; उद्भायुधनायनस्तान्ना-मिह रायः R. 12. 44.

उद्धार a. 1 Generous, liberal, munificent. 2 (a) Noble, exalted; स नवीनं विनेतुकामनः R. 8. 91, 5. 12; Bg. 7. 28. (b) Distinguished; उद्धारः Ku. 1. 18. 3 Honest, sincere, upright. 4 Good, nice, fine, उद्धारः कल्या S. 5. 5 Eloquent. 6 Large, extensive, grand, splendid; R. 12. 79; उद्धारोपव्यासः 6. 6 richly dressed. 7 Beautiful, charming, lovely; Ku. 7. 14; Si. 5. 21. —र ind. Loudly; Si. 4. 33. —COMP. —आस्वय, —खेय, —खरित, —समय, —समय a. noble-minded, magnanimous; उद्धारयितानां तु वपुषेव कुद्वयं H. 1. —भी a. of sublime genius, highly intelligent; R. 3. 30. —वर्धन a. good looking (having large eyes); Ku. 6. 36.

**उद्धारता** 1 *Liberality*. 2 *Richness* (as of expression); *वृत्ता* Mā. 1. 7. **उद्धार** *a.* Indifferent, apathetic, unconcerned. —*सः*, *सिन्* *m.* 1 A stoic, philosopher. 2 Indifference, apathy.

**उद्धारसीन** *pres. p.* 1 Indifferent, unconcerned, passive; तदर्थिगुहासीनं स्वामिन् दुष्पुं विदुः Ku. 2. 13 (taking no part in the creation of the material universe); see *साक्ष्य*. 2 (In law) Not involved in any dispute. 3 Neutral (as a king or nation). —*नः* 1 A stranger. 2 A neutral, an indifferent person; Bg. 6. 9. 3 A common acquaintance.

**उद्धारविहः** 1 A superintendent. 2 A door-keeper. 3 A spy, an emissary. 4 An ascetic who has given up his vow.

**उद्धारण** 1 Relating, declaration, saying. 2 Narration, recital, opening a conversation; अथागिस्तमन्त्रणमुद्धारणवस्तु Ku. 6. 65. 3 A declaratory song or poem, a sort of panegyric beginning with words like जयति and full of alliteration चरन्त्यस्त्वदीयं जयोद्धारणं कुत्वा V. 1; जयोद्धारणं बाह्योपायमात्रं किंचित् R. 4. 78; V. 2. 14; (येन केनापि तालेन गद्यपद्यमन्वितं) । जयत्युपक्रमं मालिन्गविद्यासविधिचितम् ॥ तदुद्धारणं नाम विमलपद्ममंसुतः Pratsaparudra ॥ 4 An instance, example, illustration; सङ्कलनात्मकतः पराचोद्यति मानिनः । प्रवृत्तितात्पर्यमस्ततोद्धारणं त्विः ॥ Si. 2. 33. 5 (In Nyāya) The third member of an Indian syllogism (which has five members). 6 (In Rhet.) An illustration reckoned as a figure of speech by some rhetoricians. It resembles अथातिरम्यात्; *e. g.* अभिनवगोपि पद्मार्थं वीरके-केन निवेदितो ममति । निजिलसामन्त्राजो मधोभोजेन लघुन हव ॥ R. G. (For a clear distinction between the two figures see R. G., under उद्धारण). **उद्धारः** 1 An example or illustration. 2 The beginning of a speech.

**उद्धारित** *p. p.* 1 Risen, ascended; उद्धारितविहः Mā. 1; Bv. 2. 85. 2 High, tall, lofty. 3 Grown, augmented. 4 Born, produced. 5 Spoken, uttered (fr. वृद्), —Comp. —उद्धारित *a.* well grounded in the Śāstras.

**उद्धारिण** 1 Looking up to, 2 Seeing, beholding.

**उद्धारिणी** The north; तपोदीर्घी दिक्षमनुत्तरः Me. 57.

**उद्धारिणी** *a.* 1 Turned towards the north. 2 Northern.

**उद्धारिण्य** *a.* Living or being in the north. —*नद्यः* The country to the north and west of the river Sarasvatī. 2 (Pl.) The inhabitants of this country; R. 4. 66. —*नद्यः* A kind of perfume.

**उद्धारिणः** High water, inundation, flood.

**उद्धारिण** 1 Utterance, pronunciation, expression; उद्धारः वृत्ता वाक् अभिव्यक्तिमि-स्वरिण Ku. 2. 12. 2 Speaking, saying. 3 Throwing, discharging (as a missile).

**उद्धारिण** *p. p.* 1 Grown, risen, produced. 2 Puffed up, elated. 3 Increased, intense.

**उद्धारिणः** See उद्धार.

**उद्धारक** = उत्तरक *q. v.*

**उद्धार** A married woman.

**उद्धारक** *a.* Shaking, causing to tremble, terrifying; उद्धारकम् दृष्टगणान् व्यभि-कीन् Bk. 1. 15.

**उद्धारि** *f.* 1 Going up, rising, ascent. 2 Appearance; rise, origin. 3 Vomiting.

**उद्धारि** *a.* 1 Fragrant; विष्णुमणोरुधिषु दुग्धलेह्य R. 16. 47. 2 Having a strong smell (good or bad).

**उद्धार** 1 Going up, rising (of stars); ascent; आज्ययोगोद्धारं S. 1. 15. 2 Standing erect (of hair); रोमोद्धारः शत्रुवृद्धमाया Ku. 7. 77; M. 4. 1; Amaru. 36. 3 Going out, departure. 4 Birth, production, creation, परिजातस्योद्धारः Mā. 2; appearance; फलेन सहकारस्य पुष्पोद्धार इव प्रजाः R. 4. 9; कतिपयकृद्भयोद्धारः कर्षः U. 3. 20; Amaru. 81. 5 Projection, elevation. 6 A shoot (of a plant); इतिनृणोद्धारमोक्षका इतीभिः Ki. 5. 38. 7 Vomiting, casting up.

**उद्धारने** Rising, becoming visible.

**उद्धारनीय** *pot. p.* To be gone up or ascended. —*यः* A pair of bleached or washed clothes (तत्सायुधमनीयं यद्वातयोर्ब-लवायुं); पीतोद्धारनीयकालिनी Dk. 42; यद्वात-ययुधमनीयका Ku. 7. 11 (where Malli. renders उ by पीतवस्त्र, and says युग्म-वर्णं तु यावदिकामिषाय &c.; see *ad loc.*).

**उद्धार** *a.* Deep, intense, excessive, much; उद्धारगोद्धार Mā. 5. 7, 6. 6. —*यः* Excess. —*ind.* Excessively, extremely.

**उद्धार** *m.* One of the four principal priests at a sacrifice, one who chants the hymns of the Śāmaveda.

**उद्धार** 1 (a) Ejection, spitting out, vomiting, giving out, emitting, सङ्कीर्णकनधानां व्योम्रासमपि H. 4. 57; Bh. 2. 36; Me. 63, 69; Si. 12. 9. (b) Oozing, stream, issuing out; R. 6. 60; Mv. 4. 83. 2 Repeating, narra- tion; Mā. 2. 13. 3 Spit, saliva. 4 Eructation, belching.

**उद्धारि** *a.* 1 Going up, rising. 2 Emitting, sending forth; R. 13. 47.

**उद्धारि** 1 Vomiting. 2 Slaving. 3 Eructation. 4 Extermination.

**उद्धारि** *f.* 1 Singing aloud. 2 Chant- ing of the Śāmaveda. 3 A variety of the Aryā metre; see Appendix.

**उद्धारि** 1 Chanting of the Śāmaveda (the office of an udgātṛi). 2 The second part of the Śāmaveda; द्वांश

उद्धारिद्वयो वसति U. 2. 3. 3 Designation of any of the three syllabled name of God.

**उद्धारि** *a.* 1 Vomited. 2 Emitted, poured out.

**उद्धार** *a.* Raised, uplifted; Ve. 6. 12.

**उद्धारः** A section, chapter.

**उद्धारि** *a.* Untied (fig. also).

**उद्धारः**, *वर्ण* 1 Taking up, raising. 2 An object that can be accomplish- ed by religious or other acts. 3 Eructation.

**उद्धारः** 1 Lifting or taking up. 2 Replying in argument; rejoinder.

**उद्धारिणिका** Replying in argument.

**उद्धारिण** *p. p.* 1 Lifted or taken up. 2 Taken away. 3 Excellent; ex- alted. 4 Deposited, delivered. 5 Bound, tied. 6 Recalled, remembered.

**उद्धारि**, **उद्धारिणि** *a.* With the neck uplifted; उद्धारिर्धरः M. 1. 21; Am- aru. 68.

**उद्धार** 1 Excellence, eminence; (at the end of comp.); ब्राह्मणोद्धार = an excellent or superior Brāhmaṇa; उद्धार- द्यव्यवस्थायां न तु विरोधयोगः Sk. ; cf. मतलिकामन्त्रावका प्रकाशमुद्धारतज्जो यशस्तवावका- न्युद्धारि Ak. 2 Happiness. 3 The hol- low hand. 4 Fire. 5 A model. 6 Organic air in the body.

**उद्धार** A carpenter's bench (the plank on which he works); लोहोद्धार- वनस्कां ललितपवनो विव Bk. 7. 62.

**उद्धार**, —*ना* Friction, striking against; Me. 61.

**उद्धार** 1 Rubbing, rubbing up; यस्मिन्पर्वणलोहकिपि सदा दृष्टं न जातः किञ्च Mk. 2. 11. 2 A cudgel.

**उद्धार** A watch or guard-house.

**उद्धारक** 1 A key. 2 The rope and bucket of a well (—*यः* also).

**उद्धार** *a.* (बी. *f.*) Opening, unlock- ing; ययं यो न करोति निद्रितमतिः स्वर्गमिन्द्रोद्धारनं H. 1. 153. —*यः* 1 Opening; Ve. 1. 2 Raising, lifting up. 3 A key. 4 The rope and bucket of a well; a water-wheel.

**उद्धार** 1 Beginning, commence- ment; उद्धारः वृत्ता वाक् Ku. 2. 12; आकुमारकथोद्धारं शालिगोथो जयधरा R. 4. 20. 2 Allusion, reference. 3 Striking, wounding. 4 A stroke, blow, wound. 5 Jolting, shaking (as of a carriage); Si. 12. 2; R. 2. 72; Ve. 2. 28. 6 Rising, elevation. 7 A club, mallet. 8 A weapon (in general). 9 A division of a book, chapter; section.

**उद्धार** 1 Announcing aloud, proclaiming. 2 Popular talk, general report.

**उद्धार** 1 A bug. 2 A louse. 3 A mosquito.

**उद्ग** *a.* 1 With the stalk, stem, or staff raised or rising up; उद्गपत्तं पृथ्वीधिकायां R. 16. 46; उपल्लातपत्तः Mā. 6. 2 Formidable, terrific. —**COMP.**—**पालः** 1 a punisher. 2 a kind of fish. 3 a kind of serpent; (cf. उद्गपाल)

**उद्गुर** *a.* 1 Large-toothed or having projecting teeth. 2 High, tall. 3 Terrific, formidable.

**उद्गत** *a.* 1 Energetic. 2 Humble.

**उद्गन्त** 1 Binding, confinement; उद्गन्ते क्रियमाणं तु मत्स्यानां तत्र उद्गन्तिः Mb. 2 Taming, subduing. 3 The middle, the waist. 4 A fire-place. 5 The submarine fire.

**उद्गत** *a.* 1 Unbound, unrestrained, unchecked, free; Si. 4. 10. 2 (a) Strong, powerful; Pt. 3. 148. (b) Furious, intoxicated; क्षीतसुहृदामदिगजे R. 1. 73; Si. 11. 19. 3 Dreadful. 4 Self-willed. 5 Luxuriant, large, great, excessive; Me. 25; Rāt. 4. —**मः** 1 N. of Yama. 2 N. of Varuna. —**अ** ind. Violently, fiercely, strongly; अयोहानं ज्वलिष्यतः U. 3. 9.

**उद्गलक** A kind of bone

**उद्घित** *a.* Tied, bound.

**उद्घिष्ट** *p. p.* 1 Mentioned, particularized, specially told. 2 Desired, wished for. 3 Explained, taught &c. **उद्घीप** 1 Inflaming, lighting. 2 An infamer.

**उद्घीपक** *a.* 1 Exciting. 2 Lighting, inflaming.

**उद्घीपन** 1 Inflaming, exciting. 2 (In Rhet.) That which excites or feeds (a sentiment or *rasa*), see आलम्बन. 3 Illuminating, lighting. 4 Burning of a body.

**उद्घीय** *a.* Shining, blazing. —**मः**, —**य** Bdelium.

**उद्गुह** *a.* Proud, haughty.

**उद्देश** 1 Pointing to or at, directing. 2 Mention, specification. 3 Illustration, explanation, exemplification. 4 Ascertainment, inquiry, investigation, search. 5 A brief statement or account; उद्देशस्तु प्रोक्तो विधेर्विशेषो मया Bg. 10. 40. 6 Assignment. 7 Stipulation. 8 Object, motive. 9 A spot, region, place; अहो प्रयातसुमनोयुद्देशः S. 3; M. 3.

**उद्देशकः** 1 An illustration, example. 2 (In Math.) A question, problem.

**उद्देश्य** *pot. p.* 1 To be illustrated or explained. 2 To be intended or aimed at. —**इ** 1 The object in view, an incentive. 2 The subject of an assertion (opp. विधेय); see the word अनुवाच also.

**उद्दीप्तः** Light, lustre (lit. and fig.); विभिन्नेः कृतोद्दीप्त Mb.; कृतोद्दीप्तकरी तव Rām. adorning or gracing. 2 A division of a book, chapter, section.

**उद्द्वयः** Flight, retreat.

**उद्भूत** *p. p.* 1 Raised up, elevated, lifted up; लोचनमुद्भूतं पुष्कर Bk. 9. 7, आलोचयितुं स्तोमिः S. 1. 8 raised; R. 9. 50; heaved; Ki. 8. 53. 2 Excessive, very much, exceeding. 3 Haughty, vain, puffed up; अद्भुतोद्भूतः R. 12. 63. 4 Harsh. 5 Excited, inflamed, intensified; अमोघमरगा Ki. 9. 68, 69; महोद्भूताः प्रयत्निलं विधेयः Ku. 3. 31. 6 Majestic, stately; धीरोद्भूता नमयतीव गतिर्विचारी U. 6. 19 Rude; ill-mannered. —**तः** A king's wrestler. —**COMP.**—**मनः**, —**मनस्क** *a.* high-minded, haughty, proud.

**उद्भूतिः** *f.* 1 Elevation. 2 Pride, haughtiness; Si. 3. 28. 3 Rudeness, insolence. 4 A stroke.

**उद्भूतः** 1 sounding, blowing. 2 Breathing hard, panting.

**उद्धारण** 1 Drawing or taking out, taking off (clothes &c.). 2 Extraction, pulling or tearing out; कंटक Ms. 9. 252; बहुपुत्रोद्धारण Mit. 3 Extricating, deliverance, rescuing (from danger); हिनोद्धारणोचितस्य R. 2. 25; स चंचुरी विपत्ता-नामापयुद्धारणमयः H. 1. 3. 4 Eradication, extermination, deposition. 5 Lifting, raising. 6 Vomiting. 7 Final emancipation. 8 Acquittance of debt.

**उद्धारक** *a.* 1 One who raises or lifts up. 2 A sharer, co-heir.

**उद्धार्य** *a.* Delighted, glad. —**इ** 1 Great joy or delight. 2 Courage to undertake a thing. 3 A festival (especially a religious one).

**उद्धार्य** 1 Animating. 2 Erection of the hair (on the body), thrill.

**उद्धार्य** 1 A sacrificial fire. 2 A festival, holiday. 3 N. of a Yādava, uncle and friend of Krishna. [When Krishna was taken by Akrura to Mathura, Uddhava was implored by the citizens of Gokula to go and fetch him. He was very much attached to Krishna. On seeing the destruction of the Yādavas to be inevitable, he went to Krishna and asked him what to do; whereupon he was told to go to Badarikasrama to practise penance and to secure heaven. He is the subject of two short poems, उद्धार्यत and उद्धार्यदेव.]

**उद्धार्य** *a.* Extending or raising the hands.

**उद्धार्य** 1 A fire-place. 2 Ejecting, vomiting.

**उद्धार्य** *a.* Ejected, vomited. —**तः** An elephant out of rut.

**उद्धारः** 1 Drawing out, extraction. 2 Deliverance, redemption, saving, rescuing, extrication. 3 Raising, lifting up. 4 (In law) A part to be set aside from the paternal property for the benefits of the eldest son; the surplus allowed by Law to the eldest beyond the shares of the younger brothers; Ma. 9. 112. 5 The sixth

part of booty taken in war which belongs to the king; Ms. 7. 97. 6 Debt. 7 Recovering property. 8 Final beatitude.

**उद्धारण** 1 Raising, elevating. 2 Rescuing, drawing out of (danger), delivering.

**उद्धार** *a.* Unrestrained, unchecked, free. 2 Firm, intrepid. 3 Fleavy, full of; Si. 5. 64. 4 Thick, gross. 5 Able, competent; Bv. 4. 40.

**उद्धार** *p. p.* 1 Shaken off, fallen from; raised or thrown up; मरुतभरोद्धारोपि धूलिव्रजः Dhan. V. 2 Exalted, high.

**उद्धार** 1 Throwing upwards, raising. 2 Shaking.

**उद्धार्य** Fumigating.

**उद्धार्य** Powdering, sprinkling with dust or powder; मत्स्योद्धार्य K. P. 10.

**उद्धार्य** Erection of the hair (on the body), thrill, horripilation.

**उद्धार** *p. p.* 1 Drawn up or out, extracted &c. 2 Raised, elevated, lifted up. 3 Uprooted, eradicated; उद्धारिः R. 2. 30.

**उद्धारिः** *f.* 1 Drawing or pulling out, extracting. 2 An extract, passage selected. 3 Delivering, rescuing. 4 Especially, delivering or purifying from sin, final liberation; नृपते तीर्थानि स्मरितमिह यस्याद्धारिर्विधौ G. L. 28.

**उद्धार्य** A fire-place, stove.

**उद्धार्य** (उद्धार्यकमिति उद्धार्यः Malli.) N. of a river; मोघद्वाम इन्द्रोद्धार्यमिवोः; R. 11. 8.

**उद्धार** *a.* Loosened. —**यः**, —**यन्** 1 Tying up, hanging. 2 Hanging oneself.

**उद्धार्य** N. of a mixed tribe (doing the duty of washermen); of. Usanas:—आशोमयेन विनाया जातास्तात्रोपजीविनः । तस्यैव नृपकन्यायां जातः धनिक उद्धार्यः ॥ धनिकस्य नृपायां तु जाता उद्धार्यः स्वताः । निर्ज-जयपुत्रं प्राणि अश्वान् भवत्यतः ॥

**उद्धार** *a.* Strong, powerful.

**उद्धार्य** *a.* Filled or suffused with tears; Ki. 3. 59.

**उद्धार्य** *a.* Having the arms raised, stretching or extending the arms; शत्रुलब्धे कले लोभाद्धार्यवि बभूवः R. 1. 3.

**उद्धार** *p. p.* 1 Awakened, aroused, excited. 2 Opened, expanded, full-blown; Mā. 1. 40. 3 Reminded. 4 Recalled to memory (as an object seen before).

**उद्धार्य**, —**यन्** 1 Awakening, reminding. 2 Recalling to memory, rousing up; ननु कथं एतादृशस्याद्धार्यकारणैः स्मृतादिभिः सामयिकानां स्मृद्वयैः S. D. 3, so रत्.

**उद्धार्य** *a.* 1 Reminding, that which reminds or calls to remem-

ance. 2 Exciting. —कः N. of the sun.

उद्ग a. 1 Excellent, pre-eminent; श्वे पुरे कति मदा रणोद्गताः N. 1. 132. 2 Exalted, magnanimous. —ः 1 A fan for winnowing corn. 2 A tortoise.

उद्गः 1 Production, creation, birth, generation (lit. and fig.); इति हेतुसमुद्गः K. P. 1; Y. 3. 80; oft at the end of comp. in the sense of 'springing or arising from', 'produced from'; उद्गः V. 1. 3; मणिकरीद्गः R. 3. 18. 2 Source, origin. 3 N. of Vishnu.

उद्गायः 1 Production, generation. 2 Magnanimity.

उद्गायन् 1 Thinking, thinking over. 2 Production, generation, creation. 3 Inattention, neglect, disregard.

उद्गायितु a. Raising upwards, exalting (fig. also).

उद्गायः Radiance, splendour.

उद्गायिन्, उद्गायः a. Shining, radiant, splendid; विष्णुणाद्गायि विन्दुनामि वा Ku. 5. 78; Mk. 8. 38; Amaru. 81.

उद्गि a. Sprouting shooting forth. —म्. 1 A sprout or shoot (of a plant); अंकुरोऽमिनयोद्गिदि Ak. 2 A plant, 3 A spring, fountain. —Comp. —ज a. (उद्गि-ज) sprouting, germinating (as a plant). (—जः) a plant. —विद्या the science of botany.

उद्गि a. Sprouting, germinating.

उद्गु p. p. 1 Born, produced, generated. 2 Lofly (lit. and fig.). 3 Perceptible, capable of being perceived by the senses; as a gun.

उद्गुतः f. 1 Generation, production, 2 Elevation, exaltation, prosperity; याः समुद्रः तेषां स्वस्वलाद्गुते विधि Ku. 6. 82.

उद्गुतः —न् 1 Breaking through or out, becoming visible; appearance, manifestation, or growth; उद्गुतः प्र-धनुः उद्गुतः Ku. 7. 24. 2 Springing up, growth; उद्गुतः कु. 7. 38; Si. 18. 36. 3 A spring, fountain. 4 Horripilation; as in पुन-कोद्गुतः.

उद्गुतः 1 Whirling turning round, flourishing. (as of a sword) 2 Wandering. 3 Regret.

उद्गुतः 1 Moving or wandering about. 2 Rising.

उद्गुतः p. p. 1 Raised, lifted up; अग्निः, धानः &c. 2 Persevering, diligent, active. 3 Bent, drawn (as a bow); Ki. 1. 21. 4 Ready, prepared, or the point of, eager, bent or intent on, engaged in; with dat., loc., inf. or usually in comp.; उद्गुतः खड्गं कर्तुं R. 17. 61; उद्गुतः स्वजनसुखायः Bg. 1. 45; जपः, वपः &c.

उद्गुतः 1 Raising, elevation. 2 Strenuous or assiduous effort, exertion, diligence, perseverance; निजगु

विना तपसे कुतोऽयम् Ku. 5. 3; ज्ञानात् मेना न निर्वृत्तुमयमात् 5 firm resolve; उद्गुतेन हि सिध्यति कार्याणि न मनोरथैः Pt. 2. 131. 3 Readiness, preparation. —Comp. —भृत् a. striving hard; Bh. 2. 74.

उद्गुतः Raising, elevation.

उद्गुतः a. Diligent, persevering.

उद्गुतः 1 Going or walking out. 2 A garden, park, pleasure-garden; नाद्योयानस्थितपरिवारविकारायतर्क्या Me. 7. 26, 33. 3 Purpose, motive. —Comp. —पालः, —पालकः, —रक्षकः a gardener, superintendent or keeper of a garden; Ku. 2. 36.

उद्गुतः A garden, park.

उद्गुतः Bringing to a conclusion, completing finishing (as प्रतोषणम्).

उद्गुतः 1 Effort, exertion, industry; तद्विधिति मचित्यस्यजोद्योगमात्मनः Pt. 2. 140. 2 Work, duty, office; तुल्योद्योगस्तव दिनक-नशापकायं मतो न V. 2. 1. 3 Perseverance, diligence.

उद्गुतः a. Active, persevering, industrious.

उद्गुतः A king of aquatic animal.

उद्गुतः 1 The pin of the axle of a carriage. 2 A cock.

उद्गुतः A loud noise, uproar.

उद्गुतः p. p. 1 Increased, excessive, abundant. 2 Distinct, evident.

उद्गुतः a. Destroying, undermining (as a bank); as in कूलप्रदूज q. v.

उद्गुतः Increase, excess, preponderance, abundance; ज्ञानोद्गुताद्विपदिततमा-ययः सत्यविद्याः Vo. 1. 23; गन्धर्वकं जयनपु-लिने Si. 7. 74.

उद्गुतः A year.

उद्गुतः 1 A gift, donation. 2 Pouring or shaking out.

उद्गुतः, उद्गुतः f. Vomiting, ejecting.

उद्गुतः 1 A remainder, surplus. 2 Excess, preponderance. 3 Rubbing or smearing the body with perfumes.

उद्गुतः 1 Going up, rising. 2 Springing up, growth. 3 Prosperity, elevation. 4 Turning from side to side; springing up; चतुर्दशकान्गुततनवेक्षि-तामि Me. 40. 5 Grinding, pounding. 6 Rubbing and cleaning the body with perfumes or fragrant unguents, or the unguents used for this purpose or to relieve pain.

उद्गुतः 1 Increase. 2 Sly or suppressed laughter.

उद्गुतः a. 1 Carrying, leading up. 2 Continuing, perpetuating (as a family); कुल U. 4; so रघुवत् 4. 22; R. 9. 9. 11. 54. —हः 1 A son. 2 One (i. e. the 4th) of the seven courses of air. 3 Marriage. —हः A daughter.

उद्गुतः 1 Marrying. 2 Supporting, holding or lifting up, carrying; पुनः प्रयुक्तोद्गुतक्रियायाः R. 13. 1, 14. 20; R. 2. 18; Ku. 3. 13. 3 Being carried on, riding; Ms. 8. 370.

उद्गुतः a. Vomited, ejected —न् 1 Ejecting, vomiting. 2 A stove.

उद्गुतः a. 1 Vomited. 2 Out of rut (as an elephant).

उद्गुतः 1 Ejection, throwing out. 2 Shaving. 3 (In logic) Non-existence of a subsequent consequent on the absence of an antecedent (Wilson).

उद्गुतः 1 Banishment. 2 Abandonment. 3 Killing.

उद्गुतः 1 Expelling, banishing. 2 Abandoning. 3 Taking out of or away (from the fire) 4 Killing.

उद्गुतः 1 Bearing up, supporting. 2 Marriage, wedding; असवर्णस्वयं ज्येयो विधिरुद्राहकर्मणि Me. 3. 43. (The Smritis mention 8 forms of marriage:—मासो देवस्तथा चार्थः राजापरिव्रजसाधारः। गांधर्वो पक्षसंघश्च वैशाखशास्त्रमः स्मृतः) 3.

उद्गुतः 1 Lifting up. 2 Marriage. —नी 1 A cord. 2 A small shell, cowrie (चरटिका).

उद्गुतः a. Relating to marriage, matrimonial (as a Mantra); Ms. 9. 95.

उद्गुतः a. 1 Raising, drawing up. 2 Marrying. —नी A rope, cord.

उद्गुतः p. p. Grieved, afflicted, sorrowful, anxious (as for any absent lover).

उद्गुतः 1 Looking up or upwards. 2 Sight, an eye, seeing, looking at; तस्मिन्मोदीक्षणीकुमुदीमुखं R. 3. 1.

उद्गुतः Fanning.

उद्गुतः Increase, growth.

उद्गुतः p. p. 1 Raised, elevated. 2 Flowing out, overflowing; उद्गुतः क इव सुखानहः रोषां Si. 8. 18. (where उ means also 'gone astray, ill behaved').

उद्गुतः 1 Trembling, shaking, waving. 2 Agitation, excitement; Bg. 12. 15. 3 Alarm, fear; ज्ञातद्विगस्तमित-नयनं हृत्पङ्क्तिर्मवात्मा Me. 36; R. 8. 7. 4 Anxiety, regret, sorrow. 5 Admiration, astonishment. —न् A betelnut (fruit).

उद्गुतः 1 Agitation, anxiety. 2 Infliction of pain, torture; उद्गुतः करदंष्ट्रे-श्रद्धयिष्या प्रसात्तयेत् Ms. 8. 352. 3 Regret.

उद्गुतः a. Having a raised seat or throne in it; विमानं नवमुदेदि R. 17. 9.

उद्गुतः Shaking, trembling, excessive tremor.

उद्गुतः a. 1 Overflowing its banks (as a river); R. 10. 34; K. 333. 2 Transgressing the proper limits.

उद्गुतः p. p. Shaken, tossed up. —न् Shaking.

उद्गुतः a. 1 Loosened; कयाचिदुद्गुतवत्-तयात्वाः R. 7. 6; Ku. 7. 57. 2 Freed from bonds, unbound. —न् 1 The act of surrounding or enclosing. 2 An enclosure, fence. 3 A pain in the buttocks or back of the body.

उद्गुतः m. A husband.

उध् *n.* An udder; see उध्.  
उध् 7. P. (उध्, उध्-उध्) To wet, moisten, bathe; सः पृथिवीं वसंति.  
उध् Moistening, wetting.

उध् *n.* उध्, उध्, उध्: A mouse, rat.

उध् *p. p.* 1 Raised, elevated, uplifted (fig. also); Dh. 3. 24; Si. 9. 79; यतोऽतः सुमिथो S. 4. 14. 2 High (fig. also), tall, lofty; great, eminent R. 1. 14; V. 5. 22; Ki. 5. 15; 14. 23. 3 Plump, full (as breasts). —तः A boa (अजगर). —तः 1 Elevation. 2 Ascension, altitude. —COMP. —आगत *a.* elevated and depressed, uneven; यत्तु एतान्तं Ak. —चरण *a.* rampant. —शिरः *a.* carrying the head, high proud.

उध् *f.* 1 Elevation, height (fig. also); see उध् below. 2 Exaltation, dignity, rise, prosperity; लोक-लोचनोपायानि लोकनाथयोगिनि Pt. 1. 150; Si. 16. 22; Bv. 1. 40; महाजनस्य संपर्कः कस्य लोकनिकारकः H. 3. 3 Raising. —COMP. —ईश *N.* of Garuda (lord of उध्).

उध् *a.* Elevated, projecting, plump (as breasts); सः श्रीमन्नितमयो-ध्नुय वत्तं Amaru. 30; Si. 9. 72.

उध् 1 Raising, lifting up. 2 Height.

उध् *a.* Erect, upright, lofty, high (fig. also); उध्ताप्रवटमंडपमिति तत् Si. 5. 61.

उध्, उध्: 1 Raising, elevating. 2 Height, elevation. 3 Analogy, resemblance. 4 Inference.

उध् 1 Raising, elevating, lifting up. 2 Drawing up water. 3 Deliberation, discussion. 4 Inference.

उध् *a.* Having a prominent nose; उध् संवृत्ति वक्त्र Bk. 4. 18.

उध्: Crying out, roar; humming, chirping &c.

उध् *a.* 1 Having a projecting navel, corpulent.

उध्: 1 Projection, protuberance. 2 Tying up, binding. —हः Sour gruel made from the fermentation of rice.

उध् *a.* 1 Sleepless, awake; शान्तिदानधनिशाना सीध्यानामरायः Me. 88. विनयमल्लिङ्ग पत्र हाराः S. 6. 4; Mu. 4. 2 Expanded, full-blown, budded (as lotuses); उध्दुपुष्यासिद्धमन्त्रा Si. 4. 13, 8. 28.

उध् *a.* Raising. —मः One of the 16 priests at a sacrifice.

उध् Emerging, coming out of water.

उध् *p. p.* 1 Drunk, intoxicated. 2 Insane, frantic, mad; द्वाधोऽन्तः V. 2; Mu. 9. 79. 3 Puffed, elevated; wild; Pt. 1. 161; Si. 6. 31. 4 Possessed by a ghost or an evil spirit, Y. 2. 32; Me. 3. 161. (वातपित्तक्रेमनित्यायः संभवेऽपहृष्टः Mit.) —तः The thorn

apple (वृक्ष) —COMP. —कीर्तिः, —वेदः *N.* of Siva. —नदः *N.* of a country (where the Ganga roars furiously along). —वृक्षः, —वृक्ष *a.* mad in appearance. —वृक्षित *a.* spoken in drunkenness or madness. (—तः) the words of a madman.

उध् 1 Shaking off, throwing off or down. 2 Killing, slaughter; अमोघसुतोऽन्तः R. 7. 52.

उध् *a.* 1 Intoxicated, drunk; R. 2. 9, 16. 54. 2 Mad, furious, extravagant; Si. 10. 4, 16. 69. 3 Causing intoxication, intoxicating; मधुकराणां मधुकराणां विदुषां विदुषां विदुषां Si. 6. 20. —वृक्षः 1 Insanity. 2 Intoxication.

उध् *a.* Affected or inflamed with love; तदाप्रसक्तमन्त्रा वृक्ष Ku. 5. 55.

उध् *a.* 1 Mad. 2 Intoxicated, drunk. 3 In rut (as an elephant).

उध्, —वृक्ष *a.* 1 Excited or disturbed in mind, agitated, uneasy; R. 11. 22; Ki. 14. 45. 2 Regretting, repining for a lost or departed friend. 3 Anxious, eager, impatient.

उध् *a.* Den. A., उध्नीयु To be uneasy; to be disturbed in mind.

उध् 1 Agitation. 2 Killing, slaughter.

उध् 1 Shaking off, agitating. 2 Killing, slaughter, hurting. 3 Beating (with a stick).

उध् *a.* Shining, radiant; R. 16. 69.

उध् 1 Rubbing, kneading. 2 A fragrant essence used for the purpose of rubbing.

उध्: 1 Torment, deep pain. 2 Shaking, agitation. 3 Killing, slaughter. 4 A snare or trap.

उध् *a.* 1 Mad, insane. 2 Extravagant. —तः 1 Madness, insanity; अहो उध्: U. 3. 2 Intense passion. 3 Lunacy, mania (considered as a disease of the mind). 4 (In Rhet.) Madness considered as one of the 33 subordinate feelings; विषयसंग्रह उध्: कामशोकमहादिभिः S. D. 3; or according to R. G. विषयमहाविषयमहादिजन्मा उध्-विषयमहाविषय उध्: 5 Bloom; उध् विषय पदानां S. D. 2.

उध् *a.* Maddening, intoxicating. —तः One of the five arrows of Cupid.

उध् 1 Weighing, measuring upwards. 2 A measure of size or quantity. 3 Price.

उध् *a.* Going to a wrong path. —तः 1 A wrong road, deviation from the right road (fig. also). 2 An improper conduct, evil course; उध्मार्गमधिकारि इतिवाणि K. 155; 'वर्तकः 103. —तः *ind.* Astray; Pt. 1. 161.

उध् Rubbing, wiping off, removing.

उध् *f.* Measure, price.

उध् *a.* Mixed with; variegated. उध् *p. p.* Opened (as eyes), blown, expanded &c. —तः A look, glance; Ku. 5. 85.

उध् 1 Opening (of the eyes), awaking. 2 Unfolding, opening; U. 6. 34. 3 Expanding, blowing.

उध् *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Raising the face, looking up; अहः सुमं हसति त्वनः किमिदं सुमं मे. Me. 14. 100; R. 1. 39, 11. 26; आदमः 1. 53. 2 Ready, intent on, on the point of, prepared for; नमस्त्वत्तमाश्रित्युत्तमं R. 8. 12 about to retire to the woods; 16. 9, 3. 12. 3 Eager, waiting for, expecting; तस्मिन् संयमिनामो जाते परिणयोऽन्तः Ku. 6. 34; R. 12. 26. 6. 21. 11. 23. 4 Sounding, speaking or making a sound; Ku. 6. 2.

उध् *a.* Loud sounding, noisy.

उध् *a.* 1 Unsealed 2 Opened, blown, expanded (as a flower).

उध् Plucking up by the roots, eradication, uprooting; न पादोऽप्युल्लस्य-क्तिः R. 2. 34.

उध् Corpulence, fatness.

उध् 1 Opening (of the eyes), winking; Mu. 3. 21. 2 Blowing, opening, expansion; उध् यो नमः न सते जातिरिती विज्ञायां K. P. 10; दीर्घका-कमलोऽन्तः Ku. 2. 38. 3 Light, flash, brilliancy; तदा प्रज्ञोऽन्तः Bh. 2. 114; विदुषोऽन्तः Me. 81. 4 Awakening, rising, becoming visible, manifestation; शान्तिः Sānti 3. 13.

उध् Unfastening, loosening.

उध् *ind.* 1 As a prefix to verbs and nouns it expresses (1) nearness, contiguity; उपविशति, उपवर्णाति; (2) power, ability; उपक्रोति; (3) pervasion; उपकीर्ति; (4) advice, instructing as by a teacher; उपदिशति, उपदिश; (5) death, extinction, उपरत; (6) defect, fault; उपशत; (7) giving; उपश्रुति, उपश्रुति; (8) action, effort; उपश्रु-वेद्य; (9) beginning, commencement; उपक्रमते, उपक्रम; (10) study; उपश्रुयः; (11) reverence, worship; उपश्रुयते, उपश्रुयते विनं युक्तः 2 As unconnected with verbs and prefixed to nouns, it expresses nearness, resemblance, contiguity in space, number, time, degree &c., but generally involving the idea of subordination or inferiority; उप-कनिष्ठिका the finger next to the little finger; उपपुराण a secondary Purāṇa; उपश्रुतः an assistant master; उपश्रुतः a vice-president. It usually, however, forms Avyayī comp. in these senses; उपश्रुतः-मन्त्रावाः समीर; उपश्रुतः, 'वद' &c. 3 With numerals it forms संख्यावद्दीर्घ and means 'nearly,' 'almost'; उपश्रुतः



nearly thirty. 4 As a separable proposition (a) with acc. when it means inferiority; उप इति ह्यः Sk. the gods are inferior to Hari. (b) With loc. it expresses (1) over, above, superior to; उपविष्टं कार्पाणं, उप पार्श्वे इति ह्यः; (2) addition.

उपकण्ठः ३ 1 Proximity, vicinity, neighbourhood; उप तालीनस्थानमुपकण्ठं महीधरः R. 4. 34, 13. 48; Ku. 7. 51; Māl. 9. 2. 2 Space near a village or its boundary. -ind. 1 Upon the neck, near the throat. 2 In the vicinity of, near.

उपकथा A short story or tale.

उपकनिष्ठिका The finger next to the little finger.

उपकारणं 1 Doing service or favour, helping. 2 Material, implement, instrument, means; उपकरणमिवमावाति U. 3. 3; उपकरणपरकणं हारिः K. 207; Y. 2. 276; Ms. 9. 270. 3 Means of subsistence, anything supporting life. 4 The insignia of royalty.

उपकारणं Hearing.

उपकारिका Rumour, report.

उपकर्तुं a. One who does a service or favour, useful, friendly; हिनान्युपकर्तुनि प्रहृष्टानि विदुर्बन्धे R. 17. 58; उपकर्तुं रसादीनां S. D. 624; Si. 2. 37.

उपकल्पनं, -न 1 Preparation. 2 Fabricating, making.

उपकारः 1 Service, help, assistance, favour, obligation (opp. अकारः); उपकाराकारि हि लक्ष्यं लक्षणमवयवः Si. 2. 37; शास्त्रमवयवकारेण नोपकारः दृश्यः Ku. 2. 40, 3. 73. Y. 3. 234. 2 Preparation. 3 Ornament, decoration. -री 1 A royal tent, palace. 2 Caravansera.

उपकार्यं a. To be assisted. -र्ण A royal house, palace; रण्यं रघुपतिमित्रिभ्यः नरापकायं बाल्यारथारविभ्यः दृष्ट्वा नवनाभ्युपास R. 5. 63; a royal tent; 5. 41, 11. 93, 13. 79, 16. 55, 73.

उपकुञ्चिः, -चिकता Smoky cardamoms.

उपकुम्भ a. 1 Near, proximate. 2 Solitary, retired, secluded.

उपकुपयः A Brāhmaṇa in a state of pupilage (ब्रह्मचरिन्) who wishes to pass on to the state of a householder (गृहस्थ).

उपकुल्या A canal, trench.

उपकुर्वे-वे ind. Near a well. -जलाशयः a trough near a well for watering cattle.

उपक्रियाः f., उपक्रिया Favour, obligation.

उपक्रमः 1 Beginning, commencement; उपक्रमकमवाचसी रक्षःपरिमन्त्रं नरे R. 12. 42 begun by Rāma. 2 Approach, advance; उपक्रमं forcible advance Māl. 7; so शेषितः द्रुपदारापक्रमाः ibid. 3 An undertaking, work, enterprise. 4 A plan, means, expedient, stratagem, remedy; सामाधिनिपुणकर्मः Ms. 7. 107, 159; R. 13. 15; Y. 1. 345; Si.

80. 76. 5 Attendance on a patient, practice of medicine. 6 A test of honesty; see उपवा.

उपक्रमणं 1 Approaching. 2 Undertaking. 3 Commencement. 4 (Medic.) Treatment, physicking.

उपक्रमणिका A preface, introduction.

उपक्रीडा A play-ground, a place for playing.

उपक्रोधा, -हानं Censure, reproach, ignominy; उपक्रोधाकाममहीनरी R. 2. 53.

उपक्रोधः m. An ass (braying aloud).

उपक्र (का) नं The sound of a lute.

उपक्रमः 1 Waste, decay, loss. 2 Expenditure.

उपक्रमः 1 Throwing at hurling. 2 Mention, allusion, hint, suggestion; कार्पण्येपमादी तदुपमि रचयन् Mu. 4. 3; दारुणः सत्पक्षेयः वासवः Ve. 5. -3 A threat, specific mention or charge.

उपक्रमणं 1 Throwing or casting down. 2 Accusing, charging.

उपक्रमः a. (At the end of comp. only)

1 Approaching, following, joining. 2 Receiving; Ms. 1. 46; Si. 16. 68.

उपक्रमः A small or subordinate class.

उपगतः p. p. 1 Gone to, approached. 2 Occurred. 3 Got. 4 Experienced. 5 Promised, agreed.

उपगतिः f. 1 Approach, going near. 2 Knowledge, acquaintance. 3 Acceptance. 4 Attainment, acquirement.

उपगमः, -गमं 1 Going to, drawing towards, approach; सीते न तदुपगमजं वनं नीरे वयुनां Me. 65 your advent; व्यापारताम्योपगमात्कुमारी R. 6. 69, 9. 50. 2 Knowledge, acquaintance. 3 Attainment, acquiring; विद्यासंग्रहमादुभिरुपगतयः S. 1. 14. 4 Intercourse (as of the sexes) 5 Society, company; न पुनरुपगमात्, -गमः H. 1. 136. 6 Undergoing, suffering, feeling. 7 Acceptance. 8 An agreement, promise.

उपगिरिः-रि ind. Near a mountain. -रिः N. of a country situated near a mountain in the north.

उपगु ind. Near a cow. -गुः A cowherd.

उपगुरुः An assistant teacher.

उपगृह्य p. p. Hidden; clasped. -ह An embrace; उपगृह्यानि श्वेषयुनि च Ku. 4. 17; Si. 10 88; कटाश्लेषोपगृह्यं Dh. 3. 82; Me. 97.

उपगृह्यनं 1 Hiding, concealing. 2 An embrace. 3 Astonishment, surprise.

उपग्रहः 1 Confinement, seizure. 2 Defeat, frustration; Mu. 4. 2. 3 A prisoner. 4 Joining, addition. 5 Favour, encouragement. 6 A minor planet (राह, केतु &c.).

उपग्रहणं 1 Seizing (from below);

taking hold of; as in उपग्रहणम्. 2 Seizure, capture. 3 Supporting, promoting. 4 Holy study; देवीप्रहाराद्यं तावदाहवतं प्रभुः Rām.

उपवाहः 1 Making a present. 2 A present.

उपवाहः 1 An offering or present. 2 Particularly, a present or offering to a great man or king; the modern Nazarana.

उपवाहः 1 A stroke, injury; insult; Ms. 2. 179; Y. 2. 255. 2 Destruction, ruin. 3 Touch, contact. 4 Assault, violence. 5 Disease. 6 Sin.

उपवाहनं Proclaiming, publication, making known.

उपवाहः 1 Contiguous support; उवाहि-रोपवाहरोपवाहरी R. 14. 1. 2 Shelter, support, protection.

उपवाहः A variety of the ruddy goose.

उपवाह्यः m. An eye-glass, spectacles.

उपवाह्यः 1 Accumulation, addition, accession. 2 Increase, growth, excess; वलं K. 105; सत्पक्षेयः Si. 2. 57, 9 32. 3 Quantity, heap. 4 Prosperity, elevation, rise.

उपवाहः 1 Cure, treatment. 2 -उपवाह-र्यं Approach.

उपवाह्यः A kind of sacred fire.

उपवाहः 1 Service, attendance; honouring, worshipping, entertaining; अस्मलितोपवाहः R. 5. 20. 2 Civility, politeness, courtesy, polite behaviour, (external display of courtesy); परिब्रह्मः H. 1. 133; विधिर्मनस्विनीनां M. 3. 8; पदं न वेदिहं Ku. 4. 9 a merely complimentary saying, a flattering compliment. 3 Salutation, usual or customary obeisance, homage; नोपवा-रवद्वि S. 3. 18; उपवाहः M. 4; अंजलिः R. 3. 11 folding the hands in salutation. 4 A form or mode of address or salutation; राममग्र इत्येव नो प्रत्युपवाहः शोभते तातपरिजनस्य U. 1; यथा हस्तस्योपवाहः 6. 5 External show or form, ceremony; प्राहमेतिरेव द्विवर्त्म राजोपवाहः V. 4. 6 A remedy, physicking, application of cure or remedy; किरिः Dk. 15. 7 Practice, performance, conduct, management; व्रतवर्गः Ms. 1. 111, 10. 32; कामोपवाहः Dk. 81 in the conduct of love-affairs. 8 Means of doing homage or showing respect; प्रकीर्तयितुमोपवाहः (राजमार्ग) R. 7. 4; 5 41. 9 Hence, any necessary or requisite article, (of worship, ceremony, furniture &c.); सम्मंगलोपवाहः R. 10. 77; Ku. 7. 88; R. 8. 1 (the Upachāras or articles of worship are variously numbered, being 5, 10, 16, 18 or 64). 10 Behaviour, conduct, demeanour; देवमङ्गलोपवाहः च Ms. 1. 116. 11 Employment, use. 12 Any religious performance, a ceremony;

प्रसक्तप्राप्तिगोपचरौ Ku. 7. 86; Mv. 1. 24. 13 (a) Figurative or metaphorical use, secondary application (opp. मुख्य or primary sense); अर्चननेपि चेतनबुधप्रादुर्भावात् S. B.; न चास्य कर्तृत्वस्य तत्त्वतो-सीति मुख्येपि उपचार एव शरणं स्यात् K. P. 10. (b) Supposed or fancied identification founded on resemblance; उदमरुसा चरं सुद्धा उपचारिणामिदं तत्त्वात् K. P. 2. 14 A bribe. 15 A pretext; Si. 10-2. 16 A request, solicitation. 17 Occurrence of  $\epsilon$  and  $\epsilon$  in the place of Visarga.

उपचितिः f. Accumulation, collection; growth, increase.

उपचूलनं Heating, burning.

उपच्छदः A coverlet.

उपच्छदं 1 Coaxing, persuading; उपच्छदं च स्व ने शपयितुं प्रयतिष्यते Dk. 65. 2 Inviting.

उपजनः 1 Addition, increase. 2 Appendage. 3 Rise, origin.

उपजल्पनं-लपनं Talk.

उपजापः 1 Secretly whispering into the ear or communicating; परकृत्य<sup>०</sup> Mu. 2. 2 Secret overtures or negotiations (with the enemy's friends), sowing the seeds of dissension instigating to rebellion; उपजापः कृतस्तेन तानाकोपवतस्तस्य Si. 2. 99; उपजापकान् बिलेयन्तु स विधाता वृषतीन्मदोद्धतः Ki. 2. 47, 16. 42. 3 Diension, separation.

उपजीवकः-विज् a. Living upon, subsisting by (instr. or in comp.); ज्ञानिमात्राजजीविना Ms. 12. 114, 8. 20; नागाग्र्येण उपजीविना 9. 257; यतोपजीव्यसि Mk. 2. —m. A dependant, servant; भीम-शतेनंरुणः न बहुप्रापत् विनाम् R. 1. 16.

उपजीवनं, -जीविका 1 Living. 2 Subsistence, livelihood; माद्वेतायेण जीवनं Y. 3. 236. 3 A means of living, such as property; किञ्चित्शेषजीवनं Ms. 9. 207.

उपजीव्य pot. p. 1 Affording a livelihood; Y. 2. 227. 2 Giving patronage, patronizing. 3 (fig.) Supplying materials for writing, that from which one derives materials; सर्वज्ञा कविमर्यादासुपजीव्यो भवित्यसि Mb. —स्यः 1 A patron. 2 A source or authority (from which one derives his materials); इत्यल्लुपजीव्यानी मान्याना व्याख्यातव्य कटाक्षनिर्माणं S. D. 2.

उपजीवः-वणे 1 Affection. 2 Enjoyment. 3 Frequenting.

उपज्ञा 1 Knowledge acquired by oneself and not handed down by tradition, invention, usually in comp. which is treated as a neuter noun; पाणिनेरुपज्ञा पाणिनिपुत्र ग्रन्थः Sk.; प्राचिनसंप्रदाय रामायण R. 15. 63. 2 Undertaking or commencing a thing not done before; लोकप्रसिद्धयुक्तमव विदुषां सत्यव्यज्जन्म यदाः Malli. on Raghuvamsa.

उपहीकनं A respectful offering or present, *Nazarānā*.

उपहातः 1 Heat, warmth. 2 Trouble,

distress, pain, sorrow; सर्वथा न कंचन न लृप्त्युपहाताः K. 135. 3 Calamity, misfortune. 4 Sickness. 5 Haste, hurry. उपहातः 1 Heating. 2 Distressing, tormenting.

उपहातिश्च a. 1 Heating, inflaming. 2 Suffering heat or pain, being sick. उपहातिश्च 1 N. of the lunar mansion or asterism called अश्लेषा. 2 N. of another asterism called पुनर्वसु.

उपहातः A land at the foot of a mountain, low land; मलयद्विरेष्यकाः R. 4. 46; वने खलु हिमवतो गिरिरेष्यकारण्यवासिनः संज्ञायाः S. 5.

उपहृष्टः 1 Anything which excites thirst or appetite, a relish, condiment &c.; द्विबाहुपदंशुपहातः Dk. 133; अवभातो-पहं विष नवशोणितसक Vo. 3. 2 Biting, stinging. 3 The venereal disease.

उपहृष्टः a. (pl.) About or nearly ten.

उपहृष्टकः 1 One who shows the way, a guide. 2 A door-keeper. 3 A witness.

उपहृष्टः 1 A present, an offering to a king or a great man a *Nazarānā*; उपहृष्टा विविधाः शरणागतैः कोशलेभ्यः R. 4. 70, 5. 41, 7. 30. 2 A bribe.

उपहृष्टः—वर्गः 1 An oblation, a present (in general). 2 A gift made for procuring favour or protection, such as a bribe.

उपहृष्टः f. उपहृष्टः 1 An intermediate quarter, such as रेखांश, आश्लेषी वैशाखी and वायवी.

उपहृष्टः—देवता A minor or inferior god.

उपदेशः 1 Instruction, teaching, advice, prescription; हस्तिसिंहादि सवे उपदेशं निपुणं भवति M. 1; स्थितोपदेशासुपदेशकालं त्रेफेदरे वाक्यजन्मविधाः Ku. 1. 30; M. 2. 10; S. 2. 3; Ms. 8. 272; Amaru, 26; R. 1. 57; परोपदेशं शब्द-य H. 1. 103. 2 Specification, mentioning. 3 A plea, pretext. 4 Initiation, communication of an initiatory Mantra or formula; चन्द्रमूर्यह तीर्थे सिद्धिमेति शिवालयं । संभवात्प्रकथन-मुपदेशः स उच्यते ॥

उपदेशकः a. Giving instruction, teaching. —कः An instructor, a guide, preceptor.

उपदेशनं Advising, instructing.

उपदेशिनः a. Advising, instructing.

उपदेशः a. Giving instruction or advice. —m. ( ह्रा ) A teacher, preceptor; especially a spiritual preceptor; वत्सरो वयश्चत्विजः स भगवान्कर्मोपदेश हर्तः Ve. 1. 23.

उपहृष्टः 1 An ointment 2 A cover.

उपहृष्टः 1 A nipple of the udder of a cow. 2 A milking vessel.

उपहृष्टः 1 An unhappy accident, misfortune, calamity. 2 Injury, trouble, harm; दुःसामसमर्थाभासुपहृष्टावात्मनो भवत्कल्पः Pt. 1. 324; विदुषाव स्वानं Pt. 1.

3 Outrage, violence. 4 A national distress (whether caused by the king or famine, seasons &c.). 5 A national disturbance, rebellion. 6 A symptom, a supervenient disease.

उपधर्मः A by-law, a secondary or minor religious precept (opp. पर); Ms. 2. 237, 4. 147.

उपधा 1 Imposition, forgery, fraud, deceit; Ms. 8. 193. 2 Trial or test of honesty, ( धर्माधिक्यसिद्धिः ); ( said to be of 4 kinds: 1 loyalty, 2 disinterestedness, 3 continence, 4 courage ); ( शांभवे ) धर्माधिक्यसिद्धिः सर्वभिः सविज्ञानं पुनः Kālikā P. 3 A means or expedient; अवशीभिर्दुरा लोके कोपधा मरणादते Si. 19. 58. 4 ( In gram. ) A penultimate letter. —Comp. —भूतः a servant who has been guilty of dishonesty. —बुद्धि a. tried, of approved loyalty.

उपधातुः 1 An inferior metal, semi-metal. They are seven; सलोपधातवः स्वर्णं मांसं च ताम्रं चाक्षं । तृत्थं चांस्य च तृत्थं सिद्धं च शिलाजम् ॥ 2 A secondary secretion of the body ( six in number ); सत्यं रजो वसा स्वेदो देताः केशास्त्वयि च । ओजस्य सप्तधातुना क्रमात्सप्तोपधातवः ॥

उपधानं 1 Placing or resting upon. 2 A Pillow, cushion; विपुलमुपधानं भुजलता Bh. 3. 79. 3 Peculiarity, individuality. 4 Affection, kindness. 5 A religious observance. 6 Excellence or excellent quality; सौम्यानां धियं वीराः श्रेयसी खट्वयि वे Si. 2. 77 ( where उ. also means a pillow ). 7. Poison.

उपधानीचं A pillow.

उपधारणं 1 Consideration, reflection. 2 Drawing, pulling ( as by a hook ).

उपधिः 1 Fraud, dishonesty, अधि किं विजयायिनः क्षितीक्षा इत्यर्थेन सायाप सधिक्षणाणि Ki. 1. 45, see अनुपधि also. 2 ( In law ) Suppression of the truth, a false suggestion; Ms. 8. 165. 3 Terror, threat, compulsion, false inducement; बलोपधिनिरुद्धान व्यवश्यान्निबन्धेन Y. 2. 31. 89. 4 The part of a wheel between the nave and the circumference, or the wheel itself.

उपधिः A cheat, knave; see औप-धिः the more correct form.

उपधुपितः a. 1 Fumigated. 2 Being at the point of death. 3 Suffering extreme pain. —नः Death.

उपधुतिः f. A ray of light.

उपध्मानः A lip. —नं Blowing upon, breathing.

उपध्मानियः The aspirate Visarga before the letters य and क्; उपध्मानिः यानमोहा Sk.

उपध्मन्त्रः A subordinate constellation, secondary star ( their number is said to be 729 ).

उपध्मन्त्रः A suburb

उपपत्त *p. p.* Come, arrived, got, befallen &c.; नम् with उप.

उपपत्ति: *f.* 1 Approach. 2 Bending, bow, salutation.

उपपत्तः 1 Bringing near, fetching. 2 Gaining, attaining, procuring. 3 Employing. 4 Investiture with the sacred thread, initiation into sacred study; पृथोक्तकर्मणा येन समीपं गच्छते इति: ॥ 5 The fourth member of the five-membered Indian syllogism (in logic), the application to the special case in question; व्याप्तिविशिष्टस्य हेतोः पक्षमन्तापत्ति-पादकं वचनमुपपत्तः Tarka K.

उपपत्तये 1 Leading to or near. 2 Presenting, offering. 3 Investiture with the sacred thread; आसमावर्त-पादक्यां कृतोपपत्तये द्विजा Ms. 2. 108, 173.

उपपत्तापरिका A variety of हृस्वपुत्रास. It is formed by sweet-sounding letters (माधुर्यमञ्जरकण); e. g. cf. the example quoted in K. P. 9; अवसारय वनसारं कुरु हारं दूरं वनं किं कमलैः ॥ अलमलमालि वनमिति वदति विधानिर्वा बाला ॥

उपपत्तयः, आपत्तये उपपत्तयः ॥ १. १.

उपपत्तयकः 1 A character in a dramatic or any other work of art next in importance to the hero; e. g. Lakshmana in Rām.; Makaranda in Māl. &c. 2 A paramour.

उपपत्तयिका A character in a dramatic or any other work of art next in importance to the heroine; e. g. Madayantikā in Māl.

उपपत्तः 1 A bundle. 2 An unguent applied to a wound or sore. 3 The tie of a lute, a peg to which the strings of a lyre are attached and by which they are tightened.

उपपत्तान्नं 1 Applying an unguent. 2 Anointing, plastering.

उपपत्तिक्षेपः 1 The act of depositing or placing down. 2 An open deposit, any article given in another's charge by letting him know its form, quantity &c.; Y. 2. 25; (on which Mit. says:—उपपत्तिक्षेपो नाम रूपसङ्ख्याप्रदर्शनेन पक्षार्थं वस्तु इति निर्दिष्टं द्रव्यं).

उपपत्तिधानं 1 Placing near. 2 Depositing, entrusting to one's care. 3 A deposit.

उपपत्तिः 1 A deposit, pledge. 2 (In law) A sealed deposit; Y. 2. 25; Ms. 8. 145, 149; cf. Medhātithi:—यद्वदक्षितस्मं सविह्वलादिना विहितं निक्षिपते: also cf. Y. 2. 65 and Nārada quoted in Mit.

उपपत्तिपातः 1 Approaching, coming near. 2 A sudden and unexpected attack or occurrence.

उपपत्तिपातिन् १. Coming (unexpectedly); २. अप्रतिपात्तिनिःपत्तः S. 6.

उपपत्तिपथः 1 A means of accomplishment. 2 Binding.

उपपत्तिमन्त्रः Invitation, inauguration.

उपपत्तिस्थितः a. Placed, established, colonized; Ku. 6. 37; R. 15. 29.

उपपत्तिश्च *f.* 1 N. of certain mystical writings attached to the Brāhmanas, the chief aim of which is to ascertain the secret meaning of the Vedas; Bv. 2. 40; Māl. 1. 7; (the following etymologies are given to explain the name:—

(1) उपनीय तमात्मानं ब्रह्मापास्तद्वयं यतः ॥ निहन्त्यविद्यां तज्जं च तस्मादुपनिषद्भवत् ॥ or (2) निहन्त्यानर्थभूतं स्वाविद्यां प्रत्यक्षया परं नयत्यपास्त-संभेदमनो बोधनिषद्भवत् ॥ or (3) प्रज्ञासिद्धिः शेषातिशयोक्त्येव त्वतः ॥ यतोवसादर्थद्विधां तस्मादुपनिषद्भवत् ॥ In the सूक्तोपापनिषद् 168 Upanishads are mentioned, but some more have been added to this number.

2 (a) An esoteric or secret doctrine. (b) Mystical knowledge or instruction; Mv. 2. 2. 3 True knowledge regarding the Supreme Spirit. 4 Sacred or religious lore. 5 Secrecy, seclusion. 6 A neighbouring mansion.

उपपत्तिरः A street, a principal road, high way.

उपपत्तिरक्षणं 1 Going out, issuing. 2 One of the Samskāras or religious rites, i. e. taking out a child for the first time into the open air (which is usually performed in the fourth month of its age); cf. Ms. 2. 34. 3 A main or royal road.

उपपत्त्यं A place for dancing.

उपपत्तुः a. One who leads or brings near, fetching, Ku. 1. 60; मातृस्वमि-ज्ञानस्योपपत्तौ Māl. 9. —m. (ता) A preceptor who performs the उपपत्तय ceremony.

उपपत्त्यासः 1 Placing near to, juxtaposition. 2 A deposit, pledge. 3 (a) Statement, suggestion, proposal; पादकः सल्लं एव वचनोपपत्त्यासः S. 5. (b) Preface, introduction; निर्वातः शनकैरली-कवचनोपपत्त्यासमालोचनः Amaru. 23; (c) Allusion, reference; आत्मन उपपत्त्यासपूर्व S. 3. 4 A precept, law.

उपपत्तिः A paramour; उपपत्तिरेव जीविः पश्चिमार्तेन चंद्र. Si. 11. 65, 15. 63; Ms. 3. 155; 4. 216, 217.

उपपत्तिः *f.* 1 Happening, occurring, appearance, production, birth; Si. 1. 69; Bg. 13. 9. 2 Cause, reason, ground; Ki. 3. 52. 3 Reasoning, argument; उपपत्तिमवृत्तिश्च Ki. 2. 1 argumentative. 4 Fitness, propriety. 5 Ascertainment, demonstration, demonstrated conclusion; उपपत्तिरुद्वाहता बलत् Ki. 2. 28. 6 (In Arith. or Geom.) Proof, demonstration. 7 A means, an expedient. 8 Doing, effecting, gaining, accomplishment; स्वाधोपपत्तिं दुर्लभाः R. 5. 12; तात्पर्यानुपपत्तिः

Bhāṣā P.; see अनुपपत्ति. 9 Attainment getting; असंशयं प्राक् तनवोपपत्तेः R. 14. 78; Ki. 3. 1.

उपपदं 1 A word prefixed or previously uttered; पशुरुपपदं वेदे Ki. 18. 44. (पशुर्देव); तस्याः स राजाऽपदं निशितं R. 16. 40. 2 A title, a degree; epithet of respect, such as आर्ष, शर्मन्; कथं निरुपपदमेव वाचक्यमिति न आर्यवाचक्यमिति Mu. 3. 3 A secondary word of a sentence, a preposition, particle &c. prefixed to a verb or a noun derived from a verb which determines or qualifies the sense of the verb.

उपपद्य *p. p.* 1 Obtained; attended by, in company with, endowed with. 2 Right, fit, proper, suitable (with gen. or loc.); उपपद्यन्ति विशेषणं वाचोः V. 2; उपपद्यतेतदस्मिन् राजनि S. 2.

उपपरीक्षा-क्षणं Investigation, examination.

उपपातः 1 An unexpected occurrence. 2 A calamity, misfortune, accident.

उपपातकः A minor sin, crime or sin of the second degree; महापातकमुत्पादयि पापान्मुक्तायि यानि तु ॥ तानि पातकसङ्गानि तन्म्य-नमुपातकम् ॥ Y. 2. 210.

उपपादने 1 Effecting, accomplishing, doing. 2 Giving, delivering, presenting. 3 Proving, demonstration, establishing by arguments. 4 Examination, ascertainment.

उपपादय=उपपातकं q. v.

उपपादयः-र्ष 1 A shoulder. 2 A flank, side. 3 The opposite side.

उपपीडनं 1 Pressing down, devastating, laying waste. 2 Inflicting pain, injuring; व्याधिभिर्दोषपीडनं Ms. 6. 62, 12. 80. 3 Pain, agony.

उपपुरं A suburb.

उपपुराणं A secondary or minor Purāṇa (for an enumeration of their names, see under अष्टादशम्).

उपपुष्टिका Yawning, gaping.

उपपुष्टिर्ज्ञानं Pointing out, indication.

उपपदानं 1 Delivering over, entrusting. 2 A bribe, present; उपपदानैर्माजितो हितकृताश्च्येते जनेः Pt. 1. 95. 3 A tribute.

उपपलोभनं 1 Seducing, alluring. 2 A bribe, an inducement, allurements; उदात्तवाचानुपपलोभनानि Dk. 48.

उपपेक्षणं Overlooking, disregarding.

उपपेक्षः Invitation, summons.

उपपदः 1 Misfortune, evil, calamity, distress, adversity; अयं मदनपदोऽपुत्रात... परिपालयामिद् B. 4. 46; जीवन्मुनः सचपु-पूवेभ्यः राजाः पतन्ति B. 2. 48. 2 (a) An unlucky accident, injury, trouble; कश्चिन्वादिपदपूरी च R. 5. 6; Me. 17. (b) An obstacle, impediment. 3 Oppression, harassing, troubling; उपपुत्राव लोकाणां पूरकैरुत्तरोत्थितः Ku. 2. 32. 4 Danger, fear; see उपपुष्टि below. 5

A portent or natural phenomenon forboding evil. 6 Particularly, an eclipse of the sun or moon. 7 N. of Rāhu, the ascending node. 8 Anarchy.

उपहविष्य *a.* 1 Distressed, troubled. 2 Suffering oppression; उपा रघोपहविष्यः पद्मः R. 18. 7.

उपहविष्यः 1 Connection. 4 An affix. 3 A particular mode of sexual enjoyment.

उपहविष्यः-हविष्य A pillow.

उपहविष्य *a.* A few, a tolerable number.

उपहविष्यः The lower arm.

उपहविष्यः 1 Fleeing away, retreat. 2 A division (of a verse).

उपहविष्यः A secondary dialect.

उपहविष्य *f.* A round cup used in sacrifices.

उपहविष्यः 1 (*a.*) Enjoyment, eating, tasting; न जातु कामः कामानाहवयोगेन ज्ञायति Ms. 2. 94, Y. 2. 171; काम<sup>c</sup> Bg. 16. 11. (b) Use, application; S. 4. 4. 2 Enjoyment (of a woman), cohabitation; R. 14. 24. 3 Unfruct. 4 Pleasure, satisfaction.

उपहविष्यः 1 The act of addressing, inviting, calling. 2 Persuading (उपहविष्यं).

उपहविष्यः A staff for stirring (fire).

उपहविष्यः 1 Friction, rubbing or pressing down, crushing under one's weight; अन्त्यात् तावत्प्रमदं कृतं सुतं तं लं विनीयैव मनः हननोलात् S. D. (where उप also means rough handling or enjoyment). 2 Destruction, injury, killing. 3 Reproach, abuse, insult. 4 Unhushing. 5 Refutation of a charge.

उपहविष्य 1 Resemblance, similarity, equality; सुहृदेभ्यः सुनिमित्तेन शत्रुना Si. 1. 4, 17. 69. 2 (In Bhat.) Comparison of two objects different from each other, simile, comparison; साधनमुपमा भेदे K. P. 10; or सादृश्यं ह्यत्र बाक्याद्यौपकारक-मुपमात्तद्वृत्तिः B. G.; or उपमा यत्र सादृश्यलक्ष्मी-कृतसति द्वयोः । हंसैव कृष्ण ने कीर्तिः स्वर्गात्मकगद्गते Chandr. 5. 3; उपमा कासिदासस्य Subhāṣa. 3 The standard of comparison (उपमान); यथा बानो निवातस्यो नैवते तोपमा स्यता Bg. 6. 19; see 'दृश्य' below; mostly at the end of comp., 'like', 'resembling'; इदमेव न ह्युपमा R. 1. 47; so अमरीपम, अदुपम &c. 4 A likeness (as a picture, portrait &c.). -Comp. -दृश्यं any object used for a comparison; सर्वोपमाद्वयसद्वचने Ku. 1. 49.

उपहविष्य *f.* 1 A second mother, wet nurse. 2 A near female relative; मातृवत्सा मातृकाणी विपुल्यन्ती विपुल्यता । यः पूर्वजपत्नी च मातृवत्सा प्रकीर्तिताः Sādhak.

उपहविष्यः 1 Comparison, resemblance; ज्ञातव्यसद्वचनवादाः Ku. 1. 86. 2 The standard of comparison, that with

which anything is compared (opp. उपमेय); one of the four requisites of an उपमा; उपमानमवृत्तिलासिना Ku. 4. 5; उपमानस्यापि तस्यैव प्रत्ययान्तं वृत्तस्याः V. 2. 3; Si. 20. 49. 3 (In Nyāya phil.) Analogy, recognition of likeness, considered as one of the four kinds of pramanas or means of arriving at correct knowledge. It is defined as प्रतिज्ञासाधन्यान् साधनसाधनं; or उपमितिकारणमुपमानं तत्र सादृश्यज्ञानात्पक्षं Tarka K.

उपहविष्यः *f.* 1 Resemblance, comparison, similarity; पद्मोपमितिसाम्यप्रपञ्चं S. D.; नवान्नमस्योपमिनी वृत्तिता N. 1. 24. 2 (In Nyāya phil.) Analogy, deduction, knowledge of things derived from analogy, a conclusion deduced by means of an उपमान; प्रत्यक्षमवृत्तमितित-योपमितिसाम्ये Bhaṣā P. 58. 3 A figure of speech=उपमा q. v.

उपहविष्य *pot. p.* Fit to be likened or compared, comparable with; (with instr. or in comp.); सुविद्वन्मनीषिण्येव-कतिः ह्येव R. 6. 4; 18. 34, 37; Ku. 7. 2. -व The subject of comparison, that which is compared (opp. उपमान); उपमानोपमेयत्वं यदेकस्यैव वस्तुनः Chandr. 5. 7. 9. -Comp. -उपमा a figure of speech in which the उपमान and उपमेय are compared to each other with a view to imply that the like of them does not exist; विपर्यय उपमेयोपमानयोः K. P. 10.

उपहविष्य *m.* A husband; अयोपयेतारमलं समाधिना Ku. 5. 45; R. 7. 1. Si. 10. 46.

उपहविष्य A minor surgical instrument. उपहविष्यः 1 Marriage, marrying; कन्या लज्जानोपयमा ललज्जा नववीचना S. D. 2 Restraint.

उपहविष्य 1 Marrying. 2 Restraining 3 Placing down the fire.

उपहविष्य *m.* One who repeats उपहवि, one of the 16 priests at a sacrifice.

उपहविष्य *a.* One who asks or solicits, suitor, beggar.

उपहविष्यः Soliciting, begging, approaching with a request or prayer.

उपहविष्य *p. p.* Begged, requested.

-त 1 A request or prayer in general. 2 A present promised to a deity for the fulfilment of a desired object and generally to propitiate her, (the present may be an animal or even a human being); निक्षेपी क्रियते तुभ्यं प्रदास्यामु-पहविष्यं Pt. 1. 14; अथ यथा अगस्त्या कदा-लायाः प्रादुपवापितं क्षीरानुपहविष्यं Mā. 5. 3 A request or prayer to a deity for the accomplishment of a desired object.

उपहविष्यः=उपहविष्य above; सिद्धायत-नामे कृतानि विपर्ययेनोपमानितकानि K. 64.

उपहविष्यः Additional formulae at a sacrifice.

उपहविष्य Approaching, coming near; ह्योपमाने जारिता वस्तु Ku. 7. 32.

उपहविष्य *p. p.* 1 Attached &c. 2 Fit, right, proper. 3 Serviceable, useful.

उपहविष्यः 1 Employment, use, appli- cation, service; अंति...अनंलिङ्गकियवो- पमाने Ku. 1. 7. 2 Administration of medicine or preparation of them. 3 Fitness, suitableness, propriety. 4 Contact, proximity.

उपहविष्य *a.* 1 Employing, using. 2 Serviceable, useful. 3 Fit, proper. उपहविष्य *p. p.* 1 Afflicted, overtaken by calamity, distressed. 2 Eclipsed. 3 Tinged, coloured; Si. 2. 18. -सः The sun or moon in eclipse.

उपहविष्यः A body-guard.

उपहविष्यः A guard, an out-post.

उपहविष्य *p. p.* 1 Stopped, ceased; रज- सुपते Ms. 5. 66. 2 Dead; अथ दृक्को नास्तस्मात्स्योपेतस्य Mu. 4. -Comp. -कर्मवत् *a.* not relying on worldly acts. -वृत्त *a.* void of desire, indifferent to worldly attachments or possessions.

उपहविष्यः *f.* 1 Ceasing, stopping, 2 Death. 3 Abstaining from sexual enjoyment. 4 Indifference. 5 Ab- staining from prescribed acts; the conviction that ceremonial acts are futile and ceasing to rely on them.

उपहविष्यः A secondary or inferior gem; उपहव्यमि काचश्च कुरीतश्च तथैव च । ह्युक्तं ह्युक्तितया ह्येव ह्यप्यदीनि बहुवचि ॥ ह्युक्तं यथैव ह्युक्तमिदं ह्युक्तं तथा । किंतु किंचित्ततो ह्यिवा विशेषोऽयमुक्तः ॥

उपहविष्य (दा) *m.* 1 Ceasing, stopping. 2 Abstaining from, giving up. 3 Death.

उपहविष्य 1 Abstaining from sexual pleasures. 2 Refraining from ceremonial acts. 3 Ceasing, stopping.

उपहविष्यः 1 A secondary mineral. 2 A secondary passion or feeling. 3 A subordinate flavour.

उपहविष्यः 1 An eclipse of the sun or moon; उपहव्यमि श्राविनः समुपगता रोहिणी योने S. 7. 22; Si. 20. 45. 2 Hence, Rāhu or the ascending node. 3 Redness, red colour; colour. 4 A calamity, affliction, injury; रूपालिनी द्वैविधयोपमा R. 16. 7. 5 Reproach, blame, abuse.

उपहविष्यः A viceroy, one inferior to the ruling authority.

उपहविष्य *ind.* 1 As a separable preposition (usually with gen., rarely with acc. or loc.) it means (*a*) Above, over, upon, on, towards; (opp. अग्रा) (with gen.); गतहविष्यं वनानां S. 7. 7; अग्राह्यस्योपरि हविः पतत R. 2. 80; अहंस्वोपरि S. 2. 8; off. at the end of comp.; रवि, तक्षरि. (b) At the end of, at the head of; सर्वज्ञानाह्वरि वर्तमाना K. 158. (c) Beyond, in addition to, Y. I. 253. (d) In connection with, with regard to, towards, upon; परस्परस्वोपरि परस्परवत् K. 3. 24; Sānti. 3. 23; तथोपरि नायोपेतं कविनामि

on your account. (a) After; उपरि-  
परि उपपदिकोपपदिक P. III. 3. 9 Sk.  
उपरि joined to उपरि (with acc. or  
gen. or by itself) means (a) Just  
above; उपरिपरिपरि मायः Vop. (b)  
higher and higher, far high, high  
above, उपरिपरि सर्वमायसिध्द इव तेजसा  
Mb. 2 (As a separable adverb)  
It means (a) high above, upon,  
towards the upper side of (opp.  
अधः); उपरिपरि पश्यतः सर्व एव दृष्टिर्गति  
II. 2. 2; oft. in comp.; उपरिपरि-  
पिहिते Y. 1. 319. (b) Besides, in ad-  
dition, farther, more; ज्ञानायुपरि पैरादी  
तथा युक्तं सति Mb. (c) Afterwards;  
तथा पूर्व गतिपरि च तथा नैव भविता Sānti.  
3. 7; तयिः वीक्ष्यपरि यः विवेकः Suar.-Comp.  
—अथ a. moving above (as a bird).  
—तथा a. upper, higher. —अथः the  
upper, portion or side. —अथः being  
above or higher. —अथिः f. the ground  
above.

उपरिहात् ind. [cf. P. V. 3. 31]  
1 As an adverb it means (a) Over,  
above, on high; Bh. 3. 131; Y. 1.  
106. (b) Further or later on, after-  
wards; कस्याप्यवतता हि कस्याप्यवतपुपरिहात्प्रति  
Mā. 6; उपरिहात् व्याख्यातं in the sequel.  
(c) Behind (opp. प्रस्तात्). 2 (As a  
preposition) it means (a) Over,  
upon (with gen., rarely acc.); Si.  
11. 3. (b) Down upon. (c) Behind  
(with gen.).

उपरीतकः A particular mode or  
posture of sexual enjoyment; (also  
called विपरीतक); ऊपरिपदं कृत्वा द्वितीयं स्क्व-  
संस्थितं । नारी कामयते कामी इष्यः न्यायुपरीतकः ॥  
Sabbādh.

उपरोक्तः A drama of an inferior  
class, of which 18 kinds are enu-  
merated; नाटिका मोटकं मोट्टी सट्टकं नाट्यरामकं ।  
इत्यादिनाम्यकाव्यानि प्रेक्षणं रासकं तथा ॥ सलापकं  
भीमवित्तं सिल्यकं च विलासिका । दुर्मदिका प्रकाराणी  
हस्तीशो भाषिकेति च ॥ S. D. 276.

उपरोधः 1 Obstruction, impediment,  
obstacle; R. 6. 44; Si. 20. 74. 2  
Disturbance, trouble; तपोवनविवासिनाम-  
परोधो मा सुखः S. 1; अमुद्रः खल्वेव गोपरोधः V.  
3. 3 Covering, surrounding, blocking  
up. 4 Protection, favour.

उपरोधकः a. 1 Obstructing. 2 Cover-  
ing, surrounding. —कः An inner room,  
a private apartment.

उपरोधनं Obstruction, impediment  
&c.; see उपरोध.

उपलः 1 A stone, rock; उपलशकले-  
तलेकं नीमयात् Mu. 3. 15; कति कथं चटि-  
तवापुलेन पेतः S. Til. 3; Ms. 19; S.  
1. 14. 2 A precious stone, jewel.

उपलङ्गः A stone. —ङ्गा 1 Sand. 2  
Refined sugar.

उपलक्षणं 1 Looking at, beholding,  
marking; वेदोपलक्षणं S. 4. 2 A mark,  
characteristic or distinctive feature;  
N. 4. 35. 3 Designation. 4 Implying

something that has not been actually  
expressed, implication of something  
in addition or any similar object  
where only one is mentioned; synec-  
doche of a part for the whole, of  
an individual for the species, &c.  
(स्यतिपादकत्वे सति सैतत्पतिपादकत्वं); मंत्राद्यं  
वाङ्मनसाद्युक्तं P. II. 4. 80 Sk.

उपलब्धिः f. 1 Getting, obtaining,  
acquisition; इषा हि मे स्वात्मकीपलब्धिः R.  
5. 56, 8. 17. 2 Observation, percep-  
tion, knowledge (ज्ञान); नामाव उपलब्धेः  
cf. Nyāya S. 2. 28. 3 Understand-  
ing, mind (मति). 4 A conjecture or  
guess. 5 Perceptibility, appearance  
(recognized as a kind of proof by  
the Mīmāṃsakas); see अनुपलब्धि.

उपलभः 1 Acquisition; अस्माद्वह्नीयो-  
पलभस्तत्पतिरुपलभ्या S. 7. 2 Direct percep-  
tion or recognition, comprehension  
otherwise than from memory (same  
as अनुभव q. v.). 2 ज्ञानोपलभः Mā. 5;  
ज्ञाती हुतस्पर्शज्ञानोपलभात् R. 14. 2. 3  
Ascertaining, knowing; अविज्ञानोपल-  
भावः S. 1.

उपलान्नं Fondling.

उपलालिका Thirst.

उपलम्भः A portent, natural pheno-  
menon, considered as boding evil.

उपलम्भः A desire to obtain.

उपलेपः 1 Anointing, smearing. 2  
Cleaning, white-washing. 3 Obstruc-  
tion; becoming deadened or dull  
(said of senses).

उपलेपनं 1 Smearing, anointing,  
plastering. 2 An ointment, unguent.

उपवनं A garden, grove, a planted  
forest; पादुकाद्योपवनप्रत्ययः; केतकेः सुविनिर्भः  
Ms. 23; R. 8. 73, 13. 79; उल्ला a gar-  
den creeper.

उपवर्णः Minute or detailed descrip-  
tion.

उपवर्णनं Minute description, delin-  
eation in detail; अतिविवरणं व्याख्यान  
Suar.; Y. 1320.

उपवर्तनं 1 A place for exercise. 2 A  
district or Pargana. 3 A kingdom  
(राज्य) 4 A bog, marshy place.

उपवसन्तः A village.

उपवस्ते A fast.

उपवासः 1 A fast; लोचनान्स्मर्य हरेत्  
Y. 1. 175, 3. 190; Ms. 11. 196.  
2 Kindling a sacred fire.

उपवाहनं Carrying to, bringing  
near.

उपवाहः, —वा 1 A king's riding  
elephant (male or female); चन्द्रोप-  
वाहो गजवाहः Mu. 2. 2 A royal vehicle  
(in general).

उपविद्या Profane science, inferior  
kind of knowledge.

उपविषः —षः 1 An artificial poison. 2  
A narcotic, any poisonous drug;  
अर्कशीरं सुहीरीरं तथैव कलिहारिका । चक्षुः कर्पी-  
रश्च चैव विषाः स्मृताः ॥

उपवीजयति Den. P. To play on the  
Vṛpa or lute (before a deity &c.);  
उपवीजयितुं यदी वेत्स्वयाहृतिपथेन नादः R. 8.  
55; N. 6. 65; Ki. 10. 38.

उपवीतः 1 Investiture with the  
sacred thread. 2 The sacred thread  
worn by the first three classes of  
Hindus; शिवमहाप्रवीतलक्षणं मार्कः च धनुः-  
जितं दत्तः R. 11. 64; Ku. 6. 6; Si. 1.  
7; Ms. 2. 44, 64, 4. 86.

उपवृद्धं Increase, collection.

उपवेद्यः 'Inferior knowledge', a  
class of writings subordinate to the  
Vedas. There are four such  
Upavedas, one being attached to  
each of the four Vedas:—thus  
आयुर्वेद- or Medicine to कल्हेदः (accord-  
ing to some authorities such as Su-  
sruta it is a part of the Atharvaveda);  
यजुर्वेद- or military science to यजुर्वेदः;  
गान्धर्व- or Music to गान्धर्व-  
ज्ञान- or Mechanics to अथर्ववेदः.

उपवेशः—न 1 Sitting, sitting down;  
as in प्रायोपवेशन. 2 Being attached to.  
3 Voiding by stool.

उपवेणः The three periods of the  
day; i. e. morning, midday, and  
evening (नित्यं).

उपव्याख्यानं A supplementary ex-  
planation or interpretation.

उपव्याघ्रः A small hunting leopard.

उपशानः 1 Becoming quiet, assuage-  
ment, pacification; कुतोऽस्या उपशानः Ve.  
3; मनुष्यसह एव वायुपशानं नो सत्परादिः रुद्रं  
Amaru. 5; cessation, stopping,  
extinction. 2 Relaxation, intermis-  
sion. 3 Tranquility, calmness,  
patience. 4 Control or restraint of  
the senses.

उपशाननं 1 Quieting, calming,  
appeasing. 2 Mitigation. 3 Extinc-  
tion, cessation.

उपशयः 1 Lying by the side of. 2  
A lair, ambush; Si. 2. 80.

उपशालं An open place in the  
vicinity of a town or village, suburb;  
अथोपशाले रघुनम्रहस्यः R. 16. 37, 15. 50;  
Si. 5. 8.

उपशाखा A secondary branch.

उपशान्तिः f. 1 Cessation, allaying,  
alluviation; R. 8. 31; Amaru. 65. 2  
Appeasing, assuaging.

उपशायः Sleeping in turn, rotation  
for sleeping with (another who  
keeps watch at night.)

उपशालं A place near a house, a  
court before a house. —लं ind. Near  
a house.

उपशास्त्रं A minor science or treatise.  
उपशिक्षा—क्षणं Learning, training.

उपशिष्यः The pupil of a pupil;  
शिष्योपाशिष्योऽप्युपशिष्यमवधेति तन्मतेनविधेयम्  
Udb.

उपशोभनं, —शोभा Adorning, orna-  
menting.

उपशोषणं Drying up, withering.







man who is careful to support his family.

उपाधिक *a.* Exceeding, supernumerary, additional.

उपाध्यायः 1 A teacher or preceptor in general. 2 Particularly, a spiritual teacher, religious preceptor; (a sub-teacher who instructs for wages only in a part of the Veda and is inferior to an *आचार्य*); cf. *Ma* 2. 141;—*एकदेशे तु वेदस्य वेदमाध्यायि वा पुनः । योऽध्याययति वृत्त्यर्थं-हृषाध्यायः स उपध्याये ॥* see *अध्यायक*, and under *आचार्य* also.—*वा* A female preceptor.—*नी* 1 A female preceptor. 2 The wife of a preceptor.

उपाध्यायानी The wife of a preceptor.

उपाय *f.* A sandal, shoe; *उपायदूपाय-इत्य सौम्यं चमृदुतेषु च* H. 1. 142; *Ms.* 2. 246; *वा* यदि क्रियते राजा स किं नास्मादुपायानं H. 3. 58.

उपातः 1 Border, edge, margin, skirt, point (of anything); *उपातयोर्भि-भूयितं विगतः* H. 7. 50; *Ku.* 3. 69, 7. 52; *Amaru.* 23; *U.* 1. 26; *अलङ्कार* K. 186. 2 The corner or angle of the eye; *R.* 3. 26. 3. Immediate proximity, vicinity; *नयोऽस्यांशसिद्धतसिद्धसैनिक* R. 3. 57, 7. 24, 16. 21; *Me.* 24. 4 Side or slope (चितव); *Me.* 18.

उपातिक *a.* Near, proximate, neighbouring.—*क* Vicinity, proximity.

उपाय *a.* Last but one; *उपसम्पत्प्राप्त्य-स्योपसङ्गार्थम्* Sk.—*एव* The corner of the eye.—*एव* Vicinity.

उपायः 1. (a) Means, an expedient, remedy; *नपायं चित्तयेवज्ञानसाधनाय च चित्तयेव* Pt. 1. 406. *Amaru.* 21; *Ms.* 8. 48, 7. 177. (b) A mode, way, stratagem. 2 Beginning; commencement. 3 Effort, exertion; *Bg.* 6. 36; *Ms.* 9. 248, 10. 2. 4 A means of success against an enemy; (these are four)—*सामम्* conciliation or negotiation; *दानम्* bribery; *भेदः* sowing dissensions; and *द्वेषः* punishment (open attack); some authorities add three more:—*माया* deceit; *उपेक्षा* trick, deceit or neglect; *हृदयज्ञा* conjuring; thus making the total number 7; *चतुर्थोपायसाधने तु रिरी सायमपक्रिया* Si. 2. 54; *सामादीनामुपायानां चतुर्णामपि परिज्ञताः* Ms. 7. 109. 5 Joining (as in singing). 6 Approach.—*Comp.*—*चतुर्दश* the four expedients against an enemy; see above (4).—*ज्ञ* *a.* fertile in expedients.—*हृदयः* the 4th expedient, i. e. *द्वेष* or punishment.—*योगः* application of means or remedy; *Ms.* 9. 10.

उपायने 1 Going near, approach. 2 Becoming a pupil of. 3 Engaging in any religious rite. 4 A present, gift; *मासिकीपायनं देविता* M. 1; *तस्मैपायन-योग्यादि वस्तुनि सतिता पतिः* Ku. 2. 57; *R.* 4. 79.

उपायनः Beginning, commencement.

उपायनं, *वा* Acquiring, gaining.

उपाय *a.* Of little worth.

उपायनः, *अने* 1 Abuse, taunt, censure; *अस्या मनुष्यात्मनं यतोऽपि* S. 5; *तपोलाभे पतितापि* M. 1 laid myself open to your censure. 2 Delaying, putting off.

उपायने 1 Coming or turning back, return; *तदुपायनेनपि मे मनः (करोति)* R. 8. 53. 2 Revolving, turning round. 3 Approaching.

उपायनः 1 Recourse (for aid), asylum, support; *Bh.* 2. 48. 2 Receptacle, recipient. 3 Reliance, dependence upon.

उपायकः 1 One who waits upon, a worshipper. 2 A servant, follower. 3 A Sūdra, a low fellow.

उपासनं, *वा* 1 Service, attendance, waiting upon; *शीलं यक्षोपासनतः (विनश्यति)*, Pt. 1. 169; *उपासनान्तेव विदुः स्व मुच्यते* N. 1. 34; *Ms.* 3. 107; *Bg.* 15. 7; *Y.* 3. 156. 2 Engaging in, being intent on, performing; *यतीनां* Mk. 6; *Ms.* 2. 69. 3 Worship, respect, adoration. 4 Practice of archery. 5 Religious meditation. 6 The sacred fire.

उपासा 1 Service, attendance. 2 Worship, adoration. 3 Religious meditation.

उपासमनं Sunset.

उपासिः *f.* 1 Service, attendance upon (especially a deity). 2 Worship, adoration.

उपासः A secondary or minor weapon.

उपाहारः Slight refreshment (fruits, sweetmeats &c.).

उपाहित *p. p.* 1 Placed, deposited, put on &c. 2 Connected, joined.—*तः* Danger or destruction from fire.

उपेक्षणं=उपेक्षा

उपेक्षा 1 Overlooking, disregard, neglect. 2 Indifference, contempt, disdain; *द्वयादुपेक्षा इतरीभित्सिन्* R. 14. 65. 3 Leaving, quitting. 4 Neglect, trick or deceit (one of the 7 expedients in war).

उपेत *p. p.* 1 Come near, approached. 2 Present. 3 Endowed with, possessed of; with, instr. or in comp.; *युक्तेष्वुपेतेषु चक्रवर्तिन्यामि* S. 1. 12.

उपेन्द्रः N. of Vishnu or Krishna as the younger brother of Indra in his 5th or dwarf incarnation; see *इन्द्र*; *उपेन्द्र वामदेवि दारुणीपते* Gt. 5; *यदुपेन्द्रवर्तमानं एव तः* Si. 11. 70.

उपेय *pot. p.* 1 To be approached. 2 To be got. 3 To be effected by any means.

उपेय *p. p.* 1 Collected, accumulated, stored up. 2 Brought near, near. 3 Arrayed for battle. 4 Begun. 5 Married.

उपेय *a.* Last but one.—*न* (अन्त) The last letter but one.

उपोद्घातः 1 A beginning. 2 An introduction, a preface. 3 An example, an apposite argument or illustration. 4 An occasion, medium, means; *तत्पठित्वं द्रष्टुं उपोद्घातेन माध्यामिकमुपेयात्* Mā. 1. 5. 5 Analysis, ascertaining the elements of anything.

उपोद्घातक *a.* Confirming.

उपोद्घातनं Confirmation, corroboration.

उपोषणं, उपोषितं A fast.

उषिः *f.* Sowing seed.

उष् 6 P. (उष्मति, उष्मिन्) 1 To press down, subdue. 2 To make straight.

उष्, उष् 6. 9. P. (उष्मति or उष्मिन्, उष्मति, उष्मिन्) 1 To confine. 2 To compact together. 3 To fill with; *जलकम्प-भित्तस्य सपदि सरस्याः समामदन्त्यास्ते* Bv. 2. 144. 4 To cover or overspread with; *सर्वममं काङ्क्षत्यममं चोक्षिः शिलीमुक्षे* Bk. 17. 88.

उष् *pron. a.* (Used only in the dual) Both; *उषी दी च विजातीयः* Bg. 2. 19; *Ku.* 4. 43; *Ms.* 2. 14; *Si.* 8. 8.

उष् *pron. a.* (वी *f.*) (Though dual in sense, it is used in the singular and plural only; according to some grammarians in the dual also) Both (of persons or things); *उष्मन्मन्व-परितोऽयं समर्थे* S. 7; *उष्मन्मन्वितो वधपापिपाः* R. 9. 9; *उष्मी सिद्धिमुपायवापुः* 8. 23, 17. 38; *Amaru.* 60; *Ku.* 7. 78; *Ms.* 2. 55, 4. 224, 9. 34.—*Comp.*—*वर* *a.* living in water and on land or in the air, amphibious.—*विद्य* two-fold sciences i. e. religious knowledge and knowledge about worldly affairs.—*विद्य* *a.* of both kinds.—*वेतन* *a.* receiving wages from both (parties), serving two masters, treacherous.—*व्येय* *a.* having the marks of both sexes.—*संभव* a dilemma.

उष्मन् *ind.* 1 from both sides; on both sides, to both sides (with acc); *उष्मन्ः दूयं गोपाः* Sk.; *Y.* 1. 58; *Ms.* 3. 315. 2 in both cases. 3 In both ways; *Ms.* 1. 47.—*Comp.*—*दूय*, *दूय* *a.* having a double row of teeth; *Ms.* 1. 48.—*दूय* *a.* 1. looking either way. 2 two-faced (as a house &c.).—*(नी)* a cow; *Y.* 1. 206-7.

उष्मन् *ind.* 1 In both places. 2 on both sides. 3 In both cases; *Ms.* 3. 125, 167.

उष्मन् *ind.* 1 In both ways; *इम-वपदि वृते* V. 5. 2 In both cases.

उष्मन् (च) दूय *ind.* 1 On both days. 2 On two subsequent days.

उष् *ind.* An interjection of (1) anger; (2) interrogation; (3) promise or assent; (4) cordiality or pacification.

उद्गायः 1 Speech, words; वृत्ता मयार्-  
पुनस्त्रोद्गायः U. S. 2 Insulting words,  
taunting speech, taunt; वस्त्रोद्गायः शोभाः  
Bh. 3. 6. 3 Calling out in a loud  
voice. 4 Change of voice by emotion,  
sickness &c. 5 A hint, suggestion.  
उद्गायः A kind of drama; see S. D.  
545.

अथ ८. १ Wanting, deficient, defective; क्विचित्कमवर्धनी; अस्मान्मम एवौ ४. १०.



1; incomplete, insufficient. 3 Less than (in number, size or degree); ऊनद्विर्गुणं निरुद्धं Y. 3. 1 less than two years old, 3 Weaker, inferior; ऊनं न सवेद्यधिको वयाये R. 2. 14. 4 Minus (in this sense used with numerals); एकोन less by one: निरुद्धिः 20 minus 1 = 19.

ऊन् *ind.* An interjection of (a) interrogation; (b) anger; (c) reproach, abuse (d) arrogance; (e) envy.

ऊन् 1 A. [ऊन्ते, उत] To weave, sew.

ऊन्ते = उन्ते q. v.

ऊन्तः (नार f.) A Vaisya, a man of the third tribe (as born from the thighs of Brahmā or Puruṣa); cf. Ms. 1. 31, 37.

ऊन्तः (m.) 1 The thigh; ऊन्त त्वय्य वीर्यः Rv. 10. 90. 12. —COMP. —ऊन्तैश्च thigh and knee, —ऊन्तश्च a. born or sprung from the thigh; V. 1. 3. ऊन्त, ऊन्तश्च a. sprung from the thigh. (—m.) a Vaisya. —ऊन्त, ऊन्तश्च, नार a. as high as or reaching the thighs. knee-deep. —ऊन्त m. n. the knee. —ऊन्तैश्च the thigh-bone, hip-bone.

ऊन्ते = उन्ते q. v.

ऊर्ज f. 1 Strength, vigour. 2 Sap. 3 Food.

ऊर्जः 1 N. of the month Kārtika; Si. 6. 50. 2 Energy. 3 Power, strength. 4 Procreative power. 5 Life, breath. —ऊर्ज 1 Food. 2 Energy 3 Strength, sap. 4 Growth.

ऊर्जश्च n. 1 Vigour. energy. 2 Food.

ऊर्जस्वत् a. 1 Rich in food; juicy. 2 Powerful.

ऊर्जस्वत् a. Great, powerful, strong, mighty; R. 2. 50; Bk. 3. 55.

ऊर्जस्विन् a. Mighty, strong, great.

ऊर्जित a. 1 Powerful, strong, mighty; मारुतं च परुर्जितं वपुः R. 11. 64; vigorous, strong (speech); Si. 16. 38. 2 Distinguished, superior; excellent, beautiful; श्री. Si. 16. 85; मरुते-जितकेतनं R. 9. 39. 3 High, noble, spirited; आश्रयं वपुः Ki. 2. 1 spirited or noble. —ऊर्ज 1 Strength, might. 2 Energy.

ऊर्जी 1 Wool. 2 A woollen cloth. —COMP. —नारम्, —पटः, —नारिः a spider. —मृदु, —वृक्ष a. soft as wool

ऊर्जी 1 Wool; R. 16. 87. 2 A circle of hair between the eyebrows. —COMP. —विहः a ball of wool.

ऊर्जायुः a. Woollen. —युः 1 A ram. 2 A spider; Bv. 1. 90. 3 A woollen blanket.

ऊर्ध्व 2 U. [ऊर्ध्वं (नी) नि, ऊर्ध्वं] To cover, surround, hide; Bk. 14. 103;

Si. 20. 14. —Caus. ऊर्ध्वयति. —David. ऊर्ध्वयति, ऊर्ध्वं नु विनयति. WITH इ to cover, hide &c.

ऊर्ध्व a. 1 Erect, upright, above; ऊर्ध्व &c.; rising or tending upwards. 2 Raised, elevated, erected; हस्तः, वपुः, &c. 3 High, superior, upper. 4 Not sitting (opp. आसीनः). 5 Torn (as hair). —ऊर्ध्व Elevation, height. —ऊर्ध्व *ind.* 1 Upwards, aloft, above. 2 In the sequel (=उपस्थितः). 3 In a high tone, aloud. 4 Afterwards, subsequent to (with abl.); तेजसा-दूर्ध्वमावकाश Ku. 6. 93; R. 14. 66.

—COMP. —ऊर्ध्व, —ऊर्ध्व a. 1 having the hair erect. 2 one whose hair is torn. (—नः) N. of Ketu. —ऊर्ध्वश्च n. —ऊर्ध्व 1 motion upwards. 2 action for attaining a high place. (—m.) N. of Vishnu. —ऊर्ध्व, —ऊर्ध्व the upper part of the body. —ऊर्ध्व, —नारिश्च a. going upwards ascended, rising. —नारि a. going upwards. (—तिः f.). —ऊर्ध्व, —नारि 1 ascent, elevation. 2 going to heaven. —ऊर्ध्व, —नारि a. having the feet upwards. (—नः) a fabulous animal called Sarabha. —ऊर्ध्व, —ऊर्ध्व a. 1 raising the knees, sitting on the hams; Si. 11. 11. 2 longbanked. —ऊर्ध्व, —नारि a. 1 looking upwards. 2 (fig.) aspiring, ambitious. (—तिः f.) concentrating the sight on the spot between the eyebrows (in Yoga phil.). —ऊर्ध्वः a funeral ceremony. —नारिश्च causing to ascend, sublimation (as of mercury). —नारि a. having the mouth or opening upwards; east or directed upwards; Ku. 1. 16; R. 3. 57. —नारिश्च a. happening after a short time. —नारि a. one who lives in perpetual celibacy or abstains from sexual intercourse. (—m.) 1 N. of Siva. 2 Bhishma. लोकः the upper world, heaven. —नारिश्च m. the atmosphere. —नारि, —नारि the wind in the upper part of the body. —नारिश्च a. sleeping with the face upwards (as a child). (—m.) N. of Siva. —नारिश्च vomiting. —नारिश्च expiration. —नारिश्च f. 1 the rearing of a horse. 2 a horse's back. 3 elevation, superiority.

ऊर्ध्वः m. f. 1. A wave, billow; यो वेद्यस्यामलोर्मि Me. 24. 2 Current, flow. 3 Light. 4 Speed, velocity. 5 A fold or plait in a garment. 6 A row, line. 7 Distress, uneasiness, anxiety. —COMP. —नारिश्च a. wreathed or adorned with waves. (—m.) the ocean. —नारिश्च 1 A wave. 2 A fingering (shining like a wave). 3 Regret, sorrow for anything lost. 4 The humming of a bee. 5 A plait or fold in a garment.

ऊर्ध्व a. Extensive, great. —नी Submarine fire.

ऊर्ध्वर Fertile soil.

ऊर्ध्वश्च A porpoise; see ऊर्ध्वश्च.

ऊर्ध्वश्च = उर्ध्वश्च q. v.

ऊर्ध्व 1. P. (ऊर्ध्व, ऊर्ध्व) To be diseased or disordered; he ill.

ऊर्ध्व 1 Salt ground. 2 An acid. 3 A cleft, fissure. 4 The cavity of the ear. 5 The Malaya mountain. 6 Dawn, daybreak (—ऊर्ध्व according to some).

ऊर्ध्वश्च Dawn, day-break.

ऊर्ध्वश्च —नारि 1 Black pepper. 2 Ginger.

ऊर्ध्वश्च a. Impregnated with salt or saline particles. —नारि, —ऊर्ध्व A barren spot with saline soil; Si. 14. 46.

ऊर्ध्वश्च = उर्ध्वश्च a. q. v.

ऊर्ध्वः 1 Heat. 2 Summer.

ऊर्ध्वश्च, —नारि a. Hot, steaming.

ऊर्ध्वश्च m. 1 Heat, warmth. 2 The hot season, summer. 3 Steam, vapour, exhalation. 4 Ardour, passion, violence. 5 (In gram.) The sounds ह, र, ल and ण. —COMP. —ऊर्ध्वश्चः approach of summer. —नारि 1 fire. 2 a class of Manes (pl.).

ऊर्ध्व 1. 1 U. (ऊर्ध्व-ने, ऊर्ध्व) 1 To note, mark, observe. 2 To guess, conjecture, infer; अर्ध्वमन्त्रोक्तिं पठितो जयः Pt. 1. 43. 3 To comprehend, conceive, perceive, expect; ऊर्ध्वश्च जयं न च Bk. 14. 72. 4 To reason, deliberate about. —Caus. To cause to reason, think, infer or conjecture; Ki. 16. 19. WITH ऊर्ध्व 1 to remove, drive away; स हि विज्ञानरोहिणि S. 3. 1. 2 to follow immediately. —नारिश्च to revert, ward off. —नारि 1 to guess, conjecture. 2 to cover. —नारि to bring near or down. —नारिश्च to accomplish, bring about (see निरुद्ध). —नारिश्च 1 to oppose, interrupt, impede. 2 to deny; see नारिश्च. —नारिश्च to array troops against. —नारि 1 to arrange troops in battle array; एवञ्च नारिश्च वेद्यताम् नृपेन नृपय योपयेत् Ms. 7. 191. —नारि to gather, assemble.

ऊर्ध्व 1 A guess, conjecture. 2 Examination and determination. 3 Understanding. 4 Reasoning, arguing. 5 Supplying an ellipsis. —COMP. —नारिश्च full discussion, consideration of the pros and cons; Bv. 2. 74; see नारिश्च.

ऊर्ध्वश्च inferring, guessing.

ऊर्ध्वश्च A broom.

ऊर्ध्वश्च a. Who or what reasons; inferring. —नारि 1 An assemblage, collection. 2 Arrangement, a multitude reduced to order (cf. अर्ध्वश्चिनी).

**अ ind.** An interjection of (1) calling; (2) ridicule; (3) censure or abuse.

**अ I. 1 P.** (अचति, अत; *अचति*; *desid.* अचिषति) 1 To go, move; अच-  
इतिचति *Si.* 4. 44. 2 To raise, tend towards. - **II. 3 P.** (अचति, अत) (Mostly used in the Veda) 1 To go. 2 To move, shake. 3 To obtain, acquire, reach, meet with 4 To move, excite. - **III. 6 P.** (अचति, अच) 1 To injure, hurt. 2 To attack. - **Caus.** (अचति, अचति) 1 To throw, cast, fix or implant in; *R.* 8. 87. 2 To put or place on, fix upon, direct or cast towards (as the eye &c.). 3 To place in, insert, give, set or place. 4 To hand or make over, give to, consign, deliver; इति इतस्य-  
अचति *S.* 1. 4. 18.

**अचक a.** Wounded; injured, hurt.  
**अचक 1** Wealth. 2 Especially property, possessions, effects (left at death); see *विषय*. 3 Gold. - **Comp.** - **अचक** receiving or inheriting property. - **अचक** an inheritor or receiver of property. - **अचक** 1 division of property, partition. 2 a share, inheritance. - **अचक**, -**अचक**, -**अचक** n. 1 an heir. 2 a co-heir.

**अक्षः 1** A bear; *Ms.* 12. 67. 2 N. of a mountain. - **अक्षः 1** A star, constellation, lunar mansion; *Ms.* 2. 101. 2 A sign of the zodiac. - **अक्षः** (*m. pl.*) The seven stars called Pleiades; afterwards the seven Rishis; *R.* 12. 25. - **अक्षः** The north. - **अक्षी** A female bear. - **Comp.** - **अक्षः** the circle of stars. - **अक्षः**, -**अक्षः** 'lord of stars', the moon. - **अक्षः** N. of Vishnu. - **अक्षः**, -**अक्षः** 2 Jambvat, the king of bears. - **अक्षः** the lord of bears and apes; *R.* 13. 72.

**अक्षरः 1** A priest (अक्षि). 2 A thorn.

**अक्षरम् m.** N. of a mountain near the Narmadā; अक्षराम्भस्तरे *R.* 5. 44; अक्षरम् विप्रोदमभ्यासे नर्मदा विप्रम् *Rām.*

**अक्ष 6 P.** (अचति, अत) 1 To praise, extol. 2 To cover, screen. 3 To shine.

**अक्ष f.** 1 A hymn (in general) 2 A verse of the Rigveda (opp. *वज्र* and *हाम*). 3 The collective body of the Rigveda (*pl.*). 4 Splendour (for. *इ*). 5 Praise. 6 Worship. - **Comp.** - **अक्षः** the performance of certain rites by reciting verses of the Rigveda. - **अक्षः** the oldest of the four Vedas, and the most ancient sacred book of the Hindus. - **अक्षः** the arranged collection of the hymns of Rigveda.

**अक्षीकः** A bell. - **अक्षीकः** A frying pan.

**अक्ष 6 P.** (अचति) 1 To become hard or stiff. 2 To go. 3 To fail in faculties.

**अक्षकः** Wish, desire.

**अक्ष I. 1 A.** (अचति, अचति) 1 To go. 2 To obtain, acquire. 3 To stand or be firm. 4 To be healthy or strong. - **II. 1 P.** To acquire, earn; cf. *अक्ष*.

**अक्षीक** see *अक्षीक*.

**अक्ष, अक्षक a.** (अक्ष or अक्ष f.) (comp. *अक्षीक* superl. *अक्षीक*) 1 Straight (*fig.* also); उवाच स वदन् अक्षीकं वदन् *Ku.* 5. 32. 2 Upright, honest; straight-forward; *Pt.* 1. 415. 3 Favourable, good. - **Comp.** - **अक्षः** 1 one who is honest in his dealings. 2 an arrow. - **अक्षः** the straight red bow of Indra.

**अक्षी 1** A straight-forward or plain woman. 2 A particular gait (of the planets).

**अक्षः 1** Debt; (as to the three kinds of debt, see *अक्ष*); अक्षः अक्षः (विषय) the last debt to be paid to the Manes, i. e. creation of a son. 2 An obligation in general. 3 (In alg.) The negative sign or quantity, minus (opp. *अक्ष*). 4 A fort, stronghold. 5 Water. 6 Land. - **Comp.** - **अक्षः** the planet Mars. - **अक्षः**, -**अक्षः**, -**अक्षः** paying off debt, discharge or liquidation of debt. - **अक्षः** 'recovery of a debt,' receipt of money lent &c.

**अक्षः** (अक्षः) debt for a debt, debt incurred to liquidate another debt. - **अक्षः** 1 borrowing (money). 2 a borrower. - **अक्षः**, -**अक्षः** a. one who pays a debt. - **अक्षः** one who is bought as a slave by paying off his debts; अक्षः अक्षः अक्षः अक्षः *Mit.*

**अक्षः**, -**अक्षः** a security, bail. - **अक्षः** a. released from debt. - **अक्षः** &c. see *अक्षः*. - **अक्षः** 'debt-bond,' a bond acknowledging a debt (in law). (*Mar.* कर्जा).

**अक्षः** A debtor; *Y.* 2. 56, 93.

**अक्षि a.** A debtor, one indebted to another (on any account).

**अक्ष a.** 1 Proper, right. 2 Honest, true; *Bg.* 10. 14. 3 Worshipped, respected. - **अक्ष ind.** Rightly, properly. - **अक्ष** (Not usually found used in classical literature) 1 A fixed or settled rule, law (religious). 2 Sacred custom. 3 Divine law, divine truth. 4 Water. 5 Truth (in general), right. 6 Livelihood by picking or gleanings in a field (as opposed to the cultivation of ground); अक्षः अक्षः *Ms.* 4. 4. - **Comp.** - **अक्षः** a. of a tree or pure nature (-*m.*) N. of Vishnu.

**अक्षीया** Censure, reproach.

**अक्षः 1** A season, period of the year, commonly reckoned to be six; अक्षः अक्षः अक्षः अक्षः *some-times only five*; अक्षः and *अक्षः* or *अक्षः* being counted together. 2 An epoch, a period, any fixed or appointed time. 3 Menstruation, courses, menstrual discharge. 4 A period favourable for conception; अक्षः अक्षः *Pt.* 1; *Ms.* 2. 46; *Y.* 1. 11. 5 Any fit season or right time. 6 Light, splendour. 7 A symbolical expression for the number 'six.' - **Comp.**

**अक्षः**, -**अक्षः**, -**अक्षः** 1 the time favourable for conception, i. e. 16 nights from menstrual discharge; see *अक्ष* above. 2 the duration of a season.

**अक्षः** the seasons taken collectively.

**अक्षि a.** having intercourse with a wife (at the time fit for conception, i. e. after the period of menstruation).

**अक्षः** N. of a king of Ayodhya, son of Ayutāyu, a descendant of Ikshvāku, [Nala, king of Nishadha, entered into his service after he had lost his kingdom and suffered very great adversity. He was 'profoundly skilled in dice', and he exchanged with Nala this skill for his skill in horsemanship; and by virtue of it the king succeeded in taking Nala to Kundinapura before Damayanti had put into execution her resolve of taking a second husband.]

**अक्षः**, -**अक्षः** the revolution of the seasons. - **अक्षः** the beginning or first day of a season. - **अक्षः** the spring.

**अक्षः 1** a characteristic or sign of the season (as the blossom of the mango tree in spring). 2 a symptom of menstruation. - **अक्षः** the junction of two seasons. - **अक्षः** a woman who has bathed after menstruation and who is, therefore, fit for sexual intercourse; अक्षः अक्षः अक्षः अक्षः *R.* 1. 73.

**अक्षः** bathing after menstruation.

**अक्षः** A woman during her courses.

**अक्ष ind.** Except, with the exception of without, (with *abl.*); अक्षः अक्षः अक्षः *Bk.* 8. 105; अक्षः अक्षः अक्षः *R.* 3. 63; अक्षः *S.* 6. 22; *Ku.* 1. 51; 2. 57; sometimes with *acc.* अक्षः अक्षः न अक्षः *Bg.* 11. 32; rarely with *instr.*

**अक्षि m.** A priest who officiates at a sacrifice; the four chief Rishis are अक्षः, अक्षः, अक्षः, अक्षः; at grand ceremonies 16 are enumerated.

**अक्ष p. p.** 1 Prosperous, thriving, rich; *R.* 14. 30, 2. 50, 5. 40. 2 Increased, growing. 3 Stored (as



same deceased ancestor. -उद्धर, -रा  
utarina, ( brother or sister ). -पद्धि  
a Śrāddha or funeral rite performed  
for one definite individual deceased,  
not including other ancestors. -ऊन  
a. less by one, minus one. -एक a.  
one by one; one taken singly, a sin-  
gle one; R. 17. 43. ( -क ) -एकैकः,  
ind. one by one, singly, severally.  
-ओषः a continuous current. -कर a.  
( -रि f. ) 1 doing only one thing.  
2 ( -र ) one-handed. 3 one-rayed.  
-कार्य a. acting in concert with, co-  
operating, co-worker. ( -र ) sole or  
same business. -कालः 1 one time.  
2 the same time. -कालिक, -कालीन a.  
1 happening once only. 2 contempo-  
rary, coeval. -कुबेरः N. of Kubera;  
of Balabhadra; and of Sesha. -सुव,  
-सुवक a. having the same preceptor.  
( -र, -रका ) a spiritual brother. -चक्र  
a. 1 having only one wheel. 3 gover-  
ned by one king only. ( -रः ) the  
chariot of the sun. -चत्वारिंशत् f.  
forty-one. -चर a. 1 wandering or  
living alone; Ki. 13. 3. 2 having  
one attendant. 3 living unassisted.  
-चारिन् a. solitary. ( -रि ) a loyal  
wife. -चित्त a. thinking of one thing  
only. ( -र ) 1 fixedness of thought  
upon one object. 2 unanimity; वदवि-  
सीध H. 1 unanimously. -चेतसः, -मनसः  
a. unanimous; see चित्त. -जम्बू m.  
1 a king. 2 a Śūdra; see जाति be-  
low. -जात a born of the same  
parents. -जाति a Śūdra ( opp. द्विज-  
म्बू ); द्विजः क्षत्रियं वैश्यक्षत्रीयं वृणा द्विजातयः ।  
चतुष्टयं वज्रजातितु द्विजो वसति नु पवमः Me. 10.  
4; 8. 270. -जातीय a. of the same  
kind or family. -ज्योतिस् m. N. of  
Siva. -ज्ञान a. concentrated or fixed  
on one object only, closely attentive;  
ब्रह्मैकतानमनसो हि ब्रह्मिष्ठमिमाः Mv. 3. 11.  
-ज्ञानः harmony, accurate adjustment  
of action, dance, and instrumental  
music ( cf. तैयम्बक ). -तीर्थिन् a. 1  
bathing in the same holy water.  
2 belonging to the same religious  
order; Y. 2. 177. ( -म ) a fellow-  
student, spiritual brother. -त्रिंशत् f.  
thirty-one. -दंष्ट्र, -दंष्टः "one-tusked,"  
epithets of Ganesa. -देहिन् m. N. of  
a class of Sannyāsins or beggars  
( otherwise called हंस ). They are  
divided into four orders: -कुटीरकी  
वृद्धकी हंसक्षेत्र तृतीयकः । चतुर्थः परहंसक्षेत्रीयः ।  
पञ्चाशत् उपनमः ॥ Mārta. -दृष्ट, दृष्टि a. one-  
eyed. ( -म. ) 1 a crow. 2 N. of Siva.  
3 a philosopher. -देवः the supreme  
god. -द्वेष्टः 1 one spot or place. 2 a  
part or portion ( of the whole ), one  
side; तस्यैकदेशः U. 4; विभाषितैकदेशेन देवं  
ब्रह्मिभुज्यते V. 4. 17 ' what is claimed  
should be given by one who is proved  
to have got a part of it'; ( this is  
sometimes called एकदेशविभाषितवाच्य ).

-दर्शक-दर्शिन् a. 1 possessing the same  
properties, of the same kind. 2 pro-  
fessing the same religion. -धुर,  
-धुरावह, -धुरीण a. 4 fit for but one  
kind of labour. 2 fit for but one  
yoke ( as cattle for special burden;  
P. IV. 4. 79 ). -नटः the principal  
actor in a drama, the manager ( दूरवार )  
who recites the prologue. -नवति; f.  
ninety-one. -पक्षः one side or party;  
° आश्रयविपक्षत्वात् R. 14. 34. -पत्नी 1 a  
faithful wife ( perfectly chaste );  
ता चावस्थं विपक्षमनन्तरपदेकपत्नी Me. 10  
2 a co-wife उपसामेकपत्नीनामेका पत्युर्निनी  
मयेत् Ms. 9. 183. -पथी a foot-path.  
-पदे ind. suddenly, all at once,  
abruptly; निहृषयनिकपदे पञ्चातः स्वराणि  
Si. 2. 95; R. 8. 48. -पादः 1 one or  
single foot. 2 one and the same  
Pāda. 3 N. of Vishnu and Siva.  
-पितृ, -पितृलः N. of Kubera. -पिण्ड a.  
united by the offering of the funeral  
rice-ball. -भार्या a faithful or chaste  
wife. ( -रि ) one having one wife  
only. -भाव a. sincerely devoted;  
honest. -यष्टि, यष्टिका a single string  
of pearls. -वोहि a. 1 uterine. 2 of  
the same family of caste; Ms. 9.  
148. -रस 1 oneness of mind or feel-  
ing. 2 the only flavour or pleasure.  
-राज, -राजः m. an absolute king.  
-रात्रः a ceremony lasting one night.  
-रक्षिन् m. a co-heir. -रूप a. 1 like,  
similar. 2 uniform. -रितः 1 a word  
having one gender only. 2 N. of  
Kubera. -रचनं the singular number.  
-वर्णः one caste. -वर्षिका a heifer one  
year old. -वाक्यन्त consistency in mean-  
ing, unanimity, reconciling differ-  
ent statements. -वार, -वारे ind.  
1 only once. 2 at once, suddenly.  
3 at one time. -विंशतिः f. twenty-  
one. -द्विलोचन a. one-eyed; see एक-  
दृष्टि. -विरुचिन् m. a rival. -विराट् a pre-  
eminent warrior or hero; Mv. 5. 48.  
-वेणि-की f. a single braid of hair  
( worn by a woman as a mark of her  
separation from her husband &c. );  
वेदाभागास्तद्विनिविष्टमादकवेणी कण Me. 92; S.  
7. 21. -शूक a. whole-hoofed. ( -कः )  
an animal whose hoof is not cloven  
( as a horse, ass &c. ). -शरीर a. con-  
sanguineous. -अन्वयः consanguine-  
ous descent. -अश्वयः blood-kinman.  
-शास्त्र a Brāhmaṇa of the same  
branch or school. -शृङ्ग a. having  
only one horn. ( -यः ) 1 a unicorn;  
rhinoceros. 2 N. of Vishnu. -शेषः  
' the remainder of one', a species of  
Dvandva compound in which one of  
two or more words only is retained;  
e. g. पितामही father and mother parents,  
( =मातापितरौ ); so शत्रुघ्नी, ज्ञानः &c. -श्रुत  
a. once heard. -धर a. keeping in  
mind what one has heard once. -श्रुतिः  
f. monotony. -सप्ततिः f. seventy-one

-सर्ग a. closely attentive. -साक्षिक a.  
witnessed by one. -संवत्स a. one year  
old; MAI. 4. 8; U. 3. 28. ( -रि ) a  
heifer one year old.

एकक a. 1 Single, alone, solitary,  
without a co-adjutor; U. 5. 5. 2  
Same, identical.

एकतम a. ( स. °तम् f. °ता ) 1 One of  
many. 2 One ( used as an indefinite  
article ).

एकतर ( स. °तम् ) 1 One of two,  
either. 2 Other, different. 3 One of  
many.

एकतर ind. 1 From one side, on  
one side. 2 Singly, one by one;  
एकतः-अन्वयतः on one side on the other  
side; R. 6. 85; Ki. 5. 2.

एकत्र ind. 1 In one place. 2 To-  
gether, all taken together.

एकदा ind. 1 Once, once upon a  
time, at one time. 2 At the same  
time, all at once, simultaneously;  
U. 4. 93.

एकधा ind. 1 In one way. 2 Singly.  
3 At once, at the same time. 4  
Together.

एकल a. Alone, solitary; U. 4.

एकमसू ind. One by one, singly.

एककिन् a. Alone, solitary.

एकादशन् num. a. Eleven.

एकादश a. ( शी f. ) Eleventh. -द्वा  
The eleventh day of every fortnight  
of a lunar month, sacred to Vishnu  
-Comp. -द्वा the eleven holes of the  
body see ख. -द्वाः ( pl. ) the eleven  
Rudras; see रुद्र.

एकीभावः 1 Combination, associa-  
tion. 2 Common nature or property.

एकीय a. Belonging to, or proceed-  
ing from, one. -पः A partisan, an  
associate.

एज् 1. 1 A. ( epic P. ) ( एजते, एजत )  
1 To tremble. 2 To move, stir. 3 To  
shine ( P. ). -With अय to drive away.  
-उद्ग to rise, go upwards.

एजक a. Shaking.

एजन् Trembling, shaking.

एज् 1 A. ( एजते, एजत ) To annoy,  
resist, oppose.

एज a. Deaf. -ख A kind of sheep.  
-Comp. -शूक a. 1 deaf and dumb;  
cf. अनेहक. 2 wicked, perverse.

एजकः 1 1 ram. 4 A wild goat.  
-का A ewe.

एजः, एजकः A kind of black ante-  
lope; the several kinds of deer are  
given in this verse: -अनुवा माणवी जेय  
एजः कृष्णवर्णः स्युतः । हंसवीरवृक्षः मेकः शंवरः  
लोष उन्मये - -Comp. -अजिनं deer-skin.  
-जिलका, -भृत् the moon; so °अंका,  
°लोकनः &c. -दृष्ट a. one having eyes  
like those of a deer. ( -म. ) Cap-  
ricorn.

एजी A female black deer.

एज् a. ( एज, एजी f. ) Of a varie-

gated colour; shining. — **अ**: A deer or antelope.

**एष** pron. *a.* ( *m.* एष, *f.* एषा, *n.* एतत् ) 1 This, this here, yonder (referring to what is nearest to the speaker समीपतत्परि चैतदी रूपं). In this sense एष is sometimes used to give emphasis to the personal pronouns; एषैः कार्यं कदाचिदधिकृतदातीतम् लघुः U. 1. 2 It often refers to what precedes, especially when it is joined with इ or any other pronoun; एष मे वचनः कथः Ms. 8. 147; इति एषु त्वेति. 3 It is used in connection with a relative clause, in which case the relative generally follows; Ms. 257. — **ind.** In this manner, thus, so. **Not.** एष appears as the first member of compounds which are mostly self-explaining; *e. g.* अनंतर immediately after this; अंत ending thus. — **Comp.** — **हितीय** *a.* one who does anything for the second time. — **वचन** *a.* one who does anything for the first time.

**एतदीय** *a.* Belonging to this.  
**एतनः** Breath, expiration.  
**एतदि** *ind.* Now, at this time, at present.

**एतावत्**, — **इव**, — **इव** ( *—*हि, *—*हि *f.* ) *a.* 1 Such, such like; सर्वे वि नेतामनाः Bh. 2. 51. 2 Of this kind.

**एतावत्** *a.* So much, so great, so many, of such extent, so far, of such quality or kind; एतावत्तु विरे एतद् R. 2. 51; Ku. 6. 89; एतावान्ने विमवी मवतं हविर् M. 2. — **ind.** So far, so much, in such a degree, thus.

**एष** 1 *A.* ( *प्रते*, *प्रति* ) 1 To grow, increase; Pt. 2. 164. 2 To prosper, live in comfort; एषेती एषमेते Pt. 1.

318. — **Caus.** To cause to grow or increase; to greet, honour; Ku. 6. 90.

**एष**: Fuel; एषिमावसदा एषिमावसदा इति स्थितः S. 7. 15; Si. 2. 99.

**एषतु** 1 A man. 2 Fire.  
**एषतु** *n.* Fuel; एषेति सविज्ञेयस्य एषतु कुपेतेषु Bg. 4. 37; अज्ज्ञातस्य एषतु R. 8. 71.

**एष** Prosperity, happiness.  
**एषित** *p. p.* 1 Grown, increased. 2 Brought up; एषितः समवेष्टि जगः S. 2. 18.

**एषतु** *n.* 1 Sin, offence, fault; Si. 14. 35. 2 Mischievous, crime. 3 Unhappiness. 4 Censure, blame.

**एषतु** or **एषितु** *a.* Wicked, sinful.

**एषतु**: The castor-oil plant (a small tree with a scanty number of leaves); and hence the proverb: विरलपादो एषो एषेति बुधापते.

**एषतु**: A ram; see एषतु.  
**एषतु** *n.*, **एषतु** 1 The fragrant bark of कपिल. 2 A granular substance (used as a drug and perfume).

**एषतु**: N. of Kubera; see एषतु.  
**एषा** 1 Cardamom plant; एषा कल-एषः B. 4. 47, 6. 64. 2 Cardamoms (the seed of the plant). — **Comp.** — **एषी** the plant Mimosa Octandra.

**एषीका** Small cardamoms.

**एष** *ind.* 1 This particle is most frequently used to strengthen and emphasize the idea expressed by a word:—(1) Just, quite, exactly; एषमे quite so, just so; (2) same, very, identical; अर्धमणा विहितः एषः एव Bh. 2. 40; (3) only, alone, merely, (implying exclusion); सा तव्यमेवामिदं

एषेन Kn. 8. 63 only the truth, nothing but the truth; (4) already; (5) scarcely, the moment, as soon as; chiefly with participles; उपस्थिते एषापी वान्नि कीर्तित एव तत् R. 1. 87; (6) like, as (showing similarity); श्रीस्त एव मेतु G. M. (—एव एव); and (7) generally to emphasize a statement; अथिथ्यमेव तेन U. 4 it will (surely) take place. It is also said to imply the senses of (8) detraction; (9) diminution; (10) command; (11) restraint; or (12) used merely as an expletive.

**एष** *ind.* 1 Thus, so, in this manner or way; अथेव Pt. 1 it is so; एषादि विषयी Ku. 6. 84; एषा एव Me. 101 (what follows); एषमेव be it so, amen; एषेव if so. 2 Quite so (implying assent); एष एषाव एव Ku. 2. 31. — **Comp.** — **अवस्थ** *a.* so situated or circumstanced. — **आदि**, — **आद्य** *a.* such and the like. — **कारं** *ind.* in this manner. — **गुण** *a.* possessing such virtues; S. 1. 12. — **वकार**, — **वाच** *a.* of such a kind; U. 6. 29; S. 7. 24. — **वृत्त** *a.* of such quality or description, so, such. — **रूप** *a.* of such a kind or form. — **विध** *a.* of such a kind, such.

**एष** 1 U. ( *प्रति*, *प्रति* ) 1 To go or approach. 2 To hasten towards, fly at. **WITH** एषि to seek.

**एषणः** An iron-arrow. — **एष** 1 Seeking. 2 Wish. — **एष** Wish, desire.

**एषणिका** A goldsmith's balance.

**एष** Desire, wish.

**एषितु** *a.* Desiring, wishing (at the end of comp.); एषिते विषयेषाम् R. 1. 8.

## दे.

**दे**: *m.* N. of. Siva. — **ind.** An interjection of (1) calling (=Halo, ho); (2) remembrance; (3) inviting.

**दे** *ind.* At once.

**देवत्वं** Singleness of time or occurrence.

**देवत्वं** Sole sovereignty, supreme power.

**देवद्विक** *a.* ( *की* *f.* ) Belonging to a simple word.

**देवद्वि** 1 Unity of words. 2 Being formed into one word.

**देवद्वि** Unanimity, agreement; R. 18. 36.

**देवानादिक** A thief; केनचित् इत्यनेना-नादिकेन Dh. 67; Si. 19. 111. 2 The owner of a single house.

**देवान्** Intention on one object.

**देवानः** A soldier of the bodyguard; Rāj. T. 5. 249.

**देवत्वं** 1 Unity, unity of soul. 2 Identity, sameness. 3 Oneness with the Supreme Soul.

**देवद्विकरणं** 1 Oneness of relation. 2 Existence in the same subject; co-extension (in Logic); एषेन देवद्विक-रणं एषिद्विकरणे Bhāṣā P. 69.

**देवद्विक** *a.* ( *की* *f.* ) 1 Absolute, complete, perfect. 2 Assured, certain. 3 Exclusive.

**देवद्विक**: A pupil who commits one error in reading or reciting (the Vedas).

**देवद्वि** 1 Sameness of aim or purpose. 2 Consistency in meaning.

**देवद्विक** *a.* ( *की* *f.* ) 1 Ephemeral. 2 Of one or the same day, quotidian.

**देवद्वि** 1 Oneness, unity. 2 Unanimity. 3 Identity, sameness. 4 Especially, the identity of the human

soul or of the universe with the Deity. 5 An aggregate.

**देवद्वि** *a.* ( *की* *f.* ) Made of, or produced from, sugar-cane, — **दे** 1 Sugar. 2 A kind of spirituous liquor.

**देवद्वि** *a.* Made of sugar-cane.

**देवद्वि** *a.* 1 Suitable for sugar-cane. 2 Bearing sugar-cane. — **क**: A carrier of sugar-cane.

**देवद्विक** *a.* Carrying a load of sugar-cane.

**देवद्वि** *a.* Belonging to Ikshvāku.

— **क**, — **कु**: 1 A descendant of Ikshvāku; सत्यमेवमकः कथति U. 5. 2 The country ruled by the Aikshvākus.

**देवद्वि** *a.* ( *की* *f.* ) Produced from the इक्षु tree. — **दे** The nut of the इक्षु tree.

**देवद्विक** *a.* ( *की* *f.* ) 1 Optional, voluntary. 2 Arbitrary.





**ओष्ठ** *a.* Wet, damp. — **ओष्ठः** A hostage; **ओष्ठः** comes or received as a hostage; (this word occurs once or twice in *Viddhasālabhanjika*).

**ओषः** Burning, combustion.

**ओषणः** Pungency, sharp flavour.

**ओषधिः**, — **ओषि** *f.* 1 A herb, plant (in general). 2 A medicinal plant or drug. 3 An annual plant or herb

which dies after becoming ripe. — **Comp.** — **ओषः**, — **ओषः**, — **ओषः** the moon (as presiding over and feeding plants). — **ओष** *a.* produced from plants. — **ओषः**, — **ओषः** 1 a dealer in medicinal drugs. 2 a physician. 3 the moon. — **ओषः** the capital of Himālaya; त-लपातीपविस्त्वं दिवसे दिवस्युः. Ku. 6. 33, 36.

**ओष्ठः** A lip (lower or upper). — **Comp.** — **ओष्ठः** the upper and lower lip. — **ओष** *a.* labial. — **ओषः** the root of the lip. — **ओषः** a sprout-like or tender lip. — **ओषः** the cavity made by opening the lips.

**ओष्ठ** *a.* 1 Being at the lips. 2 Labial (as the sounds).

**ओष्ण** *a.* A little warm, tepid.

## श्री.

**श्री** *ind.* An interjection of (1) calling; (2) addressing; (3) opposition; (4) asseveration or determination.

**श्रीपत्र** The text of the *Ukhas*.

**श्रीपत्र** A peculiar mode of recitation.

**श्रीशतः**, **श्रीशतः** A multitude of oxen; Si. 5. 62.

**श्रीशतः** Formidableness, fierceness, dreadfulness, cruelty &c.

**श्रीशः** Flood.

**श्रीशितः**, **श्रीशितः** 1 Aptness, fitness, propriety. 2 Congruity or fitness, as one of the several circumstances which determine the exact meaning of a word in a sentence; सामर्थ्यमीशितः देशः कालो व्यक्तिः स्वराद्यः S. D. 2.

**श्रीशिवसः** N. of Indra's horse.

**श्रीशिवः** *a.* ( *की* *f.* ) Energetic, vigorous. — **श्री** A hero.

**श्रीशिव** *a.* Conducive to vigour or energy. — **श्री** Strength, vigour of life, energy.

**श्रीशिवः** Brightness, brilliancy.

**श्रीशिव** *a.* ( *की* *f.* ) Crossing in a boat. — **श्री** A passenger in a boat or raft.

**श्रीशिवः** — **श्रीशिव** *q. v.*

**श्रीशिवः** An inhabitant, or the king, of the Odra country, *q. v.*

**श्रीशिवः** 1 Desire, longing for. 2 Anxiety.

**श्रीशिवः** Excellence; superiority.

**श्रीशिवः** N. of the third of the four-teen Manus.

**श्रीशिव** *a.* ( *री*, — *रा* *f.* ) Northern. — **Comp.** — **श्रीशिव** *a.* going in the northern direction.

**श्रीशिवः** N. of Parikshit, son of Abhimanyu and Uttara.

**श्रीशिवपादः**, — **श्री** 1 N. of Dhruva. 2 The polar star.

**श्रीशिव** *a.* ( *की* *f.* ) 1 Inborn, innate. 2 Produced at the same time.

**श्रीशिव** *a.* Treating of portents.

**श्रीशिव** *a.* ( *की* *f.* ) Portentous, prodigious, calamitous; R. 14 63. — **श्री** A portent.

**श्रीशिव** *a.* ( *की* *f.* ) Borne or placed upon the hip.

**श्रीशिव** *a.* ( *की* *f.* ) 1 That which is liable to be abolished in exceptional cases, though generally valid (as a rule of grammar). 2 General (opp. to particular), not restricted. 3 Leaving, quitting. 4 Natural, inherent. 5 Derivative.

**श्रीशिव** 1 Anxiety, uneasiness. 2 Ardent desire, eagerness, zeal; श्रीशिवमाचम्यसाधयति ब्रह्मा S. 6. 6; श्रीशिवेन कृतत्वं सहस्रं व्यावर्तमाना विना Ratn. 1 2.

**श्रीशिव** *a.* ( *की* *f.* ) Aquatic, watery, referring to water.

**श्रीशिव** *a.* ( *की* *f.* ) Contained in a bucket or pitcher.

**श्रीशिव** A cook.

**श्रीशिव** *a.* ( *की* *f.* ) Voracious, gluttonous; a glutton; श्रीशिवस्त्याग-वहायेव विवः V. 3; M. 4.

**श्रीशिव** *a.* 1 Being in the womb. 2 Entered into the womb.

**श्रीशिव** Butter-milk with an equal proportion of water.

**श्रीशिव** 1 Generosity, nobility, magnanimity. 2 Greatness, excellence. 3 Depth of meaning (अर्थसंपत्तिः); श्रीशिवोदाहरणं कालिनी विविधितायामिति वाच-मादौ Ki. 1. 3; see Mall. on Ki. 11. 40; and उदाहरणं also under उदाहर.

**श्रीशिव**, **श्रीशिव** 1 Indifference, apathy; पर्याप्तं विज्ञः पातुमीशिवीत्येव बर्तते R. 10. 25; इदानीमोदाशयं बहि मज्जति भाषीत्ये G. L. 4. 2 Solitariness, loneliness. 3 perfect indifference (to worldly affairs), stoicism.

**श्रीशिव** *a.* ( *री* *f.* ) Made of, or coming from, the Udumbara tree. — **री** N. of a region abounding in Udumbara trees. — **री** A branch of उदुम्बर tree. — **री** 1 The wood of the Udumbara tree. 2 The Udumbara fruit. 3 Copper.

**श्रीशिव** The office of the Udgatri priest.

**श्रीशिव** A bitter and acrid substance like honey.

**श्रीशिव** *a.* ( *की* *f.* ) Showing, indicative of.

**श्रीशिव** 1 Arrogance, insolence. 2 Boldness, bold or adventurous deeds, श्रीशिवमाजितकामस्य Mā. 1. 4.

**श्रीशिव** *a.* ( *की* *f.* ) Deducted from patrimony, portionable, heritable. — **श्री** A portion or inheritance (deducted from patrimony).

**श्रीशिव** 1 Spring water. 2 Fossil salt, rock salt.

**श्रीशिव** *a.* ( *की* *f.* ) 1 Relating to marriage. 2 Obtained in marriage; Y. 2. 118; Ms. 9. 206. — **श्री** A gift made to a woman at her marriage.

**श्रीशिव** Milk (produced from the udder); R. 2. 66 v. 1.

**श्रीशिव** Height, elevation (moral also).

**श्रीशिव** *a.* ( *की* *f.* ) Being near the ears.

**श्रीशिव**, — **श्री** A residence, a tent. **श्रीशिव** — **श्रीशिव** 1 An eclipse. 2 The sun or moon in eclipse.

**श्रीशिव** *a.* ( *की* *f.* ) Metaphorical, figurative; secondary (opp. मुख्य). — **श्री** Figurative application.

**श्रीशिव** *a.* ( *की* *f.* ) Being near the knees.

**श्रीशिव** *a.* ( *की* *f.* ) 1 Living by उपदेश or teaching. 2 Got by instruction (as wealth).

**श्रीशिव** 1 A false doctrine, heresy. 2 Inferior virtue, or a degraded principle of virtue.

**श्रीशिव** *a.* ( *की* *f.* ) Deceitful, deceptive.

**श्रीशिव** The wheel of a carriage (चरान्).

**श्रीशिव** *a.* ( *की* *f.* ) Relating to, or serving for, उपसर्ग (the rite of investiture with the sacred thread); Mā. 2. 68.

**श्रीशिव** *a.* ( *की* *f.* ) Forming, or relating to, a deposit. — **श्री** A deposit or pledge; anything pledged or deposited; Y. 2. 65.

**श्रीशिव** *a.* ( *की* *f.* ) 1 Contained or taught in an Upanishad; scriptural, theological. 2 Based or founded on, derived from, the Upanishads; श्रीशिवं दर्शनं (another name for Vedānta phil.). — **श्री** 1 The supreme



after the marriage of Devaki with Vasudeva, he was driving the happy pair home, a heavenly voice warned Kamsa that the eighth child of Devaki would kill him. Thereupon he threw both of them into prison, loaded them with strong fetters, and kept the strictest watch over them. He took from Devaki every child as soon as it was born and slew it, and in this way he disposed of her first six children. But the 7th and 8th, Balarama and Krishna, were safely conveyed to Nanda's house in spite of his vigilance, and Krishna grew up to be his slayer according to the prophecy. When Kamsa heard this, he was very much enraged and sent several demons to kill Krishna, but he killed them all with ease. At last he sent Akrura to bring the boys to Mathura. A severe duel was fought between Kamsa and Krishna, in which the former was slain by the latter. —COMP. -अरिः, अरतिः, शिरः, कुरः, शिरः, इव m. 'slayer of Kamsa', i. e. Krishna; स्वयं संविकारिणा कंसारिणा इति V. 1; निवेदितात् कंसकृतः स विद्वेः Si. 1. 16. -अरिः n. bell-metal. -कारः (री f.) 1 a mixed tribe; कंसकार-शस्त्रकारी बालाणामसंयुतः Sabdak. 2 a worker in pewter or white-brass, a bell-founder.

कंसक Bell-metal.

कंस 1 A. (कंसं, कंसित) 1 To wish. 2 To be proud. 3 To be unsteady; see कंस.

कंसकुलः The Chātaka bird.

कंसकुलः f. 1 A summit, peak. 2 Chief, head; see कंस below. 3 The hump on the shoulders of the Indian bull. 4 A horn. 5 An ensign or symbol of royalty (as the ध्वज, ध्वज &c.) (According to Pāṇini V. 4. 146-147 कंसकुल is the form to be substituted for कंस in adj. or Bah. comp.; e. g. विकंसकुल). —COMP. -अरिः an epithet of Puranjaya, son of Sasāda, a king of the solar race, and a descendant of Ikshvāku; इन्द्रः कंसकुलः कंसकुलं नृपतिः कंसकुलं इत्यादितदनुशासतः R. 6. 71. Mythology relates that, when in their war with the demons, the gods were often worsted, they, headed by Indra, went to the powerful king Puranjaya, and requested him to be their friend in battle. The latter consented to do so, provided Indra carried him on his shoulders. Indra accordingly assumed the form of a bull, and Puranjaya, seated on its hump, completely vanquished the demons. Puranjaya is, therefore called *Kakutsika* 'standing on a hump'.

कंसकुलः-रु 1 The peak or summit of a mountain. 2 A hump (on the shoulders of an Indian bull). 3 Chief, foremost, pre-eminent; कंसकुलं देवविदां तपोनिष्ठं Mā. 1. 5; इत्याहुर्नरः कंसकुलं कृतावा

R. 6. 71. 4 A sign or symbol of royalty; कंसकुलः R. 3. 70, 17. 27.

कंसकुलः c. Furnished with a hump. —m. 1 A mountain (having peaks). 2 A buffalo; कंसकुलः R. 4. 82; a humped bull; 18. 47; Ku. 1. 56. —रु The hip and the loins.

कंसकुलः c. 1 Peaked; furnished with a hump &c. —m. 1 A bull with a hump on his shoulders. 2 A mountain. 3 N. of king पितृक. कंसकुलः N. of Revati and wife of Balarama; Si. 2. 20.

कंसकुलः m. A buffalo with a hump on his shoulders.

कंसकुलः The cavities of the loins; Y. 3. 96 (जघनकूप).

कंसकुलः f. 1 A direction, quarter of the compass; विदुकाः कंसकुलं द्विज इव व राजति कंसकुलः Mā. 5. 26; Si. 9. 25. 2 Splendour, beauty. 3 A wreath of Champaka flowers. 4 A sacred treatise or Śāstra. 5 A peak, summit.

कंसकुलः 1 A crooked piece of wood at the end of the lute. 2 The tree Arjuna; कंसकुलः शैलः U. 1. 33. —रु A flower of the Kūṭaja tree; Mā. 22.

कंसकुलः The Bakula tree.

कंसकुलः-रु N. of a plant bearing a berry; कंसकुलीफलजम्ब Mā. 6. 19. v. 1. —रु, -लक 1 A berry of this plant.

2 A perfume prepared from its berries.

कंसकुलः a. 1 Hard, solid. 2 Laughing.

कंसकुली Chalk.

कंसकुली 1 A lurking or hidingplace. 2 The end of the lower garment; see कंस.

3 A climbing plant, creeper. 4 Grass, dry grass; कंसकुलः रजः वरुणः R. 7. 55. 11. 75; Mā. 7. 110.

5 A forest of dead trees, dry wood. 6 The arm-pit; कंसकुलीनिष्ठः कंसकुलीनिष्ठः Si. 2. 42. 7 The barem of a king. 8 The interior of a forest; अश्वः कंसकुलीनिष्ठः Rā. 1. 27; कंसकुलीनिष्ठः वायुः Rā. 9. 9. 9 The side or flank (of anything). 10 A buffalo. 11 A gate. 12 A marshy ground. —रु 1 Painful boils in the arm-pit. 2 An elephant's rope; also his girth. 3 A woman's girdle or zone; a girdle, waist-band (in general); Si. 17. 24. 4 A surrounding wall; a wall. 5 The waist, middle part. 6 A courtyard; area. 7 An enclosure. 8 An inner apartment, a private chamber; a room in general; Ku. 7. 70; Mā. 7. 224; कंसकुलीनिष्ठः कंसकुलीनिष्ठः K. 63, 182. 9 A harem. 10 Similarity. 11 An upper garment. 12 Objection or reply in argument (in Logio &c.). 13 Emulation or rivalry. 14 The end of the lower garment which, after the cloth is girt round the

lower part of the body, is brought up behind and tucked into the waist-band (Mā. कंसकुली). 15 Tying up the waist. 16 The wrist. —रु 1 A star. 2 Sin. —COMP. -अरिः wild fire, conflagration; R. 11. 92. -अरिः inner or private apartment. -अरिः 1 a superintendent of the harem. 2 a keeper of a royal garden. 3 a door-keeper. 4 a post. 5 a debauchee. 6 a player; painter. 7 an actor. 8 a paramour. 9 strength of feeling or sentiment (Wilson). -रु the shoulder-joint. -रुः a tortoise. -(रु) रुः a cloth passed between the legs to cover the privities. -रुः the ermpit -रुः रुः a dog.

कंसकुली 1 The girth of an elephant or horse. 2 A woman's girdle or zone; Si. 10. 62. 3 The upper garment. 4 The border of a garment. 5 The inner apartment of a palace. 6 A wall, enclosure. 7 Similarity.

कंसकुली An enclosure; division of a large building.

कंसकुली 1 A heron. 2 A variety of mango. 3 N. of Yama. 4 A Kabatriya. 5 A false or pretended Brāhmana. 6 Name assumed by Yudhisṭhira in the palace of Virāṭa. —COMP. -रु

a. furnished with the feathers of a heron. (-रुः) an arrow furnished with a heron's feathers; R. 2. 31; U. 4. 20; Mv. 1. 18. -रुः m. = कंसकुली. -रुः a pair of tongs; Ve. 5. 1. -रुः a dog (sleeping like a heron).

कंसकुली, कंसकुली 1 Mail; defensive armour; military accoutrements; Ve. 2. 26, 5. 1; R. 7. 58. 2 An iron hook to goad an elephant (अंकुश).

कंसकुली, -रु 1 A bracelet; ध्वनिः पाणिर्दुः कंसकुलीनिष्ठः Bh. 2. 71; इदं सुवर्णकंसकुलीनिष्ठः H. 1. 2 The marriage-string (fastened round the wrist); U. 1. 18; Mā. 9. 9; कंसकुलीनिष्ठः कंसकुलीनिष्ठः राजन् रुः उच्यते Mv. 2. 50. 3 An ornament in general. 4 A crest. -रुः Water-spray; नितं हारली नदनकुली कंसकुली Udb. —रुः, कंसकुली 1 A small bell or tinkling ornament. 2 An ornament furnished with bells.

कंसकुली, -रु, कंसकुली, -रु A comb, hair-comb; Si. 15. 33.

कंसकुली Buttermilk (mixed with water).

कंसकुली -रु A skeleton; Mā. 5. 14. —COMP. -रुः m. N. of Siva. -रुः a. reduced to a skeleton; U. 3. 43.

कंसकुली Body.

कंसकुली-रुः The Asoka tree.

कंसकुली = कंसकुली q. v.

कंसकुली The hand.

कंसकुली I. 1 P. (कंसकुली, कंसकुली) To

sound, cry. -II. 1 U. 1 To bind, fasten (with आ); लक्ष्मि वाचकने वं Bk. 14. 94. 2 To shine.

**कचः** 1 Hair (especially of the head); कचेषु च निपुणितम् Mb.; see ० below; अलिनीजिह्वः कचानां च Bb. 1. 5. 2 A dry or healed sore, scar. 3 A binding, band. 4 The hem of a garment. 5 A cloud. 6 N. of a son of Brihaspati, [in their long warfare with the demons, the gods were often times defeated, and rendered quite helpless. But such of the demons as would be slain in battle were restored to life by Sukracharya their preceptor, by means of a mystic charm which he alone possessed. The gods resolved to secure, if possible, this charm for themselves, and induced Kacha to go to Sukracharya and learn it from him by becoming his disciple. So Kacha went to the preceptor but the demons killed him twice lest he should succeed in mastering the lore; but on both occasions he was restored to life by the sage at the intercession of Devayani, his daughter, who had fallen in love with the youth. Thus discomfited the Asuras killed him a third time, burnt his body, and mixed his ashes with Sukra's wine; but Devayani again begged her father to restore to life the youth, which the kind father did. Devayani thenceforward began to make stronger advances of love to him, but he steadily resisted her proposals, telling her that she was to him as a younger sister. She thereupon cursed him that the great charm he had learnt would be powerless; he, in return, cursed her that she should be sought by no brahmana, but would become a Kshatriya's wife]. -कच A female elephant. -COMP. -अच्छ कच, end of hair. -अच्छित a. having dishevelled hair; Ki. 1. 86. -अच्छः seizing the hair, seizing (one) by the hair; R. 10. 47, 19. 31. -कचः, -पाकः, -हस्तः thick or ornamented hair; (according to Ak. these three words denote a collection; पाकः वस्त्र इत्यत्र कलापार्थः कचार्थः). -कालः snake.

**कचवर्ग** A free market (where no duty or custom has to be paid).

**कचाकचि** ind. 'Hair against hair', (fighting by) pulling each other's hair.

**कचमलः** The ocean.

**कचादुरः** A gallinule.

**कचर** a. 1 Bad, dirty. 2 Wicked, vile, debased.

**कञ्चित्** ind. A particle of (a) interrogation (often translatable by 'I hope'); कञ्चित् अहमिष विप्रतामसि च S G; कञ्चित्प्रीणान्नया मृतिः R. 5. 7; also 5. 6. 8. 9. (b) joy; (c) suspiciousness.

**कच्छः** लक्ष् 1 Bank, margin, skirt, bordering region (whether near

water or not); कच्छकच्छवतीर्षः Pt. 1; गन्धान्नकच्छोऽस्यासिः V. 5; Si. 3. 80. 2 A marsh, morass, fen. 3 The hem of the lower garment tucked into the waistband; see कच्छ. 4 A part of a boat. 5 A particular part of a tortoise (as in कच्छ). -कच्छ A cricket. -COMP. -कच्छः the border of a lake or stream. -कच्छः (दीर्घः) 1 a turtle, tortoise; कच्छा वृत्तकच्छवत् जय जगदीश हरे Git. 1; Ms. 1. 44, 12-42. 2 An attitude in wrestling. 3 One of the nine treasures of Kubera. (-की) 1 a female tortoise. 2 A kind of lute; also the lute of Saravanti. -कच्छः f. marshy ground, morass.

**कच्छ** (कच्छ) विका, कच्छादी The end or hem of a lower garment which, after being carried round the body, is gathered up behind and tucked into the waist-band.

**कच्छुः-कच्छुः** f. Itch, scab.

**कच्छुर** a. 1 Scabby, itchy. 2 Unchaste, libidinous.

**कञ्जले** 1 Lamp-black or soot, considered as a collyrium and applied to the eyelashes or eyelids medicinally, or sometimes as an ornament; कञ्ज दया येयं चपला दीप्यते तथा तथा दीपयित्वेव कञ्ज-लमलितमेव कर्मैवन्दुमुदयति K. 105; अद्यापि ना विप्रकञ्जललोनेना Ch. P. 15; कालिना Amaru. 88. 2 Sulphuret of lead or antimony (used as a collyrium). 3 Ink. -COMP. -कञ्जः a lamp. -कञ्जकः the wooden stand on which a lamp is placed.

**कञ्च** 1 A. 1 To bind. 2 To shine.

**कञ्चारः** The sun. 2 The Arka plant.

**कञ्चुकः** 1 An armour, mail. 2 The skin of a snake, slough; Pt. 1. 65. 3 A dress, garb, cloth (in general); कञ्चु प्रवेशितः S. 5. 4 A dress fitting close to the upper part of the body. robe; अन्तःकञ्चुकमुदय विज्ञाति मासादय वयमः Ratn. 2. 2; Pt. 2. 64. 5 A bodice, jacket; कञ्चुदिवेष्टनञ्जिनकञ्चुः Si. 6. 51, 12. 20; Amaru. 81; (Phrase:-विद्वि कञ्चुकारं वायः कुस्तनकि गति; cf. "a bad workman quarrels with his tools").

**कञ्चुकास्तुः** A snake.

**कञ्चुकिता** a. 1 Furnished with armour, mailed. 2 Having a garment; कञ्चु Bh. 3. 130

**कञ्चुकिन्** a. Furnished with armour or mail. -म. 1 An attendant on the women's apartments, a chamberlain; (an important character in dramas अन्तपुरवर्तः एते विप्रं वृत्तकञ्चिकः । सर्वदावाचकुलः कञ्चुकीत्यभिधीयते ॥). 2 A libidinous man, debauchee. 3 A serpent. 4 A door-keeper. 5 Barley.

**कञ्चुलिका, कञ्चुली** A bodice; लक्ष्णपति विप्रे कञ्चुलिका पले मनोहरिणी लक्ष्मी Amaru. 23.

**कञ्जः** 1 The hair. 2 N. of Brahmā.

-कञ्ज 1 A lotus. 2 Ambrosia, nectar. -COMP. -कञ्जः N. of Brahmā. -कञ्जः N. of Vishnu.

**कञ्जकाः** की A kind of bird.

**कञ्जवः** 1 The god of love. 2 A kind of bird (the bird of Kandarpa).

**कञ्जरः, कञ्जारः** 1 The sun. 2 An elephant. 3 The belly. 4 An epithet of Brahmā.

**कञ्जलः** A kind of bird.

**कञ्च 1P.** (कञ्चि, कञ्चि) 1 To go. 2 To cover. WITH व 1 to appear. 2 to shine. (Caus. -कञ्चयति) to show, display, exhibit, manifest; औजस्वत् परमात्मनः प्रकटयत्यौजसमीमं तमः Mā. 5. 11; उद्विष प्रकटय ह्यजस्रं वयमेकस्मान्मुहूर्ता U. 4. 15; Ratn. 4. 16.

**कञ्चः** 1 A straw-mat; Ms. 2. 204. 2 The hip. 3 The hip and loins; the hollow above the hips. 4 The temples of an elephant; कञ्चमालेन कटं कञ्चयित् R. 2. 37. 3. 37, 4. 47. 5 A kind of grass. 6 A corpse. 7 A hearse, bier. 8 A particular throw of the dice in hazard; नदीतदक्षितमार्गः कटेन विनिपातितो वासि Mk. 2. 8. 9 Excess (as in उच्छ्रित). 10 An arrow. 11 A custom. 12 A cemetery, burial-ground. -COMP.

-अञ्चः a glance, a side-long look, leer; गाढं निस्सत इव मे हृदय कटाक्षः Mā. 1. 29; also 25, 28; Me. 35. -कञ्चकं 1 water for a funeral libation. 2 rut, ichor (issuing from an elephant's temples). -कञ्चः 1 a mixed tribe (of low social position); (सुहाय वयस्यो-यात् कटकार इति स्युः Usanas). 2 a weaver of mats. -कञ्चलः 1 a jackal. 2 a crow. 3 glass-vessel. -कञ्चः a hamlet inhabited by herdsmen. -कञ्चनः, -कञ्चः a kind of departed spirits; अनेककृष्णपाशौ च सुप्रियः कटपूतनः Mā. 12. 71; उतालाः कटपूत-नामस्तवः साराजिनं कुर्वते Mā. 5. 12; (कटपूतन v. l.); also 23. -कञ्चः 1 Siva. 2 an imp or goblin. 3 a woman. -कञ्चः, -कञ्चः the buttocks. -अञ्चः 1 gleaming corn with the hands. 2 any royal calamity or misfortune. -कञ्चिनी wine.

**कटकः**, -क 1 A bracelet; आचक्षतेमक-टकां शस्त्रं स्त्रानि Ch. P. 15. 2 A zone or girdle. 3 A string. 4 The link of a chain. 5 A mat. 6 Sea salt. 7 The side or ridge of a mountain; कटपट्टे कटपट्टि चः Ku. 7. 62; k. 16. 81. 8 Table-land; Si. 4. 65. 9 An army, a camp; Mu. 6. 10 A royal capital or metropolis (राजधानी). 11 A house or dwelling. 12 A circle, wheel.

**कटकिन्** m. A mountain.

**कटकः** 1 Fire. 2 Gold. 3 N. of Ganesa; Y. 1. 285.

**कटकी** The roof (or thatch) of a house.

**कटारः** 1 A frying pan, a shallow boiler for oil or butter (of a



semiapheriodal shape and furnished with handles; Mar. कटि). 2 A turtle's shell. 3 A well. 4 A hill or mound of earth. 5 fragment of a broken jar; Si. 5. 37; N. 22. 32.

कटिः, -डी f. 1 The hip. 2 The buttocks (considered by rhetoricians as vulgar and colloquial in these senses; the word कटि in कटिले हस्ते मनः in S. D. 574 is said to be प्रायः). 3 An elephant's cheek. -Comp. -सटं the loins; कटिलद्विभेक्षितं Mk. 1. 27. -च 1 a cloth girt round the loins. 2 a zone. girdle. -बोधः the buttocks. -मालिका a woman's girdle or zone. -रोहकः the rider of an elephant. -हृदिकः the loins. -कुङ्कुमः a girdle furnished with small bells. -द्वयं a woman's girdle or zone.

कटिका The hip.

कटिरः -रं 1 A cave, hollow. 2 The cavity of the loins. -रं A hip.

कटिरकः The posteriors.

कटु a. (दु or दी f.) 1 Pungent, acrid; (said of a rasa or flavour, the rasas are six; मधुर, कटु, अम्ल, तिक्त, कषाय, & लवण) Bg. 18. 9. 2 Fragrant, exhaling strong odour; R. 5. 43. 3 Ill-smelling, having a bad smell. 4 (a) Bitter, caustic (words). Y. 3. 142. (b) Disagreeable, unpleasant, भवणकटु भृषाणमकषाय विषयः R. 6. 85. 5 Envious. 6 Hot, impetuous. -दु Pungency, acerbity (one of the six flavours). -दु n. 1 An improper act. 2 Scandal, reproach, censure. -Comp. -कीटः, -कीटकः a goat, mosquito. -काणः the तट्टा bird. -ग्रंथि n. dried ginger, so भृंगः, भृङ्गः dried ginger or ginger. -निष्प्रायः grain not inundated. -सत्त्वं a certain perfume. -रकः a frog.

कटुक a. 1 Sharp, pungent. 2 Impetuous, hot. 3 Unpleasant, disagreeable. -कः Pungency, acerbity (as one of the six flavours); see रट above.

कटुकान् Rough manners, rudeness.

कटुरं Buttermilk mixed with water.

कटोरं An earthen vessel.

कटोरः 1 A pungent taste or flavour. 2 A man of an inferior and degraded caste, such as a Chândāla.

कट 1 P. To live in distress; see कट.

कटः N. of a sage, pupil of Vaisampāyana, teacher of that branch of the Yajurveda which is called after him.—ग्रं The followers of that sage. -Comp. -वृत्तः a Brāhmaṇa well-versed in the कट branch of the Yajurveda. -अग्निवः a Brāhmaṇa who has mastered the कट branch of the Yajurveda.

कटमर्दः An epithet of Śiva.

कटोर a. Hard, stiff

कटिका Chalk.

कटिन a. 1 Hard, stiff; कटिनविषमामेक-वेर्णः सारवर्त्तः Me. 92; Amaru. 72; so 'स्तर्त्तः. 2 Hard-hearted, cruel, ruthless; न विदीर्ष्य कटिनः बहु शिवः Ku. 4. 5; Pt. 1. 64; Amaru. 6; so 'दृश्य. 3 Inexorable, inflexible. 4 Sharp, violent, intense (as pain &c.); नितातकटिना कजं मम न वेद सा मानसीम् V. 2. 11. 5 Giving pain. -जः A thicket. -जम् 1 A sweetmeat made with refined sugar. 2 An earthen vessel for cooking; (n. also in this sense).

कटिनिका कटिनी 1 Chalk. 2 The little finger.

कटोर a. 1 Hard, solid; कटोरसिक्कायि Māl. 5. 34. 2 Cruel, hard-hearted, ruthless; अयि कटोर यदा किल ते शिव U. 3. 27; so 'दृश्य. 3 Sharp, piercing; अकुशः Nānti. 1. 22. 4 Full developed, complete, full-grown; कटोरगमां जानकी विमृश U. 1. 1. 49. so कटोरतासिक्कायि कटोरः Si. 1. 20. 5 (Fig.) Matured, refined; कलाकलावाद्योवनकटोर-मर्त्तम. K. 7.

कटु—रट q. v.

कट a. 1 Dumb. 2 Foul. 3 Ignorant, foolish.

कजं (क) = Straw.

कटण (क) दीप a. To be fed with straw. —यः An animal fed with straw, such as a cow or buffalo; R. 5. 9.

कटञ्ज A kind of vessel.

कटविक Science (कलहिका).

कटं (ले) कः Stem or stalk (of a pot-herb).

कटार a. 1 Tawny. 2 Proud, haughty, impudent. -रः 1 The tawny colour. 2 A servant.

कटिलुः A sword, scimitar.

कण्ठ 1. 1 P. (कण्ठि, कण्ठि) 1 To sound or cry (as in distress), moan. 2 To become small. 3 To go:—II. 10 P. or Caus. To wink, to close the eye with the lashes.

कण 1 A grain. कणकणम् II. 1; Ms. 11. 92. 2 An atom or particle (of anything). 3 A very small quantity, क्षणः Nānti. 1. 19; 3. 6. 4 A grain of dust; R. 1. 85; or of pollen, V. 2. 7. 5 A drop (of water) or spray; कणनी मालिन्यमालम् S. 3. 5; अणु, अणु; Me. 26, 45, 69; Amaru. 34. 6 An ear of corn. 7 Spark (as of fire). -Comp. -अट्टः, -अट्टः, -सुट्ट m. a nickname given to the philosopher who propounded the Vaiseshika system of philosophy (which may be said to be a 'doctrine of atoms'). -जीरकं small cumia seed. -भक्षकः a kind of bird. -ग्रहः a whirlpool.

कणयः A kind of iron lance or bar; लोहस्तम्बु कणयः Varjyanti; आपयककणय-कणय &c. Dh.

कणका ind. In small parts or minute particles, grain by grain, little by little, drop by drop &c.; तदित कणका विदीर्ष्ये (अस्य) Ku. 4. 27.

कणिका 1 A grain. 2 A small particle. 3 An ear of corn. 4 A meal of parched wheat.

कणिका 1 An atom, a small or minute particle. 2 A drop (of water); Me. 98. 3 A kind of corn or rice.

कणिका, -कः An ear of corn.

कणिक a. Small, diminutive.

कणे ind. A particle expressing the satisfaction of a desire (अद्यापनी-यत); कणेहय दयः पिबति Sk. 'he drinks milk to his heart's content or till he is satisfied'.

कणेर-कः f. 1 A she-elephant. 2 A courtesan, a harlot.

कटका, कं 1 A thorn; पादल्यं कटकेन कटकेन कटकं (उद्धेत) Chān. 22. 2 A prickle, sting; Y. 3. 53. 3 (Fig.) Any troublesome fellow who is, as it were, a thorn to the state and an enemy of order and good government; उत्पन्नकोट-व्यवहारे R. 14. 73; विद्विषद्भूदानवकटके S. 7. 8; Ms. 9. 260.

4 (Hence) Any source of vexation or annoyance, nuisance; Ms. 9. 263.

5 Horripilation, erection of hair.

6 A finger-nail. 7 A vexing speech.

—कः 1 A bamboo. 2 A workshop, manufactory. -Comp. -अश्वः, -भक्षकः, -बुद्धि m. a camel. -उद्धरणं 1 (lit.) extracting thorns, weeding. 2 (fig.) removing annoyances; extirpating thieves and all such sources of public annoyance; कटकेच्छेदने निर्यमतिविषयमुत्तमम् Ms. 9. 252. -द्वयः 1 a thorn, bush; भवति निर्यमतिविषयं कटकेच्छेदने Mk. 9.

7. 2 the Sālmali tree (Mar. सारवर्त्त). -कलः the bread-fruit tree. -मर्दकं suppressing disturbances. -विशोधनं extirpating every source of trouble; राजपट्टकविशोधनोक्तः Vikr. 5. 1.

कटकिट a. 1 Thorny. 2 Covered with erect hair, thrilled, horripilated; प्रतिबद्धकिटयः Ku. 6. 15; R. 7. 22.

कटकिट a. (दी f.) 1 Thorny, prickly, कटकिटो वृक्षः Vikr. 1. 116. 2 Vexation, troublesome. -Comp. -कलः the breadfruit tree (यस्य).

कटकिटः Any thorny kind of bamboo.

कट 1. 10. U. (कटिनि, कटयति, कटिने) 1 To mourn, grieve for. 2 To miss, be anxious or long for, remember with regret; (in this sense generally used with the preposition नृ and a noun in the gen. or loc or dat case); कटयति नृमत्तं कटयति नृमत्तं U. 6. 21; नृमत्तं कटयति V. 3; कटयति नृमत्तं कटयति नृमत्तं k. P. 1.

कट 1. 11. U. (कटिनि, कटयति, कटिने) 1 The throat; कटं निदीडयन् भादगतं Mk. 5; कटः सन्निधायकविषयः

S. 4. 5; कंडेडु सल्लितं गतेरि शिशिरे पुंस्कोकि-  
लानां कतम् 6. 3. 2 The neck; कंडाभ्येष-  
रिण्डे शिषिलता Pt. 4. 6; कंडाभ्येषणविमि  
जने कि पुनर्नसंस्थे Me. 3, 97, 112; Amaru.  
19, 57; Kn. 5. 57. 3 The voice; सा  
मुक्तः चक्रं R. 14. 65; किरकंति 8 63;  
आर्युभोवि प्रहृक्कंठं रोदिति U. 3. 4 The  
neck or brim of a vessel. 5 Vicinity,  
immediate proximity (as in उपकंड).  
-Comp. -आभरणं a neck-ornament;  
परिक्षितं कायमुपगमेतदोक्तस्य कंडाभरणत्वेन  
Vikr. 1. 24, cf. names like सरस्वती-  
कंडाभरण. -कूजिका Indian lute. -गत a.  
being at or in the throat, coming to  
the throat, i. e. on the point of  
departing; न वदेद्यावन् भावा प्राणिः कंडगतेषु  
Subhāsh. -तटः, -हं-डी the side of the  
neck. -द्वय a. reaching to the neck.  
-नीलकः a kite. -नीलकः a large lamp  
or torch (Mar. मशाल). -याकः 1 a  
rope tied round an elephant's neck.  
2 a halter in general. -धृवा a short  
necklace; विवृता कंडधृवात्वेन Vikr. 18.  
102. -मणि. 1 a jewel worn on the  
neck. (fig.) 2 a dear or beloved  
object. -लता 1 a collar. 2 a horse's  
halter. -वातिन् a. being at or in the  
throat; i. e. on the point of depart-  
ing; प्राणः R. 12. 54. -सोषः (lit.) 1  
drying up or parching of the throat.  
2 (fig.) fruitless expostulation.  
-सज्जनं hanging on, by, or round the  
neck. -सूत्रं a kind of embrace; यदुच्यते  
वक्षसि बहुमस्य स्नानाभिषात निषिद्धायुष्मात् ।  
परिधमाद्यं शनकं विहायस्तत्कंठमत्र प्रवर्तते सतः ।  
कंडमचमपदिद्यं योविन. R. 19. 22; (also  
called स्नानालिगन). -स्थ a. 1 being in  
the throat. 2 guttural.

कंडसः ind. 1 From the throat. 2  
Distinctly, explicitly.

कंडालः 1 A boat. 2 A spade, hoe.  
War. 4 A camel. -ला A churning  
vessel.

कंडिका A necklace of a single  
string or row.

कंडी f. 1 Neck, throat. 2 A neck-  
lace, a collar. 3 A rope round the  
neck of a horse. -Comp. -रवः 1 a  
lion. 2 an elephant in rut; कंडीरवमहा-  
श्रेण न्यतत् Dk. 7. 3 a pigeon. 4  
explicit declaration or mention,  
(इति कंडीरेणोक्तम्).

कंडीलः A camel.

कंडेकालः N. of Siva.

कण्व a. 1 Relating or suitable to,  
or being at, the throat. 2 Guttural.  
-Comp. -वर्णः a guttural letter;  
manely अ, आ, इ, ए, ऋ, ए, ऊ, and ह.  
-स्वर a guttural vowel (अ & आ).

कण्ड 1 U. 1 To be glad or satisfied.  
2 To be proud; 3 To unhusk. —10  
U. (कण्डविन्ते, कण्ड) 1 To thresh  
(corn, grain &c.), unhusk. 2 To  
defend, protect.

कण्डनं 1 Threshing, separating the

chaff from the grain; अजानतार्थं तत्सर्वं  
(अप्ययनं) तुषाणां कण्डनं यथा. 2 Chaff. -नी  
1 A wooden mortar in which the  
threshing of corn or grain is per-  
formed. 2 A pestle.

कण्डरा Sinew.

कण्डिका A short section, shortest  
subdivision; (as in the शुद्ध यजुर्वेद).

कण्डुः m. f. कण्डुः f. 1 Scratching.  
2 Itching; कपोलकण्डुः कतिभिर्विनेतु Ku. 1.  
9; Santi. 4. 17.

कण्डतिः f. 1 Scratching. 2 Itching,  
itch.

कण्डुयति-ते Den. U. (p. p. कण्डुयति)  
1 To scratch. rub gently; कण्डुयमानेन  
कण्डं यदायितु Bk. 2. 37; मृगीमकं कण्डयत कण्डुसारः  
Ku. 3. 36; हृगे कण्डुयगस्य यामनयेन कण्डुयमानां  
मृगां S. 6. 16; Ms. 4. 42.

कण्डुयने Scratching, rubbing; कण्डुयने-  
दशनिषाणेषु R. 2. 5. -नी A brush for  
rubbing.

कण्डुयनकः A tickler : Pt. 1. 71.

कण्डुया 1 Scratching. 2 Itching.

कण्डल a. Having an itchy sen-  
sation, feeling the itch, itchy कण्डल-  
द्विपण्डितकण्ठोऽप्यन संपातिभिः U. 2. 9.

कण्डोलः 1 A basket for holding  
grain (of cane or bamboo). 2 A  
safe, store-room. 3 A camel. -ली The  
lute of a Chaplala.

कण्डोवः A caterpillar.

कण्व N. of a sage, foster-father  
of Sakuntalā and progenitor of the  
line of कण्व Brāhmaṇas -Comp.  
-दुहितुः -सुता Sakuntalā, Kanva's  
daughter.

कण्टः, कण्टकः The clearing nutplant  
(the nut of which is said to clear  
muddy water); कल कण्टकस्य यद्यप्ये-  
वमसादनम् । न नामग्रहणादिव तस्य वारि प्रसीदति  
Ms. 6. 67. -त, -तकं The nut of this  
tree : see अनुवसादनं also.

कतम pron. a. (-मत् n.) Who or  
which of many; अपि ज्ञायते कतमेन दिव्या-  
मेन मनः स जालम् इति V. 1. अथ कतमं पुनर्क-  
तुमधिकृत्य गच्छामि S. 1; कतमे ते गुणास्तत्र  
यानुदाहरत्यभिधाः Mā. 1; (sometimes  
used merely as a strengthened sub-  
stitute for विम्).

कतर pron. a. (-त् n.) Who or  
which of two; नेत्रद्विभः कतरौ गरीयो यद्वा  
जयेम यदि वा नो जयेयु Bg. 2. 6.

कतमालः Fire; cf. खनमाल.

कति pron. a. (always declined in  
the plural only; कति कतिभिः &c.)  
1 How many; कथय्यः कति ह्यर्वाः Rv.  
10. 88. 18. 2 Some. When followed  
by विद्, चन or अपि कति loses its inter-  
rogative force and becomes indefinite  
in sense, meaning 'some,' 'several,'  
'a few' तन्वा स्थिता कतिविधेषु पदानि गत्वा  
S. 2. 12; कथयि वासगणि Amaru. 25;  
तस्मिन्नेव कतिविधेषु लाघिययुक्तः स कार्षी नीत्या  
मासां Me. 2.

कतिकृत्व ind. How many times.

कतिश्च ind. 1 How often. 2 In how  
many places or parts.

कतिष्व a. 1 Some, several, a  
certain number; कतिष्वकुशुमोद्गमः कर्तव्यः  
U. 3. 20; Me 23; कतिष्वदिनसापन्ने some  
days having elapsed; वर्षैः कतिपयैरेव प्राथि-  
तस्य स्त्रीति Si. 2. 72.

कतिविध a. Of how many kinds.

कतिषाह ind. How many at a time.

कात् 1 A. (कथ्यते, कथित) 1 To boast,  
swagger; कृता कतिष्यते न वः Bk. 16. 4;  
कृतितत्सर्जना सर्व कथेषाः Mb. 3 To praise,  
to celebrate. 3 To abuse, revile.

-With वि 1 to boast; का कल्पेन प्राच्य-  
माना विकथ्यते V. 2. 2 to depreciate,  
disparage; सदा भवान् कालुष्यस्य हृषीकेशम्  
विकथ्यते Mb.

कथनं, -न Bragging, boasting.

कथनवरं The shoulder.

कथ 10 U. (कथयति, कथित) 1 To tell,  
communicate (usually with dat. of  
person); राममिष्यमनदर्शनोत्तकं मैथिलाय  
कथयामास सः R. 11. 37. 2 To declare,  
mention; Bg. 2. 34; R. 11. 15. 3 To  
converse; talk with, hold conver-  
sation with; कथयित्वा हृमनेन सह Rām.  
4 To indicate, betray, show; V. 1.  
7; आकारसदृशं चेदितमेवास्य कथयति S. 7.  
5 To describe, relate; कि कथ्यते श्रीरुम-  
यस्य तस्य Ku. 7. 78; कथयन्मलेन बालानां  
नानिस्त्वदिह कथ्यते H. 1. 1. 6 To inform,  
give information about, complain  
against; Mk. 3.

कथक a. A narrator, a relator. -कः  
1 A chief actor. 2 A disputant. 3 A  
story-teller.

कथनं Narration, relation, de-  
scription.

कथम् ind. 1 How, in what way,  
in what manner, whence; कथं मारात्मके  
स्वयि विधासः H. 1; सादुर्गथाः कथं न स्युः संपदौ  
ये नित्यम् R. 1. 64, 3. 44; कथमात्मानं निवे-  
दयामि अथ वात्स्यायनः करोमि S. 1 (where  
the speaker is doubtful as to the  
propriety of what he says). 2 It  
often denotes surprise (Oh! indeed!);  
कथं मामेवोद्दिष्टां S. 6. 3 It is often con-  
nected with the particles इह, नाम, तु, वा  
or विद् in the sense of 'how indeed,'  
'how possibly,' 'I should like to  
know' (where the question is general-  
ized); कथं वा मथ्यते U. 3; कथं नामितम् U.  
6. 4 When connected with the parti-  
cles चिद्, चन or अपि it means 'in every  
way,' 'on any account,' 'somehow,'  
'with great difficulty,' 'with great  
efforts,' तस्य स्थित्या कथमपि पुः Me. 3;  
कथमप्युक्तमिते न युज्यते तु S. 3. 25; न लोकोक्तं  
यत्तेन बुधितोः कथंचन Ms. 4. 11, 5. 143;  
कथयिष्यामीति मनसां बहुधः 3. 34; कथं कथमपि  
उच्यते Pt. 1; विद्वज्ज कथमप्युक्ता Ku. 6.  
3; Me. 22; Amaru. 12, 39, 50, 73.  
-Comp. -कथिकः an inquisitive person.  
-कार ind. in what manner, how;  
कथकारमनालेषा कतिविधमपिरोदति Si. 2. 52;

कथंतां हुंके Sk.; N. 17. 126. -कथंता *a.* of what measure. -कथं *a.* of what nature or kind (oft. used by commentators). -कथं *a.* of what form.

कथंता What sort or manner.

कथा 1 A tale, story. 2 A fable, feigned story; कथाकथनेन बालानां नीतिस्तद्विद् कथयति H. 1. 1. 3 An account, allusion, mention; कथापि कलुषापावात्मलभये-इति वतः St. 2. 40. 4 Talk, conversation, speech. 5 A variety of prose composition often distinguished from आख्यायिका; (अथर्वकथनो स्तोककथनो ग्राथाः कथा विदुः । परंपराश्रया वा स्वातः सा मता-कथायिका दुषेः ॥); see under आख्यायिका also. का कथा, or कथा with प्रति (what mention) is often used in the sense of 'what need one say of', 'not to mention', 'to say nothing of', 'how much more', or 'how much less'; का कथा कथयन्तवने व्याश्रय्यैव दूरतः । हुंकारेणैव प्रवृत्तः स हि विज्ञानोहति S. 3. 1; अभिनवमनोपि मार्गं यजते केन कथा क्षीरिणु R. 8. 43; आन-वासकुमारानां साधुत्वां प्रति का कथा 10. 28; Ve. 2. 25. -COMP. -अधुराणः taking pleasure in conversation; -अनरे 1 the course of conversation; -अन्योस्मि कथारंभे भवता Mk. 7. 7. 2 another tale. -आरंभः commencement of a tale. -उद्भवः the beginning of a tale. -उद्धारः 1 the second of the five kinds of प्रस्तावना; where the first character enters the stage after over-hearing and repeating either the words of the manager (सूत्रकार) or their sense; see S. D. 260; e. g. in Ratn.; Ve. or Mudrārākṣhasa; 2 commencement of a tale or narration; अङ्कुमारकथोद्धानं शालिनोप्यो जगृहः R. 4. 20. -उपाकथनं narration, relation. -उल्लं 1 the guise of a fable, 2 giving a false account. -नायकः, -पुरुषः the hero (of a story). -प्रीति the introductory part of a tale or story. -प्रवृत्तिः a tale, fiction, fable. -वक्ष्ये 1 conversation, talk or course of conversation; नानाकथाप्रसंगस्थितः II. 1. विषयः कथाप्रसंगेन विचारं किल वक्तुः Ka. 22. 181; N. 1. 35. 2 a curer of poisons (विषवेद); कथाप्रसंगेन जनेरुदाहृतः Ki. 1. 24 (where the word is used in sense 1 also). -वाच्यः an actor. -हृत् the introductory portion of a story. -योषः course of conversation. -विपर्ययः changing the course of a story. -शेव, -अशेव *a.* one of whom only the narrative remains, i. e. dead, deceased; (कथाशेषता गतः 'dead', 'deceased'). (-कः) the remaining part of a story.

कथानकं A small tale; e. g. Vetālapanchavimsati.

कथित *p. p.* 1 Told, described, narrated. 2 Expressed (वाच्य). -COMP. -पदं tautology, repetition, considered as a fault of composition, relating to a sentence, where a word

is used without any specific purpose; see K. P. 7; S. D. 575 *ad loc.*

कथ् 1. 4. A. (कथंते) To be confounded or confused, to suffer mentally. -II. 1 A. (कथंते) also 1 P. 1 To cry, to weep or shed tears. 2 To grieve. 3 To call. 4 To kill or hurt; see कथ्.

कथ् *ind.* This particle, which is a substitute for the word क, is often used as first member of comp., and expresses the senses of badness, littleness, deterioration, uselessness, defectiveness &c. of anything. -COMP. -अक्षरं 1 a bad letter. 2 bad writing. -अग्निः a little fire. -अध्वजः *m.* a bad road. -अन्नं bad food. -अपत्यं a bad child. -अपराधः a bad habit or custom. -अर्थ *a.* useless, unmeaning. -अर्थन, -ना troubling, tormenting, torture. -अर्थवति Den. P. 1 to despise, slight. 2 to trouble, torment; Bh. 3. 100; N. 8. 75. -अधित *a.* 1 despised, disdained, slighted; कथंति तस्यापि हि वैयङ्ग्येन शक्यते वैयङ्ग्यः प्रसादं Bh. 2. 106.

2 tormented, teased; आः कथंति तं शमे-मिषारिवारं वरिसंवादिप्रकारिभिः U. 5. 3 insignificant, mean. 4 bad, vile. -अयः a miser; Ms. 4. 210, 224; Y. 1. 161. -भावः avarice, stinginess. -अश्वः a bad horse. -आकार *a.* deformed, ugly. -आचार *a.* following evil practices, wicked, depraved, (-रः) bad conduct. -उक्षः a bad camel. -उष्ण *a.* tepid, lukewarm. (-वर्ण) lukewarmness. -रथः a bad chariot or carriage; दुवि कथय-वर्णीयं वभञ्जं ध्वजशालिनं Bk. 5. 103. -वक्ष् *a.* 1 speaking ill or inaccurately or indistinctly; येन जाते विषयायै कथं हंस-कोकिलम् Bk. 6. 75; वासिष्ठा वरमकथो दुषः Si. 14. 1. 2 vile, contemptible.

कथं A canopy, awning.

कथं 1 Destruction, slaughter, havoc. 2 War. 3 Sin.

कथंनः, कथंनः 1 A kind of tree (said to put forth buds at the roaring of thunder-clouds); कतिपयकथंनो-द्वयः कथंनः U. 3. 20; Māl. 3. 7; U. 3. 41; Me. 25; R. 12. 99. 2 A kind of grass. 3 Turmeric. -कं 1 A multitude; छायावद्धकथंनं सुगुलं रोमधमम्यम् S. 2. 6. 2 The flower of the Kadamba tree; पृथुकथंनकथंनराजितम् Ki. 5. 9. -COMP. -अनिला 1 a fragrant breeze (charged with the odour of Kadamba flowers); ते चान्नीलितमालतीसुभयः प्रीडाः कथंनानिलाः K. P. 1. 2 a spring. -कोरकन्यावः see under न्याव. -वायुः a fragrant breeze; = अनिल.

कथं 1 A saw. 2 An iron goad for an elephant. -रं Congulated milk.

कथलः, कथलकः The plantain tree; ऊरुद्वयं सुगन्धः कथलस्य कांडो Amaru. 95. -ली 1 The plantain tree; किं यासि बाल-कथलीं विक्रयताम् Mk. 1. 20; वास्यकः

सरतकथलीस्तमसीरञ्जलं Me 96, 77; Ku 1. 36; R. 12. 96; Y. 8. 8. 2 A kind of deer. 3 A flag carried by an elephant. 4 A flag or banner.

कदा *ind.* When, at what time; कदा मतिष्कति-एष मच्छाति; कदा कथायच्छति &c. when connected with a following अवि it means 'now and then', 'at times', 'sometimes', 'at some time'; न कदापि never; with a following वन it means 'at some time', 'one day', 'at one time or another', 'once'; आनन्दं ब्रह्मणो विद्वान् विभिति कदाचन Ms. 2. 54, 144, 3. 25, 101; with a following चित् it means 'at one time', 'once upon a time', 'at some time or other'; अथ कदाचित् once upon a time; R. 2. 37, 12. 21; नाक्षः कदाचित् कदाचित् Ms. 4. 74, 65, 169; कदाचित्-कदाचित् 'now-and-now'; कदाचित् काननं जगति कदाचित् कमलवनेषु ये K. 58 *et seq.*

कथु *a.* (कु or कु.) Tawny-कुः, कुः f. Wife of Kasyapa and the mother of the Nāgas. -COMP. पुत्रः, पुत्रः a serpent.

कनकं Gold; कनकचलयं वस्तु वस्तं नवा प्रतिपाद्यते S. 3. 13; Me 2, 37, 67. -कः 1 The Pālāsa tree. 2 The Dhattūra tree. 3 Mountain ebony. -COMP. -अनलः a gold bracelet. -अचलः. -अचिः, -निर्दि, -कलः epithets of the mountain Sumeru; अथवा कुपो ते एषंते किल कन-काचलेन सारथं Bv. 2. 9. -आलुका a golden jar or vase. -आलुका the Dhattūra tree. -हंका a golden hatchet. -हंका, -हंका (golden-sticked) the royal parasol. -वर्णः an earornament made of gold; जीवति मंगलवधः परिहृत्य कापात् कथं कुन कनकपत्रमालापया Ch. P. 10. -वराणः gold-dust. -रसः 1 a yellow orpiment. 2 fluid gold. -सुत्रं a gold necklace; काप्या कनकमृजेन कृष्णसरो विनाशितः Pt. 1. 207. -स्थली 'a land gold,' gold-mine.

कनकमय *a.* Made of gold, golden.

कनकलं N. of a Tirtha or sacred place and the hills adjoining it; (तीर्थं कनकलं नाम गंगाद्वारेति पावनं); नस्मान्तरुत्तरुकनकलं शलराजावतीणां जङ्गाः कन्याम् Me 50.

कनक *a.* One-eyed; cf. काज.

कनयति Den. P. To lessen, reduce in size, make small, diminish; कति नः कनयति च Bk. 18. 25.

कनिष्ठ *a.* (Soperl. of अल्प or पुत्र) 1 The smallest, least 2 The youngest.

कनिष्ठिका The little finger. कनिष्ठिकाशब्देन कालिदासा Subhāsh.

कनीयिका, कनीयि 1 The little finger. 2 The pupil of the eye.

कनीयत् *a.* (सी f.) (Compar. of अल्प or पुत्र) 1 Smaller, less. 2 Younger; कनीयान् भ्राता, कनीयसी भगिनी &c.

कनेरा 1 A harlot. 2 A female elephant; (cf. कनेरा).

कंठः 1 Cupid, the god of love. 2 Heart (seat of thought and feeling). 3 Granary.

कंथा A patched garment, wallet (worn by ascetics); कंथी कंथा तनः कि Bh. 3. 74, 19, 86; Santi. 4. 5, 19. —COMP. —धारण wearing a patched garment, as practised by some Yogins. —धारिन् m. a religious mendicant, Yogin.

कंदः-कं 1 A bulbous root. 2 A bulb; Bh. 3. 69; (fig. also); ज्ञानकंदः 3 Garlic. 4 A knot. —कूटः 1 Cloud. 2 Camphor. —COMP. —मूले a radish. —सारं the garden of Indra.

कंदलु The white water-lily; cf. कंदोदु.

कंदरा-रं A cave, a valley; कि कंदाः कंदरव्यः प्रत्ययमुपमत्तः Bh. 3. 69; वसुधाराद-द्वाभिसर्ग V. 1. 10; Me. 56. —रः A hook for driving an elephant. —र-री A cave, valley, hollow. —COMP. —आकारः a mountain.

कंदर्पः 1 N. of Cupid, the god of love; राजवधार्थं कंदर्पः Bg. 10. 28; कंदर्पं स्वयं Mb. 2 Love. —COMP. —कूपः Pudenda Muliebre. —वसरः fever of love, passion, vehement desire. —वसनः N. of Siva. —सुखलः-सुसलः the male organ of generation. —हंसलः 1 membrum virile. 2 a particular mode of sexual enjoyment or coitus (एतिषेप).

कंदला-लं 1 A new shoot or sprout; U. 3. 40. 2 Reproach, censure. 3 The cheek, or the cheek and temple. 4 A portent. 5 Sweet sound. 6 The plantain tree; कंदलादंदासाः पयोविद्वयः Amaru 48. —लः 1 Gold. 2 War, battle 3 (Hence) War of words, controversy. —लं A Kandala flower; विद्वत्कंदलकपतलिनाः Si. 6. 30; R. 13. 29.

कंदली 1 The plantain (or the Banana) tree; आकाशकान्तिमयि कुमननध कंदली सलिलगर्भेः । कथायन्त्राद्यं स्वरायं मे लोचने तस्मात् V. 4. 5; Me. 21; R. 2. 5. 2 A kind of deer. 3 A flag. 4 Lotus-seed. —COMP. —कुसुम a musk-rose.

कंठः m. f. A boiler, oven.

कंठकः-कं A ball for playing with-पातितोऽपि कंठाग्रं कथं तथैव कंठः Bh. 2. 80; Ku. 1. 29, 5. 11, 19; R. 16. 93. —COMP. —लीला any game with a ball.

कंदोदः (-दुः) 1 The white lotus. 2 The blue lotus; (a provincial form for कंदोदः); मे हयकुलायमानलेक-दोदुमलः Mā. 7.

कंठः 1 The neck 2 The holder of water, a cloud —रः The neck; कंठरां समग्रं यत् परां प्राप्य मयति जहास कथ-विन्; Y. 2. 220; Amaru 16; see उपरंश also.

कंथिः The ocean. —f. The neck.

कंथः 1 Sin. 2 A swoon, fainting fit.

कम्पका 1 A girl; संयुक्तेष्वेकानसकम्पकानि R. 14. 28; 11. 53. 2 An unmarried girl; virgin, maiden; गृहं युं प्रुषाः कुल-कम्पकाः समुद्रहर्षे Mā. 7; Y. 1. 105. 3 A technical name for a girl ten years old; (अष्टवर्षाभिवर्षी नववर्षा च दशवर्षी । दशम कम्पका प्रोक्ता अत उच्यते राजसूया Sab-dak.). 4 (In Rhet.) One of the several kinds of heroines; an un-married girl serving as a chief character in a poetical composition; see under जम्पली. 5 The sign Virgo. —COMP. —छलः seduction; प्रेक्षाच. कम्पका-च्छलात् Y. 1. 61. —जम्प. maiden; विद्युत्-सुखः कुलकम्पकाजनः Mā. 7. 1. —जातः the son of an unmarried girl; Y. S. 129 (—कान्ति). —

कम्पसः The youngest brother. —सा The little finger. —सी The youngest sister.

कम्प्या 1 An unmarried girl or daughter; R. 1. 51, 2. 10, 3. 33; Ms. 10. 8. 2 A girl ten years old. 3 A virgin, maiden; Ms. 8. 367, 3. 33. 4 A woman in general. 5 The sixth sign of the zodiac, i. e. Virgo. 6 N. of Durgā. 7 Large eardrums. —COMP. —अंतःपुरं the women's apart-ments; हृदयनिधि कम्प्यां पुरे कश्चिद्विशुद्धि Pt. 1; Mv. 2. 50. —आर a. following after or hunting young girls. (—र) 1 the inner apartments of a house. 2 a man who hunts or goes after young girls. —कुञ्जः N. of a country. (—रज) N. of an ancient city in the north of India, situated on a tributary of the Ganges, now called Kanoja. —गतं the position of a planet in the sign Virgo. —ग्रहण taking a girl in marriage. —दानं giving away a girl in marriage. —दूषण defilement of a virgin. —दोषः a defect or blemish in a girl, bad repute (such as a disease &c.). —धनं dowry. —पतिः 'daughter's husband', a son-in-law. —पुत्रः the son of an unmarried daughter (called कान्ति). —पुरं the women's apartments. —भर्तु m. 1 son-in-law. 2 N. of Kār-tikeya. —रत्नं a very beautiful girl; कम्पारत्नमयानिज-न भवतामाले Mv. 1. 30. —राशिः the sign Virgo. —रंदिन् m. a son-in-law (marrying one's girl); Y. 1. 262. —सुल्लं money given to the bride's father as her price, purchase-money of a girl. —स्वयंवरः the choice of a husband by a maiden. —हरण ravishment or seduction of a maiden; Ms. 3. 33.

कम्पका, कम्पिका 1 A young girl. 2 A virgin.

कम्पामय a. Consisting of, or in the form of, a young girl; R. 6. 11, 16. 86. —रं The harom (consisting mostly of girls).

कपटः-रं Fraud, deceit, trick, cheat-ing; कपटज्ञानमयं द्वेषमवस्थायता Pt. 1. 191; कपटानुष्ठातृकुलाल Mk. 9. 5. —COMP. —सापसाः one who pretends to be an ascetic, pseudo ascetic. —पटु a. adopt in deceit, deceitful; छलवन् प्रजासत्यमतेन कपटपटु-ज्ञालिका Si. 15. 35. —वर्षकः a fraudulent contrivance; H. 1. —लेखदं a forged document. —वस्त्रं deceitful talk. —वेष a. disguised, masked. (—सा) dis-guise.

कपटिकः A rogue, cheat.

कपर्दः, कपर्दकः 1 A small shell or cowrie (used as a coin). 2 Braided and matted hair, especially of Siva; G. L. 22.

कपर्दिका A small shell or cowrie (used as a coin); निष्पन्ननिष्पत्तिं याति वसु न स्युः कपर्दि (वं) काः Pt. 2. 98.

कपर्दिन् m. An epithet of Siva.

कपाटः, -रं 1 Leaf or panel of a door; कपाटबद्धाः पत्तिल्लङ्घनः R. 3. 34; स्वर्गद्वारकपाटपटनपदुर्भवेति नीपाजितः Bh. 3. 11. 2 A door; Si. 11. 60. —COMP. —उद्घाटनं the opening of a door. —हः a house-breaker, thief. —संधिः the junction of the leaves of a door.

कपालः, -लं 1 The skull, skull-bone; दृष्टार्थकपालसंकुलमलमंदाकिनीवारयः Mā. 1. 2; हस्तं यत् कपालपाणिपुटके भिक्षादनं कारितः Bh. 2. 95. 2 A piece of a broken jar, potsherd; कपालेन भिक्षार्थं Ma. 8. 93. 3 A multitude, collection. 4 A beggar's bowl, Ma. 6. 44. 5 A cup, jar in general; वक्कपालः. 6 A cover or lid. —COMP. —पाणिः, —भूत, मालिन्, शिरस् m. epithets of Siva. —मालिनी N. of Durgā.

कपालिका A potsherd; Ma. 4. 78, 8. 250.

कपालिन् a. Furnished with or having a skull; Y. 3. 243. 2 Wearing skulls; कपालि वा स्याद्वर्षेनुसुखरं (युः) Ku. 5. 78. —m. 1 An epithet of Siva; कर् कर्षे कर्षयति किल कपालिप्रवृत्तयः G. L. 28. 2 A man of low caste (offspring of a Brāhmaṇa mother and fisherman father).

कपिः 1 An ape, a monkey; कपेरवा-सिबुर्नाम्ना Bk. 9. 11. 2 An elephant. —COMP. —आरुष्यः incense. —सुग्रिवः an epithet of (1) Rāma; (2) of Sugriva. —हंसा (the chief of monkeys) an epithet of (1) Hanumat; तस्येति वृक्षं वृक्षानि कपीषः Bk. 10. 12; (2) of Sugriva; वृक्षं यत् कपीषस्यमपि मे U. 3. 45; (3) of Jāmbavat. —कच्छुः f. N. of a plant. —केसरः, -वज्रः N. of Arjuna; Bg. 1. 30. —जः, —तेलः, नामज् m. storax or benzoin. —वह्नु an epithet of Rāma. —लोहं brass.

कपिजलः 1 The Chātaka bird. 2 The Tittiri bird.

कपिलः The wood-apple tree. —रत्नं The fruit of the above tree. —COMP. —आरुष्यः a kind of monkey.

**कपिल** *a.* 1 Tawny; reddish; कपिल कपिला विष्णु Mbh. 2 Having tawny hair; Ms. 8. 8; (Kull. कपिलेश्वर). —**सः** 1 N. of a great sage. [He reduced to ashes the 60,000 sons of Sagara who, while searching for the sacrificial horse of their father taken away by Indra, fell in with him and accused him of having stolen it; (see U. 1. 23.). He is also said to have been the founder of the Sankhya system of philosophy]. 2 A dog. 3 Benzoin. 4 Incense. 5 A form of fire. 6 The tawny colour. —**सः** 1 A brown cow. 2 A kind of perfume. 3 A kind of timber. 4 The common leech. —**COMP.** —**कपिलः** an epithet of Indra. —**सुतिः** the sun. —**शरतः** an epithet of the Ganges. **कपिलः** *f.* the Sankhya Sūtras of Kapila.

**कपिल** *a.* 1 Brown, reddish-brown. 2 Reddish; (छायाः) सन्ध्यापरोक्षकपिलाः पितृ-तामसा S. 3. 27; तीक्ष्णं काचपरोक्षकपिलं 7. 12; V. 2. 7; Me. 21; R. 12. 28. —**सः** 1 The brown colour. 2 Storax or coarse benzoin. —**सः** 1 The Mādhavi creeper. 2 N. of a river.

**कपिलि** *a.* Embrowned; Si 6. 5. **कपिलः** 1 The ceremony of tonsure. 2 A patch of hair on each side of the head.

**कपूय** *a.* Mean, worthless, abject, low.

**कपोतः** 1 A dove, pigeon. 2 A bird in general. —**COMP.** —**अंति** *f.* a sort of perfume. —**अंति** antimony. —**अरिः** a hawk, falcon. —**अरि** a sort of perfumes. —**पालिका**. —**पाली** *f.* an aviary, a pigeon-house, dove-cot. —**राजः** the king of pigeons. —**सः** antimony. —**सः** a mode of folding the hands in supplication, fear &c.

**कपोतकः** A small pigeon. —**क** Antimony.

**कपोलः** A cheek; श्यामश्यामकपोलमाननं S. 3. 10, 6. 14; R. 4. 68. —**COMP.** —**काचः** any object against which anything (especially the cheeks) is rubbed; Ki. 5. 86. —**कलकः** the (broad) cheeks. —**विशि** *f.* the temples and cheeks; or excellent (*i. e.* broad) cheeks; cf. गङ्गिणि. —**राचः** the flush in the cheek.

**कफः** 1 Phlegm, one of the three humours of the body (the other two being वात and पितृ); कफापचवायोर्यैक-हृत्तमाश्रयतिपितृः Dk. 160; वायव्यापचये कफवातपितृः कटावरोपचयिषी स्पर्शं कुतले Udb. 2 A watery foam or froth in general. —**COMP.** —**अरिः** dry ginger. —**कुपिका** saliva, spittle. —**कफः** pulmonary consumption. —**क**, —**नासल**, —**हर** *a.* removing phlegm, antiphlegmatic. —**हरः** fever caused by excess of phlegm.

**कफल** *a.* Phlegmatic.

**कफि** *a.* (जी *f.*) Affected with excess of phlegm, phlegmatic.

**कफणिः**, **कफेणिः**, (जी *f.*) The elbow.

**कफे**, —**अ** A headless trunk (especially when it retains life); (र) वृष्यकर्मणं समरे दृष्टं R. 7. 51, 12. 49. —**अ**: 1 The belly. 2 A cloud. 3 A comet 4 N. of Rāhu. 5 Water (said to be n, also in this sense); Si. 16. 67. 6 N. of a mighty demon mentioned in the Rāmāyana. [While Rama and Lakshmana lived in the Dandaka forest, Kabandha attacked them and was slain by them. It is said that, though at first a heavenly being, he was cursed by Indra to assume the form of a demon and to be in that state till killed by Rama and Lakshmana].

**कवरः**, —**रि** Usually written कवर, —**रि** q. v.

**कविरथः** The wood-apple tree.

**कव** 1. 10. A (कामयते, कवित, कान) 1 To love, be enamoured of, be in love with; कव्ये कामयानं ना न लं कामयते कव्यं Kāv. 1. 63 (an instance of श्राम्यता); कलहस्यो मंदारिका कामयते Māl. 1. 2 To long for, wish; desire; न क्षीरस-शब्दकामयता R. 14. 4; विष्कट्टमयं वल्लभं कुवे-राल् 5. 26; 4. 48; 11. 53; Bk. 14. 82. WITH अञि 1 to love. 2 to desire; —**नि** or —**न** to desire excessively, long vehemently.

**कमठः** 1 A tortoise; संज्ञातः कमठः स वापि नियतं नष्टलवादेशनः Pt. 2. 184. 2 A bamboo. 3 A water jar. —**ती** A female tortoise or a small tortoise. —**COMP.** —**पतिः** a king of tortoises.

**कमंडलुः**, —**लु** A water-pot (earthen or wooden) used by ascetics; कमंडलुपयोः-मायस्तनुत्वागो बहुयः H. 2. 91; कमंडलुनोदक-सिक्ता; Ms. 2. 64; Y. 1. 133. —**COMP.** —**सः** the tree of which Kamandalus are made. —**वरः** an epithet of Siva.

**कमल** *a.* 1 Lustful, libidinous. 2 Lovely, beautiful. —**न**: 1 Cupid, the God of love. 2 The Asoka tree. 3 N. of Brahmā.

**कमनीय** *a.* 1 To be desired, desirable; अलम्बनारिकमनीयसंके Ku. 1. 37. 2 Lovely, charming, beautiful; शाखा-वसकमनीयपरिच्छिन्ना Ki. 7. 40; तदपि कमनीयं वपुरि S. 3. 9 v. 1.

**कमर** *a.* Lustful, desirous.

**कमल** 1 A lotus; कमलमवमति कपले च कुचले तानि कनकलतिकाया K. P. 10; so हस्त, वेप, चरण, &c. 2 Water. 3 Copper. 4 A medicament, drug. 5 The Śārāsa bird. 6 The bladder. —**ल**: 1 The Śārāsa bird. 2 A kind of deer. —**COMP.** —**अञ्जलि** *f.* a lotus-eyed lady. —**आक**: 1 an assemblage of lotuses. 2 a lake full of lotuses. —**आल** an epithet of Lakshmi; Mu. 2. —**आल**: 'lotus seated' N. of Brahmā; कलतापि

पूर्व कमलाक्षने Ku. 7. 70, —**ई** कन्या a lotus-eyed lady. —**उत्तर** safflower. —**ल** an assemblage of lotuses. —**अ** 1 an epithet of Brahmā. 2 the lunar asterism called Rohini. —**अम्ब** m., —**अम्ब**, —**योनिः**, —**संभवः** 'lotus-born', epithets of Brahmā.

**कमलक** A small lotus.

**कमला** 1 an epithet of Lakshmi. 2 An excellent woman. —**COMP.** —**पतिः**, —**सखः** an epithet of Vishnu.

**कमलिनी** 1 A lotus-plant; सन्निःक्षिप्त इत्यलकमलिनी न प्रसूता न मृता Me. 90; स्यात्तः कमलि-निहतिः सरोमिः S. 4. 10; R. 9. 80, 19. 11. 2 An assemblage of lotuses. 3 A place abounding with lotuses.

**कमल** Beauty, loveliness.

**कमि** *a.* (जी *f.*) Lustful, libidinous.

**कम्** 1 A. (कंपते, कपित) To shake, tremble, move about; (fig. also); चक्रे तर्जनीद्वये तावन् प्राग्व्योतिषेशः E. 4. 81; Mk. 4. 8; Bk. 14. 31, 15. 70. —**WITH** अञ्जु to pity, take compassion on; नयमाना मुञ्जिष्वात् कपते नाकुचपते Mk. 4. 8; किं वराकी नाकुचपते Māl. 10. (Caus.) to pity; Ku. 4. 39. —**अ** to shake, tremble. (—Caus.) to shake, put in motion; अनेकहाकंपितमुष्मन्धी R. 2. 13; Ra. 6. 22. —**अ** to shake, tremble; शकंपत घुजः सखः Rām; शकंपत महाशिलः Mb. (—Caus.) to shake, put in motion; Bk. 15. 23. —**वि** to shake, tremble; किं वासि बालकद्वीप विक्रमना Mk. 1. 20; स्फुरति नयनं शम्भो बाहु-मुकुञ्ज विकंपते 9. 13; Bg. 2. 31. (—Caus.) to shake; R. 11. 19; Ra. 2. 17. —**सम** to pity, feel pity for; R. 9. 14.

**कम्प** 1 Shaking, tremor; कंपेन किञ्चित्-तिष्ठ हर्षः R. 13. 44 with a gentle nod or bend of the head; 13. 28; Ku. 7. 46; अयंकंपः, विदुलंकंपः &c. 2 A modification of the Svarita accent. —**वा** Shaking, moving, tremor. —**COMP.** —**अञ्जित** *a.* tremulous, agitated. —**लक्ष्म** m. wind.

**कम्प** *a.* Trembling, shaking. —**अ** The Nisira season, (November-December). —**अ** 1 Shaking, tremor. 2 Quivering pronunciation.

**कम्पक** Wind.

**कम्पि** कम्पित q. v.

**कम्प** *a.* Shaking, tremulous, moving, agitating; विषय कंपाणि सुखाणि कं प्रति N. 1. 142; कम्प शाखा Sk.

**कम्** 1. P. (कंपति, कपित) To go, move.

**कम्प** *a.* Variegated. —**र** Variegated colour.

**कम्पल** 1 A blanket (of wool); कम्पल-वंतं न वापते क्षीतं Subhāsh. ; कम्पलक्ष्मे तैल H. 3. 2 A dewlap. 3 A sort of deer. 4 An upper garment of wool. 5 A wall. —**ल** Water. —**COMP.** —**वाक** a kind of carriage covered with a



coarse blanket, and drawn by oxen.  
कंचलिका 1 A small blanket. 2 A kind of female deer.

कंचलियु a. Covered with a blanket.  
—m. A bullock, ox. —COMP. —बाखलं a carriage covered with blankets and drawn by oxen, a bullock-cart.

कंची (की) f. A ladle or spoon.

कंचु a. (चु or रू.) Spotted, variegated. —चु: चु (m. n.) A conch, shell; स्तरस्य कंचुः किमयं चकारिणि विवि नि-  
लोकीजयवादीयः N. 22. 22. —चु: 1 An elephant 2 The neck. 3 The variegated colour. 4 A vein of the body. 5 A bracelet. 6 A tube-shaped bone. —COMP. —कंची a lady having a neck like a conch-shell. —कंची 1 a conch-shaped neck, (i. e. a neck marked with three lines like a shell and considered as a sign of great fortune). 2 a lady having a neck like a conch-shell.

कंचोजः 1 A shell. 2 A kind of elephant. 3 (pl.) N. of a country and its inhabitants; कंचोजाः समरे सोढु तस्य वीर्यमनीश्वराः R. 4. 69 v. 1.

कञ्ज a. Lovely beautiful.

कर a. (र or री.) (Mostly at the end of comp.) Who or what does, makes or causes &c; दुःकरं, हसं, मयं &c. —रः 1 A hand; करं व्याधुमन्त्रः विवाहि रतिसंस्पर्शपरं S. 1. 24. 2 A ray of light, beam; यमुद्वर्तं दृष्ट्वा व्यवहितं झाल-  
वितकरः V. 4. 34; also प्रतिहृतासुपगते हि विप्री विफलमनेति बहुधाधनता । अवलंबनाय वि-  
नमस्तंरुण पतिव्यसः करसहस्रमपि Si. 9. 6 (where the word is used in sense 1 also). 3 The trunk of an elephant; त्रैकः सीकरिणा करेण विहितः U. 3. 16; Bh. 2. 80. 4 A tax, toll, tribute; युवा करा-  
क्रांतमधीधुबुधैरसंशयं समस्ते तेजसा रविः Si. 1. 70; (where कर means 'ray' also); (द्वयं) अपरांतमधीपालधारिणं रथं करं R. 4. 58; Ms. 7. 128. 5 Nail. 6 A parti-  
cular measure of length equal to 24 thumbs. 7 The asterism called हस्त. COMP. —अग्रं 1 the forepart of the hand. 2 the tip of an elephant's trunk. —आघातः a stroke or blow with the hand. —आरोहः a finger-  
ring. —आलंबः supporting with the hand, giving a helping hand. —आस्फोटः 1 the chest. 2 a blow with the hand. —कंडकः —कं a finger-nail. —कमलं —कंजं a lotus-like hand; a beautiful hand; करकमलवितीर्णं बुधवारकाः U. 3. 25. —कलसाः, —कं the hollow of the hand (to receive water). —किसलयः, —कं 1 'sprout-like hand', a tender hand; कराविसलयतल्लिङ्गं भया नयमानं U. 3. 19; Rs. 6. 30. 2 a finger. —कोषः the cavity of the palms, hands hollowed to receive water; विंशतु Ghat. 22. —ग्रहः; —ग्रहणं 1 levying a tax, 2 taking

the hand in marriage, 3 marriage. —ग्रहः 1 a husband. 2 a tax-collector. —जः a finger-nail; तीक्ष्णकरजङ्गुणात् Ve. 4. 1; so Amaru. 85. (जं) a kind of perfume. —जालं a stream of light. —तलः the palm of the hand; चन्द्रेवता-  
करतलेः S. 4. 4; करतलगतमपि नश्यति यस्य तु भवितव्यता नास्ति Pt. 2. 124. —आमलकं (lit.) an amalaka fruit (fruit of the Myrobalan) placed on the palm of the hand; (fig.) ease and clearness of perception, such as is natural in the case of a fruit placed on the palm of the hand; cf. करतलामलकफलवद्विषं जगद्वाक्यता K. 43. —रुचं a. resting on the palm of the hand. —तालः, —तालकं 1 clapping the hands; स जहास दृक्करतालमुच्चैः Si. 15. 39. 2 a kind of musical instrument, perhaps a cymbal. —तालिका, —ताली 1 clapping the hands; उवाचनीयः करतालि-  
कानां दानाविधानी मन्त्रीविशेषः N. 3. 7. 2 beating time by clapping the hands. —तीका N. of a river. —दं a. 1 paying taxes. 2 tributary; करद्विहतासिलद्वीपे मेदिनी Ye. 6. 18. —पत्रं a saw. —पत्रिका splashing water about while bathing or sporting in it. —वल्गुः 1 a tender hand, 2 a finger; cf. किसलय. —वालः, —वालिका 1 a sword. 2 a cudgel. —वीर्यं marriage; cf. पाणिपीठन. —पुटः the hands joined and hollowed to receive anything —पुटं the back of the hand. —वालः, —वालः 1 a sword; अयोधटः करात्पणनिष्पादितः Māl 9; मञ्जुविहङ्गनिषेधे कलवाति करात्पणं Gīt. 1. 2 a finger-nail. —भारः a large amount of tribute. —चूः a finger-nail. —चूर्णं an ornament worn round the wrist such as a bracelet. —आसः smoke. —मुक्तं a king of weapon; see आयुध. —बहः 1 a finger-nail; अनागतं पुनं किसलयमलं करकोः S. 2. 10; Me. 96. 2 a sword. —वरिः, —वरिकः 1 a sword or scimitar. 2 a cemetery. 3 N. of a town in the S. M. country. 4 a kind of tree. —साका a finger. —सीकरः water thrown out by an elephant's trunk. —चूकः a finger-nail. —सारः fading away of rays. —रुचं a marriage string worn round the wrist. —रुचालिङ्गं m. an epithet of Siva. —रुचः clapping the hands.

करकः, —कं The water-pot (of an ascetic); K. 41. —कः The pomegranate tree. —का, —का, —कं Nail; साम्बुदीयास्तुलकरकादृशितावर्णिका Me. 54; Bv. 1. 35. —COMP. —अनकं m. the cocoa-nut tree. —आसारः a shower of hail. —जं water. —पाणिना a water-pot used by ascetics.

करकः 1 A skeleton. 2 The skull; प्रतरकः करकादृशवद्विषसंख्यं स्वपुटगतमपि ऋषयः मयि Māl. 5. 16; also 5. 19. 3 A small pot (of cocoa nut); a small

box, as in तादृशकरकादिनी (used in Kādambari).

करजः N. of a tree (used in medicinal preparations).

करदः 1 An elephant's cheek. 2 Safflower. 3 A crow; Sānti. 4. 19. 4 An atheist, unbeliever. 5 A degraded Brāhmana.

करहका 1 A crow; Mk. 7. 2 N. of कर्णार्थ the propounder of the science and art of theft. 3 N. of a jackal in H. and Pt.

करविज m. An elephant; विजते कर्षते मन्मथलिपिगंडाः करदिनाः Bv. 1. 2.

कर (रे) दूः A kind of bird (orane).

करणं 1 Doing, performing, accomplishing, effecting; परहितं, सञ्चारं, विप्रे &c. 2 Act, action. 3 A religious action. 4 Business, trade. 5 An organ of sense; यदुवा कर्णोऽङ्गितेन वा विपरीतौ पतिमन्त्रपातयन् R. 8. 38, 42; यदुक्ता, प्राप्तिभिः Me. 5; R. 14. 50. 6 The body; उपमानमवद्विहलितो कर्णं यत्न कातिमसया Ku. 4. 5. 7 An instrument or means of an action; उपनिमित्तकरणद्वयमानं T. S. 3 (In Logic) The instrumental cause which is thus defined:—व्यापारवद्व्या-  
पारणं कारणं कर्णं. 9 A cause or motive (in general). 10 The sense expressed by the instrumental case (in gram.) साधकतमं कर्णं P. I. 4. 42; or क्रियायाः परिनिष्पादित्वं व्यापारवद्व्यतन्त्रं । विषयमेतं यदा यत् कर्णं तदा व्यतन्त्रं ॥ 11 (In law) A document, a bond, documentary proof; Ms. 8. 51, 52, 154. 12 A kind of rhythmical pause, beat of the hand to keep time; Ku. 6. 40. 13 (In astrol.) A division of the day; (these Karapas are eleven). —COMP. —अक्षिपः the soul. —आसनः the organs of sense taken collectively. —त्रीणं the head.

करदः 1 A small box or basket (of bamboo); करदपीडिततनोः मोचिनः Bh. 2. 84; सर्वमायाकरदं 1. 77. 2 A bee-bive. 3 A sword. 4 A sort of duck (कादंभ).

करदिका, करदी f. A small box made of bamboo.

करवच a. Kissing the hand.

करवः 1 The back of the hand from the wrist to the root of the fingers; metacarpus; as in करवोरः R. 6. 83; see करवोर below. 2 The trunk of an elephant. 3 A young elephant. 4 A young camel. 5 A camel in general. 6 A kind of perfume. —COMP. —अकः f. a lady whose thighs resemble the back of the forearm; अंके विधाव करवोरं यथाह्वं ते S. 3. 21; Si. 10. 69; Amaru. 69; or (according to another explanation), whose thighs resemble the trunk of an elephant.

करवकः A camel.

करविज m. An elephant.

**कर**, **करवि** *a.* Mixed, intermingled, variegated; *प्रकाममादित्यन्याय कटकेः करवितामोक्षरं विष्णुवती N. 1. 115; स्फुटतर-फेनकश्चकरवितविष यमुनाजलधूरं Gm. 11. 2 Set, inlaid.*

**कर**: (**क**) 1 Flour or meal mixed with curds. 2 Mud; *करमालुकातापान Ma. 12. 76. (where the word is variously interpreted; but Medhātithi takes it to mean 'mud').*

**करहाट**: *N. of a country; (perhaps the modern Karhāḍa in Satāra district); करहाटपतेः पुनी विजयं नवकामं विक्र. 8. 2. 2 The fibrous root or stem of a lotus.*

**कराल** *a.* 1 Dreadful, formidable, frightful, terrible; *U. 5. 5, 6. 1; Māl. 3; Bg. 11. 23, 25, 27; R. 12. 98; Mr. 3. 48. 2 Gaping, opening wide; U. 5. 6. 3 Great, large, high, lofty. 4 Uneven, jogged; pointed; Ve. 1. 6; Māl. 1. 38. -सू अ a terrific form of Durgā; आगतनं; न करालोपहारक कलमन्-दिभाषते Māl. 4. 33. -COMP. -दू *a.* having terrific teeth. -बद्धना an epithet of Durgā.*

**करालिक**: 1 A tree. 2 A sword.

**करिका** Scratching, wound caused by a finger-nail.

**करिणी** *f.* A female elephant; *कथमेव मतिर्यप्येवं करिणी परमिवावसीदति Ki. 2. 6; Bv. 1. 2.*

**करि** *m.* 1 An elephant. 2 The number '8' (in Math.). -**COMP.** -**ई** *a.* -**ईश्वर** *a.* -**वर** a large elephant, lordly elephant; *सदादानः परिक्षीणः शस्त्र एव करिधरः Pt. 2. 70; इतिवृत्ता. करिवरेण मदीयबुद्ध्या Nitipr. 2. -कुंभ the frontal globe of an elephant; Bv. 2. 177. -गजित the roaring of an elephant (हाहंत करिगजित Ak.). -दंत ivory. -प an elephant-driver. -पोत, -शावः -शावक a cub, young elephant. -बंध a column to which an elephant is tied. -माला a lion. -मुख an epithet of Ganeśa. -वर=इंद्र *q. v.* -**वेज-वेनी** *m.* a flag carried by an elephant. -**स्कंध** a herd or group of elephants.*

**करिः** 1 The shoot of a bamboo. 2 A shoot in general; *आनिमिये वसकरी-रतीति: Si. 4. 14. 3 A thorny plant growing in deserts and eaten by camels; गवं भेष यदा करिविधे दोषं वसंतस्य किं Bh. 2. 93; cf. also 1 क पुष्पः किं कलैस्तस्य करिस्त्य दुरात्मनः । येन हृदि समासाय न हृतः पवतयहः Subhāsh. 4 A water-jar.*

**करिच** *a.* Dry cow-dung. -**COMP.** -**अग्निः** fire of dry cow-dung.

**करिचका** A strong wind or gale.

**करिचिणी** The goddess of wealth.

**करुण** *a.* Tender, pathetic, pitiable, exciting pity, mournful; *करुण्यति: U. 1; Si. 9. 67; विकलकरुण्यवर्धितः U. 1, 28. -पः 1 Pity, compassion,*

*tenderness. 2 Pathetic sentiment, grief, sorrow (as one of the 8 or 9 sentiments); प्रतापकप्रीकासो रामस्य करुणो रसः U. 3. 1, 18; विलपन्...करुणार्थवर्धितं विगतं प्रति R. 8. 70. -COMP. -अग्नी the Mallikā plant. -विमर्दः (in Rhet.) the feeling of love in separation.*

**करुणा** Compassion, pity, tenderness *प्रायः सर्वो भवति करुणावृत्तिराज्ञाताराम Me. 93; so सकृदण kind; अकृदण unkind. -COMP. -आर्द्र a. tender-hearted, moved with pity, sensitive. -निधिः store of mercy. -पर-मव a. very kind. -विशुख a. merciless, cruel; करुणाविशुखेन हृत्पुना R. 8. 67.*

**करेट**: A finger-nail.

**करेणु**: An elephant in general; *करेणुरारोह्यते विषादिनम् Si. 12. 5, 5. 48. 2 The Karnikāra tree. -युः f. 1 A female elephant; इदो रत्नांकरेणुगवि Ku. 3. 37; R. 16. 15. 2 N. of the mother of Pālākāpya. -COMP. -यूः -सुतः N. of Pālākāpya the founder of the science of elephants.*

**करोट**, **करोटिः** *f.* 1 The skull; *Mv. 5. 19. 2 A cup or basin.*

**कर्क**: 1 A crab. 2 Cancer, the fourth sign of the zodiac. 3 Fire. 4 A water-jar. 5 A mirror. 6 A white horse.

**कर्कट**, **कर्कटः** *a.* 1 A crab. 2 Cancer, the fourth sign of the zodiac. 3 Compass, circuit.

**कर्कटिः**, **की** *f.* A sort of cucumber.

**कर्कटुः**, **यू** *f.* The jujube tree; *कर्कटुफलपाकमिश्रपचनामोदः परिसिरीते U. 4. 1; कर्कटुनामुपरि तुङ्गिरे रजयत्ययस्य S. 4. v. 1. 2 Fruit of this tree; Y. 1. 250.*

**कर्कर** *a.* 1 Hard, solid. 2 Firm. -**र**: 1 A hammer. 2 A mirror. 3 A bone, broken-piece (of skull); fragment; *Māl. 5. 19. 4 A strap or rope of leather. -COMP. -अक्षः a wag-tail. -अंगः the Khanjuna bird. -अंधुकः a blind well; cf. अंधूप.*

**कर्कराटुः** A side-long look, a glance, leer.

**कर्कराला** A curl of hair, ringlet.

**कर्करी** A water-jar with small holes at the bottom as in a sieve.

**कर्कश** *a.* 1 Hard, rough (opp. *कीमल* or *रुदु*); *हृदिपास्फालनकर्कशंशुली R. 3. 55, 12. 41, 13. 73; वरावतास्फालन-कर्कशेन हस्तेन पश्यति तद्वैमिश्रः Ku. 3. 22. 1. 36; Si. 15. 10. 2 Harsh, cruel, merciless (words, conduct &c.) 3 Violent, strong, excessive; तस्य कर्कशाविरासंभवं R. 9. 68. 4 Desperate. 5 Ilconducted, unchaste, unfaithful (as a woman). 6 Incomprehensible, difficult to comprehend; तर्कं वा श्रुतक-र्कशे नम सर्वं नीलाशं भारती P. R. 4. -**क**. A sword.*

**कर्कशिका**, **कर्कशी** Wild jujube.

**कर्क**: Cancer, the fourth sign of the zodiac.

**कर्कोटा**, **कर्क**: *N. of the eight principal cobras. [When king Nala, being persecuted by Kali, was made to undergo many hardships, Karkota, who was once saved by him from fire, so deformed him that none might recognise him during his days of adversity].*

**कर्कुर**: A kind of fragrant tree. -**र** 1 Gold. 2 Orpiment.

**कर्क** 10 U. (*कर्णयति, कर्णित*) 1 To pierce, to bore. 2 To hear; usually with the preposition *आ*. WITH *आ* or *समा* to hear, to listen to; सर्वं सविस्-यमाकर्णयति S. 1; आकर्णयन्तु कर्कसनाथम् Bk. 11. 7.

**कर्ण**: 1 The ear; *अथो खल्लुजंयस्य विप-रितवचक्रमः । कर्णे लगति चान्यस्य प्राणैरन्यो विपुज्यत Pt. 1. 305, 304 also; कर्णं वा to listen; कर्णमासु to come to the ear, become known; R. 1. 9; कर्णे कृ to put round the ear; Ch. P. 10; कर्णे कथयति whispers into the ear; see वदक्य, वदुक्कण &c. 2 The handle or ear of a vessel. 3 The helm or rudder of a ship. 4 The hypotenuse of a triangle. 5 N. of a celebrated warrior on the side of the Kauravas mentioned in the Mahābhārata. [He was the son of Kunti begotten on her by the god Sun while she was yet a virgin residing at her father's house (see Kunti). When the child was born, Kunti afraid of the censure of her relatives and also of public scandal, threw the boy into the river, where he was found by Adhiratha, charioteer of Dhritarashtra and given over to his wife Radha who brought him up like her own child; whence Karṇa is often called *Sūtaputra, Rādheya* &c. Karṇa, when grown up, was made king of Anga by Duryodhana, and became by virtue of his many generous acts a type of charity. On one occasion Indra (whose care it was to favour his son Arjuna) disguised himself as a Brahmana and coaxed him out of his divine arms and ear-rings, and gave him in return a charmed javelin. With a desire to make himself proficient in the science of war he, calling himself a Brahmana, went to Parasurama and learnt that art from him. But his secret did not remain long concealed. On one occasion when Parasurama had fallen asleep with his head resting on Karṇa's lap, a worm (supposed by some to be the form assumed by Indra himself to defeat Karṇa's object) began to eat into his lap and made a deep rent in it; but as Karṇa showed not the least sign of pain his real character was discovered by his preceptor who cursed him that the art he had learnt would avail him not in times of need. On another occasion he was cursed by a Brahmana (whose cow he had unwittingly slain in*

chase) that the earth would eat up the wheel of his chariot in the hour of trial. Even with such disadvantages as these, he acquitted himself most valiantly in the great war between the Pandavas and Kauravas while acting as generalissimo of the Kaurava forces after Bhishma and Drona had fallen. He maintained the field against the Pandavas for three days, but on the last day he was slain by Arjuna while the wheel of his chariot had sunk down into the earth. Karna was the most intimate friend of Duryodhan, and with Sakuni joined him in all the various schemes and plots that were devised from time to time for the destruction of the Pandavas. ] -COMP. -अंजलि: the auditory passage of the outer ear. -अजुजः Yudhishtira. -अंतिक a, close to the ear; स्वसि ह्यु कर्णतिकपरः S. 1. 24. -अंजु-रू f. an ornament for the ear, ear-ring. -अर्पण giving ear, listening. -आस्फालः the flapping of the elephant's ears. -उत्सवः an ear-ornament or merely an ornament (according to some authorities). (Mainmatu says that here कर्ण means कर्णस्थितयः; cf. also his remark *ad loc.* कर्णस्थितयश्च कर्णस्थितयश्चिन्तितः । संनिवासाय-कोषार्थं स्थितेभ्यस्तत्पर्यन्तम् ॥ K. P. 7. ) -उपक-मिका rumour, (lit. 'from ear to ear'). -स्वेदः (in medic.) a constant noise in the ear. -गोचर a. audible. -ग्राहः a helmsman. -जप a. (also कर्णजप) a secret traducer, talebearer, informer. -जप, -जापः slandering, tale-bearing, calumniating. -जहः the root of the ear; अवि कर्णजहविनिश्चिनात्मनः Mā. 5. 8. -जित् m. 'conqueror of Karna' epithet of Arjuna, the third Pāṇḍava prince. -जहः the flapping of the elephant's ears, the noise made by it; विह्वलितं कुतर्जहजलः R. 7. 39, 9. 71; Si. 17. 37. -पारः a helmsman, a pilot, अर्जुनपारः जलधौ विपुर्वेदे नीरवः II. 3. 2; अविनयनीकर्णधारः कर्णः Ve. 4. -पारिवी a female elephant. -परः the range of hearing. -परपरः from ear to ear, hearsay; हति कर्णपरपरः मते Ratn. 1. -पालिः f. the lobe of the ear. -पाशः a beautiful ear. -पूरः 1 an ornament (of flowers &c.) round the ear, an ear-ring; ह्य च कर्णले किमिनि कर्णपूरजहो-पिनः K. 60. 2 the Asoka tree. -पूरकः 1 an ear-ring. 2 the Kadamba tree. 3 the Asoka tree. 4 the blue lotus. -प्रातः the lobe of the ear. -पूषण, -पूषा an ear-ornament. -पूले the root of the ear; R. 12. 2. -पोष्टि f. a form of Durgā. -पूषा a raised platform or dais of bamboo. -शस्त्रित a. earless. (-सः) a snake. -शिवर the auditory passage of the ear. -शिव् f. ear-wax. -शेधः piercing the ears to put ear-rings on. -शेष्टः, -शेष्टन an ear-ring. -शङ्कुलो f. the outer part of the ear

(leading to the auditory passage); N. 9. 8. -शूलः, -शै ear-ache. -श्रव a. audible, loud; कर्णश्रवणेति Ms. 4. 102. -श्रवः, -श्रवणः 'running of the ear', discharge of pus or ichorous matter from the ear. -शू f. Kunti, mother of Karna. -हीन a. earless. (-का) a snake.

कर्णिकाणि a. From ear to ear.

कर्णाः (pl.) N. of a country in the south of the Indian Peninsula; (काय्ये) कर्णादेशेजगति विदुषा संतुषास्वमेतु Vikr. 18. 102. -क्री f. A woman of the above country; कर्णादेशिकुपणा ताडकः Vb. 1. 20.

कर्णिक a. 1 Having ears. 2 Having a helm. -कः A steersman. -का 1 An ear ring. 2 A knot, round protuberance. 3 Pericarp of a lotus. 4 A small brush or pen. 5 The middle finger. 6 A fruit-stalk. 7 The tip of an elephant's trunk. 8 Chalk.

कर्णिकारः 1 N. of a tree; निर्मितीपरि कर्णिकारमुकुलान्याम्येन पदपुः V. 2. 23; Ra. 6. 6, 20. 2 The pericarp of a lotus. -क A flower of the Kārnika tree. (This flower, though it has an excellent colour, has no smell and hence is not liked; cf. Ku. 3. 28 : -कर्णिके ह्येव सति कर्णिकारं नूनोति विगन्तयास्य वेतः । मयि मायायिषां धनानां पराङ्मुखी विशद्वजः प्रवृत्तिः ।)

कर्णिक a. 1 Having ears. 2 Long-eared. 3 Barbed (as an arrow). -m. 1 An ass. 2 A helmsman. 3 An arrow furnished with knots &c.

कर्णी f. 1 An arrow of a particular shape (barbed arrow). 2 N. of the mother of Mulaḍeva, the father of the science and art of thieving. -COMP. -रथः a covered litter, a lady's vehicle, palanquin; कर्णिरथस्यां रघुवीर्यवीं R. 14. 13. -सुतः Mulaḍeva, father of the science and art of thieving; कर्णासनकरोव संनिहितविशुलायना K. 19; कर्णी-मुत्रावते च पथि मतिमदारम् Dk.

कर्ण 1 Cutting, lopping off; Y. 2. 229, 286. 2 Spinning cotton or thread (तुः कर्तव्यसाधन).

कर्णी f. Scissors.

कर्णिका, कर्णी 1 Scissors. 2 A knife. 3 Cutlath, small sword.

कर्तव्य prot. p. 1 What is fit or ought to be done; हीनसेवा न कर्तव्या कर्तव्यो महादा-श्वः H. 3. 11; महा प्रातर्निःसत्त्वं वन कर्तव्य Pt. 1. 2 What ought to be cut or lopped, fit to be destroyed or put down; पुष्टः कृत्वा वा ज्ञाता वा पिता वा यदि वा गृहः । शिष्यानिह वीर्यं कर्तव्या मुक्तिमिच्छता ॥ Mb. -व्य, कर्तव्यता What ought to be done. a duty, obligation; कर्तव्यं यो न पश्यामि Ku. 6. 61, 2. 62; Y. 1. 330.

कर्तु a. or s. 1 A doer, one who does, makes, performs &c.; आकरजस्य कर्ता author; अकरजस्य कर्ता one who incurs

debt; हितकर्ता a benefactor; दुर्धनकर्ता a goldsmith &c. 2 (In gram.) An agent (the meaning of the instrumental case). 3 The Supreme spirit. 4 An epithet of Brahmā. 5 N. of Vishnu and Śiva also.

कर्षी 1 A knife. 2 Scissors.

कर्तुः, कर्तव्यः Mud.

कर्तव्यः 1 Mud, slime, mire; गदो दुरुर-स्यपदेनयते मृदालयती स्थिता Mk. 5. 35; पयश्चात्रावकर्तव्यम् B. 4. 24. 2 Dirt, filth. 3 (Fig.) Sin. -ज Flash. -CONV. -आहकः a receptacle for filth, sewer &c.

कर्पटः, -ट 1 Old, ragged or patched garment. 2 A piece of cloth, strip. 3 A soiled garment or a red-coloured garment.

कर्पटिका, -क a. Covered with ragged garments.

कर्पणः A kind of weapon; वापककण-पकणमातपट्टि &c. Dk. 35.

कर्परः 1 An iron sauce-pan; a frying-pan. 2 A pot or vessel in general (as of a potter). 3 A potsard, piece of a broken jar; as in कटकर्परः; जीविय देन कदिना यमकः परेण तस्मै वदेयुक्क पटकरोण Ghat. 22. 4 The skull. 5 A kind of weapon.

कर्पास, -स, -ही The cotton tree.

कर्पूरः, -र Camphor. -COMP. -कण्ड 1 a field of camphor. 2 a piece of camphor. -तैल camphor liniment.

कर्पूरः A mirror.

कर्तुः a. Variegated, spotted; Y. 3. 166.

कर्तुर a. 1 Variegated, spotted; कर्तितसूचननिर्गुणकतुरः Si. 17. 56. 2 Of the colour of pigeons, whitish, gray; पद्ममेव कर्तुरकर्तुर Ku. 4. 27. 3 1 the variegated colour. 2 Sin. 3 An evil-spirit, demon. 4 The Dhātūra plant. -र 1 Gold. 2 Water.

कर्तुरित a. Variegated; U. 6. 4.

कर्तुः a. 1 Proficient in any work, clever. 2 Working diligently. 3 Exclusively devoted to the performance of religious rites. -टः The director of a sacrifice.

कर्तव्य a. Skilful, clever. -व्यः Wages. -व्य Activity.

कर्तव्य n. 1 Action, work, deed. 2 Execution, performance. 3 Business, office, duty; संवति विवेकानां कर्म M. 4. 4 A religious rite (it may be either विश्व, वैश्विक or काव्य). 5 A specific action, moral duty. 6 Performance of religious rites as opposed to speculative religion or knowledge of Brahma (opp. ज्ञान); R. 8. 20. 7 Productive result. 8 A natural or active property (as support of earth). 9 Fate, the certain consequence of acts done in a former life; Bh. 2. 94. 10 (In gram.) The object of an action; कर्तुर्निश्चितत्वं कर्म P. I. 4. 79.

11 (In Vais. phil.) Motion considered as one of the seven categories of things; (thus defined:—एकवचनस्य संयोगविभागेननेष्टकतयं कर्म Vais. bhāṣa. It is five-fold:—उद्योगं ततोऽप्येवमवस्थानं तथा । इत्येतं च कर्म कर्मण्येति चेत् ॥ Bhāṣa' P. 6. —COMP. अक्षम a. incapable of doing anything. अक्षम part of any act; part of a sacrificial rite (e. g. प्राज of the Darśa sacrifice) —अधिकारः the right of performing religious rites. —अनुसृत्य a. 1 according to action or any particular office. 2 according to actions done in a previous existence. —अंतः 1 the end of any business or task. 2 a work, business; execution of a business. 3 a barn, a store of grain &c. Ms. 7. 62 (कर्मतः इत्युपमादि लघु-स्वरं Kull.). 4 cultivated ground. —अंतरः 1 difference or contrariety of action. 2 penance, expiation. 3 suspension of a religious action. —अंतिक a final (—कः) a servant, workman. —आजीवः one who maintains himself by some profession (as that of an artisan &c.). —आत्मन् a. 'endowed with principles of action, active; Ms. 1. 22, 23. (—म) the soul. —अङ्गि an organ of action, as distinguished from ज्ञानेन्द्रिय; (they are) —आत्मानिपाद्-पादस्यानि Ms. 11. 91; see under इन्द्रिय also). —उदारः any valiant or noble act, magnanimity, prowess. —उद्युक्त a. busy, engaged, active, zealous. —कर्म 1 a hired labourer (a servant who is not a slave); कर्मकरः स्वपरायण Pt. 1; Si. 14 16. 2 Yama. —कर्तु m. (In gram.) an agent who is at the same time object of the action; e. g. पश्यते ओदनः; it is thus defined:—क्रियमाणं तु यत्कर्म स्वमेव पश्यति। कुर्वते स्वमेव कर्तुः कर्मकर्तृति तद्विदुः ॥ —काण्डः —इ that department of the Veda which relates to ceremonial acts and sacrificial rites and the merit arising from a due performance thereof. —कारः 1 one who does any business, a mechanic, artisan (technically a worker not hired). 2 any labourer in general (whether hired or not). 3 a black-smith; इतिहासे कटाक्षेण आत्म-नमनोकरः । न हि अत्रो विजानाति कर्मकरं स्व-कारणम् Udb. 4 a bull. —कारिन् m. a labourer, a workman. —कारुणः, —कः a strong bow. —कालकः a washerman. —काम a. able to perform any work or duty; आत्मकर्मस्य हेतुं कालो वर्म इवाधितः R. 1. 13. —कर्म the land of religious acts, that is, मरुतर्ष; cf. कर्मभूमि. —एहीत a. caught in the very act (as a thief). —एतः leaving off or suspending work. —ए (ए) कालः 1 'base in deed', a man of very low acts or deeds; Vāsantha mentions those

kinda—कर्मकरः शिल्पकर्मणि शीघ्रितः । पातारः कर्मपातारः अत्यन्तम् अपमः । 2 one who commits atrocious deed; U. 1. 46. 3 N. of Kāhu कर्मपातार 1 the motive impelling one to ritual acts. 2 any positive rule enjoining a religious act. —कः one acquainted with religious rites. —स्वार्थः renunciation of worldly duties or ceremonial acts. —दुष्ट a. corrupt in action, wicked, immoral, disreputable. —दोषः 1 sin, vice; Ms. 6. 61, 95. 2 an error, defect, or blunder (in doing an act); Ms. 1. 104. 3 evil consequence of human acts. 4 disreputable conduct. —द्वारः 1 of a compound, a subdivision of Tat-purusha; (in which the members of the compound are in apposition); तत्पुरुष कर्मपातार वेदाई स्वः बहुव्रीहिः Udb. —द्वेषः 1 loss of fruit arising from religious acts. 2 disappointment. —ग्रामन् (in gram) a participial noun. —गङ्गा V. of a river between Kāśi and Vihāra. —निष्ठ a. devoted to the performance of religious acts. —पथः 1 the direction or source of an action. 2 the path of religious rites (opp. ज्ञानमार्ग). —पाकः ripening of actions, reward of actions done in a former life. —पञ्चमीयः a term for certain prepositions, particles, or adverbs when they are not connected with verbs and govern a noun in some case; e. g. आ in आमुके सप्तः is a कर्मपञ्चमीयः; so अनु in अनुयुक्तं &c.; cf. उपसर्ग, गति and निपात also. —प्रायः renunciation of the result of religious acts. —फलं fruit or reward of actions done in a former life; (pain, pleasure) —पंच-पंचन confinement to repeated birth, as the consequence of religious acts, good or bad (by which the soul is attached to worldly pleasures &c.). —रः —रुमि f. 1 the land of religious rites, i. e. मरुतर्ष 2 ploughed ground. —मीमांसा the Mīmāṃsā of ceremonial acts; see मीमांसा. —मूलः a kind of sacred grass called कुश. —चतुर्थ the fourth (the present) age of the world, i. e. the Kaliyuga). —योग 1 performance of actions, worldly and religious rites. 2 active exertion, industry. —यज्ञः fate considered as the inevitable result of actions done in a former life. —विपाकः—कर्मपाक. —साहा a workshop. —शील, —शूर a. assiduous, active, laborious. —संघः attachment to worldly duties and their results. —सन्धिः a minister. —संन्यासिकः, —संन्यासिन् m. 1 a religious person who has withdrawn from every kind of worldly act. 2 an ascetic who performs religious deeds without looking to their rewards. —साक्षिन् m. 1

an eye-witness; Ku. 7. 83. 2 one who witnesses the good or bad actions of man; (there are nine divinites which are said to witness and watch over all human actions; इत्येतां दशः कालो महाभूतानि पंच च । एते शुभा-शुभस्यैह कर्मणो नव साक्षिनः ॥) —निष्ठः f. accomplishment of any business or desired object; success; Ku. 3. 51. —स्थानं a public office, a place of business. —कर्मिन् m. An ascetic, a religious mendicant. —कर्मरः A blacksmith; Y. 1. 163; Ms. 4. 210. —कर्मिन् a 1 Working, active, busy. 2 Engaged in any work or business. 3 One who performs religious deeds with the expectation of reward or recompense; कर्मिन्विष्णुकी वेदी तस्माद्योनी मरुतर्ष Bg. 6. 46 —m. A mechanic, artisan; Y. 2 265. —कर्मिन् a. Skilled in business, clever, diligent. —कर्मरः The market-town or capital of a district (of two hundred or four hundred villages). —कर्मः 1 Drawing, dragging, pulling; Y. 2. 217. 2 Attracting. 3 Ploughing. 4 A furrow, a trench. 5 A scratch. —कर्मः —कर्म A weight of gold or silver equal to 16 Māśas —COMP. —आरण्य—कार्यपण q. v. —कर्मक a. Who or what draws, attracts &c —कः A cultivator, husbandman; Y. 2. 265 —कर्मणः 1 Drawing, dragging, pulling; bending (as of a bow); मरुतर्ष-मरुतर्षणम् R. 11. 46, 7. 62 2 Attracting. 3 Ploughing, tilling. 4 Injuring, tormenting; emaciation; Ms. 7. 112. —कर्मिन् 1 he bit of a bridle. —कर्म f. 1 A furrow, trench. 2 A river. 3 Canal. —म. 1 A fire of dried cow-dung. 2 Agriculture, cultivation. 3 Livelihood. —कर्मिन् m. At any time, usually with न; Ms. 2 4, 40, 97; 4. 77; 6. 50. —कर्म 1. 1 A. (कलने, कलित) 1 To count. 2 To sound. —11. 10 U. (कल-यतिने, कलित) 1 To hold, bear, carry, wield, have, put on; कालकरकलीकलित-संज्ञजलैर्वले U. 5. 5; कलैर्निबहयिष्ये कल-यति कलालं Glt. 1; कलितकलितवचनाः; इलं कलयते ibid; कलयत कलयतेणी पापी एवे कुह द्युते 12; Sānti 4. 13. 2 To count, reckon; कालः कलयतमहं Bg. 10. 30. 3 To assume, take, have, possess; कलयति हि विनाशोर्गच्छत्यलक्ष्मीं Māl. 1. 24; Si. 4. 86. 9. 59. 4 To know, understand, observe, take notice of, think of; कलयति तन्मयोऽस्तस्ये Si 9. 83; कोपितं विरहोदितविचा कालमेव कलयन्नुपनिषे 10. 29; N. 2. 65, 3. 12, Māl. 2 9 5 To think, regard, consider; कलयन्मनसमं

कलम Si. 9. 58, 6. 54; Skuti. 4. 15; कलमिहमिलनेन कलमिह कलयति मलयमिहं Gt. 4. 7. 6 To undergo, be influenced by; मल्लिकालकलितकामयल Mal. 8; कलमः कोपि न विक्रियं कलयति प्राप्ति नये जीवने Bh. 1. 72. 7 To do, perform. 8 To go. 9 To attach to, lie on; furnish with. —Wit. 1 to take hold of, seize; Si. 7. 21; कलुहलकलितद्वया K. 49. 2 to consider, regard, know, take notice of; स्वामिपि पावयमाकलयति K. 108; कलमयया हृदयं तवाकलयामि Gt. 3. 2 to bind, fasten. tie up, restrain or hold together; Si. 1. 6, 9. 45; K. 84, 99. 4 To cast, throw; Si. 8. 78. 5 To shake. —परि 1 to know, understand, consider, regard. 2 to be aware of, remember. —दि to maim, cripple, to make defective. —स 1 to add or sum up; of. कलन. 2 to consider, regard. —III. 10 U. (कलयति-ते, कलित). To urge on, drive, impel.

कल १. 1 Sweet and indistinct (अलमयुर); कलं कलं किमि रोति H. 1. 81; सारिः कलनिर्दिष्टः R. 1. 41, 8. 59; M. 5. 1. 2 Making noise. jingling, tinkling &c; मासकलद्वयराज K. 16. 12; कलकि-किनीर Si. 9. 74, 52; कलनेकलकलः 6. 14, 4. 57. 4 Weak. 5 Crude, undigested —लः A low or soft and inarticulate tone. —लं Semen. —Comp. —अलुरः the Sārāsa bird. —अलनादिष्ट m. 1 a sparrow. 2 a bee. 3 the Ch'ataka bird. —अलिकलः a sparrow. —आलया 1 a sweet humming sound. 2 sweet and agreeable discourse; सुलकलालापविलासकोमला करोति रायं इति कीलिकादिक् K. 2. 3 a bee. —उचाल a. high, sharp. —ऊह a having a sweet voice (-हः) (ही. f.) 1 the (Indian) cuckoo. 2 a goose, swan. 3 a pigeon. —कल 1 murmuring or hum of a crowd. 2 indistinct or confused noise; कलितया विद्वे कलमेकलकलकोल-कलोलद्वयराज Si. 6. 14; नयये कलकलः (in dramas); Bh. 1. 27. 37; Amaru. 28 3 N. of Siva. —कुजिका, कुजिका a wanton woman. —वोषः the (Indian) cuckoo. —वुलिका a wanton or lascivious woman. —धौत 1 silver; Si. 13. 51, 4. 41. 2 gold; विमलकलधौतलक्षणा सुतेन Ve. 3. लिलिः f. 1 illumination of a manuscript with gold 2 characters written in gold. मरकतशालकलितकलधौतलिपिरि रतिजयलेखं Gt. 8. —उचलिः 1 a low sweet tone. 2 a pigeon 3 a peacock. 4 the (Indian) cuckoo. —वाहः a low sweet tone. —वाचणं lisping, the prattle of childhood. —वचः 1 a low sweet tone. 2 a dove. 3 the (Indian) cuckoo. —वैलः 1 a gander, a swan; वयुवुहलं कलकलद्वयं Ku. 5. 67. 2 a duck, drake; Bh. 2. 18; R. 8. 59. 3 the Supreme soul.

कलकः 1 A spot, a mark, a dark spot (lit.); R. 13. 15. 2 (Fig.) A stain, stigma, obloquy, disrepute; व्यनयतु कलकं स्वस्वमायेन मेव Mk. 10. 34; R. 14. 37; so कुल. 3 A fault, defect; Bh. 3. 48. 4 Rust of iron.

कलकः (ही. f.) A lion. कलकित a. Spotted, stained, defamed.

कलकुरा A whirlpool, eddy. कलजः 1 A bird. 2 A deer or any other animal struck with a poisoned weapon. —जं Flesh of such an animal.

कलजं 1 A wife; वयमया हि वृषाः कल-जिहः R. 8. 83; 1. 32; 12. 34; यजुर्वेद हितामिच्छति तत्कलं Bh. 2. 68. 2 The hip or loins; इन्द्रातिनिषोदात्मममयाविलासगृहीतक-कलजं K. 189 (where कं has both senses); Ki. 8. 9, 17. 3 Any royal citadel.

कलजं 1 A spot, a mark. 2 A defect, an offence, fault. 3 Taking, seizing, grasping; कलजासंयुतां स कलः परिकीर्तितः 4 Knowing, understanding, apprehension. 5 Sounding. —न 1 Taking, seizing, grasping; कलकलना A. L. 29. 2 Doing, effecting. 3 Subjection. 4 Understanding, comprehension. 5 Putting on, wearing.

कलजिहा Wisdom, intelligence. कलजः (ही. f.) 1 A young elephant, cub; ननु कलमेन दृश्यतेल्लुक्तं M. 5; द्विपेक्ष मायं कलमः जयजिह R. 3. 32; 11. 39; Jb. 37. 2 An elephant 30 years old. 3 A young camel; the young of any other animal.

कलजः 1 Rice which is sown in May-June and ripens in December-January; कलजेन पशोः कलमस्य गोविका Ki. 4. 9, 34; Ku. 5. 47; R. 4. 37. 2 A pen, a reed for writing with. 3 A thief. 4 A rogue, rascal.

कलजः 1 An arrow. 2 The Kadamba tree.

कलजुहं (Fresh) Butter.

कलजः, लं The fetus, uterus.

कलजिकः —न 1 A sparrow; Ms. 5. 12; Y. 1. 174. 2 A spot, stain.

कलजः, —सः ( ही, —लं ) A pitcher, water-pot, a jar, dish; सनौ मांसवयी कलकलजविशुधयिती Bh. 3. 20, 1. 97; सनकलस Amaru. 54. —उज्जवः, उज्जवः N. of Agastya.

कलजी (ही. f.) A pitcher, a jar. —Comp. —जुतः N. of Agastya.

कलहः, —ई 1 Strife, quarrel; ईषा-कलहः Bh. 1. 2; लीला S. Til. 8; so गुणकलहः, प्रययकलहः &c. 2 War, battle. 3 Trick, deceit, falsehood. 4 Violence, kicking, beating &c.; Ms. 4. 121; (where Medhātithi and Kullāka explain कलह by दंष्ट्रविरोधतया-तयं and दंष्ट्रादौ respectively).

—Comp. —अलितया a woman separated from her lover in consequence of a quarrel with him (one who is angry and yet sorry for it); she is thus defined in S. D.:—कलुहादयि प्रायवायं दोषादप्राय वा। यमापममाति कलुहादितया ह सा 117. —अवहृत a. taken by main force or violence. —वि a. fond of (promoting) quarrels; ननु कलहिवीति M. 1. (-हः) an epithet of Nārada.

कला 1 A small part of anything; a bit, jot; कलामयकृतपरिलभः K. 304; सर्वं मे विनयामस्य कलां गृहीति वीरशी Pt. 2. 55; Ms. 2. 86, 8. 36. 2 A digit of the moon (these are sixteen); जयति जयिन्ते ते माया नयैकलायः Mal. 1. 36; Ku. 5. 72; Me. 89. 3 Interest on capital (consideration paid for the use of money); वनवीथिपीथिमवतीर्णतो निमित्तमाह्वयमाय कलाः Si. 9. 32; (where कला means 'digits' also). 4 A division of time variously computed; one minute, 48 seconds, or 8 seconds. 5 The 60th part of one thirtieth part of a zodiacal sign, a minute of a degree. 6 Any practical art (mechanical or fine); there are 64 such arts, as music, dancing &c. 7 Skill, ingenuity. 8 Fraud, deceit. 9 (In Prosody) A syllabic instant. 10 A boat. 11 The menstrual discharge. —Comp. —अतर 1 another digit. 2 interest, profit; मत्ते इतस्य यदि ५५ कलातरं स्वात् Lila. —अवनः a tumbler, a dancer (as on the sharp edge of a sword). —आकुलं deadly poison. —कलि a. gay, wanton. (-लिः) an epithet of Kāma. —कयः waning (of the moon); R. 5. 16. —परः, —विधिः, —पुर्णः the moon; अहो महत्त्वं महामययं विपत्तिकालेपि प्रोपकारः। वयस्यमयं वतितोपि राक्षोः कलानिधिः पुण्यचयं ददाति ॥ Udb. —भू m. the moon; so कलाभू m.; Ku. 5. 72.

कलादः, —दुकः A goldsmith.

कलापः 1 A band, bundle; गुणकला-पस्य च निस्तलस्य Ku. 1. 43 a necklace of pearls; रत्नाकलापः a zone of several strings. 2 A group or whole collection of things; अलिलकलाकलापलक्षण K. 7. 3 A peacock's tail; तं मे जातकलापं प्रेषय मणिकण्डकं दिशितं V. 5. 13; Pt. 2. 80; Rs. 1. 16. 2. 14. 4 A woman's zone or girdle; (oft. with कांची or रत्ना &c.); Bh. 1. 57, 67; Rs. 3. 20; Mk. 1. 27. 5 An ornament in general. 6 The rope round an elephant's neck. 7 A quiver. 8 An arrow. 9 The moon. 10 A shrewd and intelligent man. 11 A poem written in one metre. —पी A bundle of grass.

कलापक 1 A series of four stanzas on the same subject and forming one grammatical sentence (चतुर्भित्तु कलापक); for an illustration see Ki. 3. 41, 42, 43, 44. 2 A debt to be paid



when the peacocks spread their tails. —**कः** 1 A band or bundle in general. 2 A string of pearls. 3 The rope round an elephant's neck. 4 A zone or girdle (**कलप**); **Si** 9. 45. 5 A sectarian mark on the forehead (**विशेषक**).

**कलामि** **m.** 1 A peacock; **कलामि** **Si** 6. 31; **Pt** 2. 80; **R** 6. 9. 2 The (Indian) cuckoo. 3 The Indian fig-tree (**द्रु**).

**कलामिनी** 1 The night. 2 The moon. **कलापः** **N.** of a leguminous seed (**Mar. वाटणा**); **Si** 13. 91.

**कलापिकः** A cock.

**कलापकः** A kind of musical instrument (**वाहल**).

**कलिः** 1 Strife, quarrel, dissension, contention; **Si** 7. 55; **कलिकामजि** **R** 9. 33; **Amsu** 19. 2 War, battle. 3 The fourth age of the world, the iron age (consisting of 432,000 years of men and beginning from the 8th of February 3102 B. C.); **Ms** 1. 86, 9. 301; **कलिवर्षाणि इमानि &c.** 4 Kali age personified (this Kali persecuted Nala). 5 The worst of any class. 6 The Bibhāṭaka tree. 7 The side of a die which is marked with one point. 8 A hero. 9 An arrow. —**f.** A bud. —**COMP.** —**कारः**, —**कारका**, —**कियः** an epithet of Nārada. —**द्रुमः**, —**द्रुमः** the Bibhāṭaka tree. —**युगं** the Kali age, iron age; **Ms** 1. 85.

**कलिका**, **कलिः** **f.** 1 An unblown flower, a bud; **चुत्तानां चिराग्नतापि कलिका बध्नाति न स्व रजः** **S** 6. 6; **किमात्रकलिकानां गमामसे** **S** 6; **Rs** 6. 17; **R** 9. 33. 2 A digit streak.

**कलिनाः** (pl.) **N.** of a country and its inhabitants: (a district on the Coromandel coast); **उत्कलावांशतपयः कलिनाभिमुखो ययौ** **R** 4. 38; (its position is thus described in Tantras:—**जगन्नाथास्तमारम्भं कृष्णातीरातयः त्रिवे। कलिमदेशः सप्तोक्तं वायव्यापरायणः** ॥

**कलिजः** A mat, a screen.

**कलित** **a.** Hold, seized, taken; see **कल**.

**कलिद्रुः** 1 **N.** of the mountain on which the Yamunā rises. 2 The sun. —**COMP.** —**कम्पा**, —**जा**, —**समपा** —**संविनी** epithets of the river Yamunā; **कलिद्रु-कम्पा मधुरा गतापि** **R** 6. 48; **कलिद्रुजानीर** **Bv** 2. 120, **Gt** 3. —**मिति** the Kalinda mountain. —**जा**, —**समपा**, —**संविनी** epithets of the river Yamunā; **Bv** 4. 3, 4.

**कलिल** **a.** 1 Covered with, full of. 2 Mixed, blended with; **तत वराकन्दक-लिलः कलकलः** **Mv** 1. 3 Affected by, subject to; **अकलकलिलः** **Si** 19. 98. 4 Impervious, impenetrable. —**लं** A large heap, confused mass; **विश्राप्ति इव कलकलिलः** **Bh** 3. 34; **confusion**; **यदा ते मोहकलिलं बुद्धिर्भीतिरिष्यति** **Bg** 2. 52.

**कलुष** **a.** 1 Turbid, dirty, muddy,

foul; **कला रोषःपतनकलुषा बुद्धिर्ब्रह्म V** 1. 8; **Ki** 8. 32; **Ghat** 13. 2 Choked, hoarse, husky; **कः संश्लिष्टावपुष्टिकलुषः** **S** 4. 6. 3 Bedimmed, full of; **S** 6. 4. 4 Angry, displeased, excited; **मावाचोषकलुषा बुद्धिर्ब्रह्म R** 5. 64. (**Malli** takes **कलुष** to mean 'unable', 'incompetent'). 5 Wicked, sinful, bad. 6 Cruel, censurable; **R** 14. 73. 7 Dark, opaque. 8 Idle, lazy. —**कः** A buffalo. —**कः** 1 Dirt, filth, mud; **विमलकलुषममः** **Rs** 3. 22. 2 Sin. 3 Wrath. —**COMP.** —**बोभिज** **a.** illegitimate, of impure origin; **Ms** 10. 57, 58.

**कलेवरः**, —**र** The body; **यावत्सर्वमिदं कलेवरम्** **Bh** 2. 88; **H** 1. 47; **Bg** 8. 5; **Bv** 1. 103, 2. 43.

**कलकः**, —**कल** 1 A viscous sediment deposited by oily substances when ground. 2 A kind of tedious paste; **V** 1. 277. 3 (Hence) Dirt, filth (in general) 4 Ordure, faeces. 5 Meanness, deceit, hypocrisy; **Si** 19. 98. 6 Sin. 7 Levigated powder; **तौ लोष-कलेन हृत्तगिलौ** **Ku** 7. 9. —**COMP.** —**कलः** the pomegranate plant.

**कलकान** Deceiving, overreaching, falsehood.

**कल्किः**, —**कल्कि** **m.** The tenth and last incarnation of Vishnu in his capacity of the destroyer of the wicked and liberator of the world from its enemies; (**Jayadeva**, while referring to the several *avatāras* of Vishnu, thus refers to the last or *Kalki* *avatāra*:—**कल्कि-वहनिधने कलयास करालम् पुनर्कतुमिव किमपि करालम् । केषां पुनकल्किशरीरं जय जयदीप्तं हरं** **Gt** 1. 10)

**कल्प** **a.** 1 Practicable, feasible, possible. 2 Proper, fit, right 3 Able, competent (with a gen., loc.; inf. or at the end of comp.); **वर्षस्य यज्ञतः कल्पः**, —**Bhāg**. able to do his duty &c.; **स्वकियायामकल्पः** *ibid* not competent to do one's duty; **अकल्प इवामपि-रोमुजता पयं** *ibid*, so **स्वभवाकल्प** &c. —**कल्पः** 1 A sacred precept or rule, law, ordinance. 2 A prescribed rule, a prescribed alternative, optional rule; **प्रयः प्रथमकल्पस्य योःपुनरुक्त्येन वर्तते** **Ms** 11. 30 'able to follow the prescribed rule to be observed in preference to all others'; **प्रययः कल्पः** **M** 1 a very good (or best) alternative; **एव ते प्रययः कल्पः प्रदाने ह्ययकल्पयोः** **Ms** 3. 147. 3 (Hence) A proposal, suggestion, resolve, determination; **उदाहः कल्पः** **S** 7. 4 Manner of acting, procedure, form, way, method (in religious rites); **सृष्टिण कल्पेनोपनीय** **U** 2; **कल्पवि-कल्पयामास वामादेवाय संविधा** **R** 1. 94; **Ms** 7. 185. 5 End of the world, universal destruction. 6 A day of Brahmā or 1,000 Yugas being a period of 432 million years of

mortals and measuring the duration of the world; **कल्पितवाराकल्पे** (the one in which we now live); **कल्पं स्थितं तदु-प्रातं तदुपिस्ततः किम्** **Sānti** 4. 2. 7 Medical treatment of the sick. 8 One of the six Vedāṅgas; viz.—that which lays down the ritual and prescribes rules for ceremonial and sacrificial acts; see under **वेद**. 9 A termination added to nouns and adjectives in the sense of 'a little less than,' 'almost like,' 'nearly equal to,' (denoting similarity with a degree of inferiority); **कुमारकल्पं ह्युपे कुमार** **R** 5. 36; **उप-पद्येतदस्मिन्नाधिक्ये राजनि** **S** 2; **प्रमातकल्पा शक्तिश्च शरीर** **R** 3. 2; so **हृत्कल्पः**, **प्रतिपन्न-कल्पः** &c. —**COMP.** —**कलतः** end of the world, universal destruction; **Bh** 2. 16. —**कल्पादि** **a.** lasting to the end of a kalpa. —**आदि**: renovation of all things in the creation. —**कारः** author of a Kalpasūtra, q. v. —**कल्पा** end of the world, universal destruction; e. g. **पुरा कल्पस्ये इदं जातं जलमयं जगत्** **Ka** 2. 10. —**कल्पा**, —**द्रुमः**, —**वाहल**, —**द्रुमः** one of the trees of heaven or Indra's paradise; **R** 1. 75; 17. 36; **Ku** 2. 39; 6. 41. 2 a tree supposed to grant all desires, 'wish-yielding tree'; **नामुद्र कल्प-द्रुमस्तु विहाय जातं तन्नामव्यतिष्यद्रुमं** **B** 14. 48; **N** 1. 15. 3 (**fig.**) a very generous person; **सकलार्थसार्थकल्पद्रुमः** **Pt** 1.

—**वाहल**: seller of spirituous liquors. —**लता**, —**लतिका** 1 a creeper of Indra's paradise; **Bh** 1. 90 2 A creeper supposed to grant all desires; **नानाफलैः फलति कल्पमतेषु वृक्षिः** **Bh** 2. 46; cf. **कल्प-तद्** above. —**सूत्र** a manual of ritual in the form of Nāṭras.

**कल्पकः** 1 A rite 2 A harbor.

**कल्पन** 1 Forming, fashioning, ar- ranging. 2 performing, doing, effecting. 3 Clipping, cutting. 4 Fixing. 5 Anything placed upon another for decoration. —**जा** 1 Fixing, settlement; **अनेकपितृकाणां पु- पितृते जायकल्पना** **Y** 2. 120, 247; **Ms** 9. 16 2 Making, performing, doing. 3 Forming, arranging; **Mk** 3. 14. 4 Decorating, ornamenting. 5 Compo- sition. 6 Invention. 7 Imagination, thought; **कल्पनापोरः** **St** =कल्पनाया अपोः. 8 An idea, fancy or image (conceiv- ed in the mind); **Sānti** 2. 7. 9 Fabrication. 10 Forgery. 11 A con- trivance, device. 12 (In Mim. phil.) = अर्थापत्ति q. v.

**कल्पनी** Scissors.

**कल्पित** **a.** Arranged, made, fa- shioned, formed; see **कल्प** caus.

**कल्पव** **a.** 1 Sinful, wicked. 2 Foul, dirty. —**कः** 1 Stain, dirt, dregs. 2 Sin; **स हि गगनविहारी कल्पवर्षतकारि** **H** 1. 21; **Bg** 4. 30; 5. 16; **Ms** 4. 260, 12. 18, 22.



until one quarter is left); Ms. 11. 154. 4 Plastering, smearing; Ku. 7. 17; anointing. 5 Perfuming the body with unguents; Rs. 1. 4. 6 Gum, resin, extract or exudation from a tree. 7 Dirt, uncleanness. 8 Dulness, stupidity. 9 Attachment to worldly objects. —रः 1 Passion, emotion. 2 Kaliyuga.

कषायित a. 1 Tinged, reddened, coloured; अङ्गुल कषायितस्त्री Ku. 4. 4; Si. 7. 11. 2 Affected.

कवि a. Injurious, mischievous, hurtful.

कव (रि) कव The backbone, the spine.

कष्ट a. 1 Bad, evil, ill, wrong; एवमस्तद्वत् कष्टं कष्टतं वा R. 15. 43 'gone from bad to worse', (reduced to a wretched condition) 2 Painful, grievous; मोक्षदुःखकष्टतः प्रबोधः R. 14. 56; कष्टोऽयं कष्टं कष्टमात्रः Bhat. 1 full of onres; Ms. 7. 50; Y. 3. 29; कष्टं कष्टिः पराधीना कष्टे बासे विराजयः 1 विषयो व्यवसायश्च सर्वकष्टा कष्टिता Chān. 59. 3 Difficult; कष्टि कष्टोऽधिकारः V. 3. 1. 4 Hard to subdue (as an enemy); Ms. 7. 186, 210. 5 Mischievous, hurtful, injurious. 6 Boding evil. —दं 1 Evil, difficulty, misery, suffering, hardship, pain; कष्टं कष्टनपयता S. 6; शिष्योः कष्टसंशयः Pt. 1. 163 2 Sin, wickedness. 3 Difficult, effort; कष्टेन somehow or other —दं ind. Alas! Ah! हा किं कष्टं; हा कष्टं जलामिधुनयुक्तः दुर्विजयाये Pt. 4. 78. —Comp. —आगत a. arrived or got with difficulty —कर a. giving pain, troublesome. —तपस्व a. one who practises hard penance; S. 7. —साध्य a. to be accomplished with difficulty. —स्थानं a bad station, a difficult or disagreeable place.

कष्टि f. 1 Test, trial. 2 Pain, trouble.

कक्ष 1. 1. P. (कक्षाने, कक्षित) To move, go, approach. With कक्ष (Caus.) 1 to take or draw out. 2 to turn or drive out, banish, expel; निराकृत्य कक्षि-मेतत्तु विषयाद्यवधारणदिव्यमिति Si. 9. 10; येनाह जीवलोकाश्चिकित्सयिष्ये Ms. 6. —प्र to open, cause to expand; वनमुकादुल्लङ्घनकाक्षितः (कुक्षिः) Ghaṭ. 19. —वि to open, expand (fig. also); विकसति हि पतनस्यो-द्वे दुष्टीक Māl. 1. 28; Si. 9. 47, 82; Ku. 7. 55; निजहृदि विकसतः Bh. 2. 78. (Caus.) to open, cause to expand; यद्वी विकसयति देवप्रकाशं Bh. 2. 73; Si. 15. 12; Amar. 84. —II. 2 A. (कसे or कसे) To go. 2 To destroy.

कक्षु (रु) कक्षा, कक्षुः Musk; कक्षु-कितिलक्यादि विषयं काव्यं Bv. 3. 4; 1. 121; Oh. P. 7. —Comp. —रुः the musk-deer.

कक्षुः The white lotus, कक्षुःपद्ममुपाधि-मुद्रितं R. 3. 15.

कक्षः A kind of oase,

कालीय White copper.

काल्य a. Made of white copper or bell-metal; Ms. 4. 55. —रं 1 Bell-metal or white copper; Ms. 5. 114; Y. 1. 190. 2 A gong of bell-metal. —रः, —रं A drinking vessel (of brass), a goblet; Si. 15. 81. —Comp. —कारः (री f.) a brazier, a worker in bell-metal. —कारः a cymbal. —कारः a brass-vessel. —रं verdigris.

कारः 1 A crow; कारोपि जीवति विराज-यति च कुंभे Pt. 1. 24. 2 (Fig.) A contemptible fellow, base or impudent person. 3 A lame man. 4 Bathing by dipping the head only into water (as crows do). —त्री A female crow. —रः A multitude of crows. —Comp. —अभिलोकककार see under न्याय. —अरिः an owl. —उरः a snake; कारोदो वेन विनीतः Kavirāja. —उरः कारि-कारः —उरः the natural enmity of the owl and the crow; (कारोदो is the name of the owl Tantra in the Panchatantra). —विषा the gunjā plant —उरः, —उरिः 1 a wagtail. 2 a side lock of hair; see कारपत्र below.

—जातः the (Indian) cuckoo. —तालीय a. (any thing) taking place quite unexpectedly and accidentally, an accident; अतो न कष्टं मेः तदेतत् कारतालीयं नाम Māl. 5; कारतालीयवत्तावद्वापि विनिश्चितः H. Pr. 35; sometimes used adverbially in the sense of 'accidentally'; कलति कारतालीयं तस्य राजा न विन्यासि Ve. 2. 14. —न्याय see under न्याय. —तालीय a contemptible, vile. —रः (lit.) the tooth of a crow; (fig.) anything impossible or not existing; 'नरेकं searching after impossibilities, (said of any useless and unprofitable task).

—रः the submarine fire. —निद्रा a light slumber (easily broken) —पक्षः side-locks of hair on the temples of boys and young men (especially of the Kshatriya caste); कार-पत्रमेव याचिनः R. 11. 1, 31, 42; 3. 28; U. 8. —पक्षः the sign (A) in Mes. denoting that something has been left out. —रः a particular mode of sexual intercourse. —रुक्षः, —रुक्षः the (Indian) cuckoo. —रुक्ष a. shallow; कारुषेय नदी Sk. —रीः an owl. —रुक्षः a gallinule. —रुक्षः barren corn (the ear of which has no grain); यथा कारुषेयः शोका यथा-रुषप्रकाशिताः नाममात्रं न सिद्धी हि पक्षी-नास्तथा यथा Pt. 2. 86; तथैव पादयोः सर्वे यथा कारुषेय इव Mb.; (कारुषेयः = निष्फल-तृणवर्गः) —रुक्ष the shrill sound of a crow (considered as a sign of future good or evil under different circum-stances); Si. 6. 76. —रुक्षः a woman that bears only one child. —रुक्षः a shrill tone (as that of a crow).

कारु (क) क a. 1 Timid, coward-ly. 2 Naked. 3 Poor, indigent. —कः 1 A hen-pecked husband. 2 (की f.) An owl. 3 Fraud, deceit, trick.

कारु (का) कः A raven. —रः A jewel worn upon the neck.

कारुणि, —ली f. 1 A low and sweet tone; अङ्गुलकारुणिकलीरितं U. 3; Rs. 1. 8. 2 A musical instrument with a low tone used by thieves to ascertain whether a person is asleep or not; क-णिहकारुणीरितं...पञ्चम्येकोपकरणयुक्तः Dk. 49. 3 Scissors. 4 The Gunjā plant. —Comp. —रः the (Indian) cuckoo.

कारुणिनी, कारुणिनी 1 A shell or cowrie used as a coin. 2 A sum of money equal to 20 cowries or to a quarter of a Papa 3 A weight equal to a quarter of a Masha. 4 A part of a measure. 5 The beam of a balance. 6 A unit.

कारुणिनी f. 1 A quarter of a Papa q. v. 2 A quarter of a measure. 3 A cowrie; H. 3. 123.

कारुणि f. 1 Change of the voice under different emotions such as fear, grief, anger; शिष्यः, उन्मत्तः, विर-दिग्भिः S. D.; अलिककारुणिमुद्रणालता R. 222. (Hence) 2 A word of neg-ation used in such a manner that it implies the contrary (affirmative) as in questions of appeal; (in such cases the intended meaning is sug-gested by a change of the voice). 3 Muttering, murmuring. 4 Tongue.

कारुण्यः A descendant of कर्तव्य, an epithet of kings of the solar dynasty; कारुण्यमालोचनतां नृपाणां R. 6. 2; 12. 30, 46; see कर्तव्य.

कारुण्य The palate.

कारुण्यः 1 A raven; Y. 1. 174. 2 A snake. 3 A boar. 4 A potter. 5 A division of the infernal regions or hell; Y. 3. 223

कारुण्यः A sidelong look, a glance. —रः Frown, look of displeasure, malici-ous look; कारुण्यमालोचनतां Bk. 5. 28.

कारुण्यः A crow; cf. कारु.

कारुण्य 1 P. (epic Atm. also). (कांक्षति, कांक्षित) 1 To wish, desire, long for; यथांक्षति तथोभिरव्यग्रयस्तस्मिन्तपस्यस्यनी S. 7. 12; न क्षोभति न कांक्षति Bg. 12. 7; न कांक्षे विजयं कृष्ण 1. 32; R. 12. 58; Ms. 2. 242. 2 To expect, wait for. With आदि to long for, wish. —आ 1 to desire, long or wish for; प्रत्यासृतं रि-रापकां R. 7. 47, 53, 38; Ms. 2. 162; Me. 91; Y. 1. 153. 2 to require, need. —यत्ना to lie in, wait for, —रि to wish, desire or long for. —समा to wish or desire.

कारुण्य 1 Wish, desire. 2 Inclination, appetite; as in भक्तकांक्ष.

कारुण्य a. (की f.) Wishing for, desirous; दर्शन, जल &c.; Bg. 11. 52.

कारुण्य 1 Glass, crystal; आदरे पद्माभायां जम्बू काचमयोः कुतः H. Pr. 44; काचमुत्प्रेय विस्तीर्णो हत पितामहिर्नया Sānti. 1. 12. 2 A loop, a swinging shelf, a string so fastened to the yoke as to sup-

port burdens. 3 An eye-disease, an affection of the optic nerve, producing dimness of sight. -Comp. -चरी a glass ewer. -भाजन a glass vessel. -सजि crystal, quartz. -सल, -सलन, -सलन black salt or soda.

काचने, काचनक A string or tape which ties a parcel or bundle of papers or the leaves of a Manuscript; cf. कपल.

काचनकिम् m. A manuscript, writing

काचुकः 1 A cock. 2 The Chakravaka bird.

काचले 1 A little water. 2 Bad water.

काचन a. (नी f.) Golden, made of gold; तमये च स्वर्णकलका काचनी वाचयति: Me. 79; काचनं वलयं S. 6. 5; Ms. 5. 112. -नं 1 Gold; (गङ्गा) अनेकवारि काचनं Ms. 2. 239. 2 Lustre, brilliancy. 3 Property, wealth. 4 The filament of a lotus. -नः 1 The Dhātūra plant. 2 The Champaka tree. -Comp. -अनी a woman with a golden (i. e. yellow) complexion; Bv. 2. 72. -कंदरः a gold-mine. -गिरिः N. of the mountain Meru. -रूः f. 1 golden (yellow) soil. 2 gold-dust. -संधिः a treaty of alliance between two parties on terms of equality; cf. H 4. 113.

काचनारः (-लः) The Kovidāra tree.

काचिः, -ची f. 1 A woman's girdle or zone furnished with small tinkling bells or other ornaments; दत्तात्रेय नन्दमुनेयश्रुति काचिपुण्ड्रस्यानमभिदेतया: Ku. 1. 37, 3. 55; Me. 28; Si. 9. 82; R. 6. 43. 2 N. of an ancient city in the south of India, regarded as one of the sacred cities of the Hindus; (for the names of the seven cities, see अवंति). -Comp. -पुरी, -नगरी the same as काची (2). -पद् the hips and loins.

काचिक, काचिका Sour gruel.

काचुक Acidity.

काठः A rock, stone.

काठिनं, -न्यं 1 Hardness, tightness; काठिन्यमुक्तस्तन S. 3. 11. 2 Sternness, hard-heartedness, ornality.

काण a. 1 One-eyed; अण्णा काणः Sk.; काणेन चक्षुषा (६ वा H. Pr. 12; Ms. 3. 155. 2 Perforated, broken (as a cowrie), प्रातः काणपराटकोपि न मया नृणः धुना मुच माम् Bh. 2. 4; (Mar. कुटरी कवरी).

काणया, -रः Son of a one-eyed woman.

काणेली 1 An unchaste or faithless woman. 2 An unmarried woman. -Comp. -मातु m. one whose mother is an unmarried woman; son of an unmarried woman; (a term of reproach occurring usually in the

voc. case only); काणेलीयातः कलि कि-पिचिद्विद्वत्पुत्रमिति Mk. 1.

काष्ठः, -तं 1 A section, a part in general. 2 The portion of a plant from one knot to another. 3 A stem, stock, branch; लीकोत्तातद्व्यालकायकल-चोदेय U. 3. 16; Amaru 95; Ms. 1. 46, 48. 4 Any division of a work; such as a chapter of a book; as the seven Kāṇḍas of the Rām. 5 A separate department or subject; a. p. ज्ञानं कर्म &c. 6 A cluster, bundle, multitude. 7 An arrow. 8 A long bone, a bone of the arms or legs. 9 A cane, reed. 10 A stick, staff. 11 Water. 12 Opportunity, occasion. 13 Private place. 14 Vile, bad, sinful, (at the end of comp. only). -Comp. -कारः a maker of arrows. -गोचरः an iron arrow. -पटः, -पटकः a screen surrounding a tent, curtain; Si. 5. 22. -पातः an arrow's flight, range of an arrow. -पुटः 1 one of the military profession, a soldier. 2 the husband of a Vaisya woman. 3 an adopted son, any other than one's own son. 4 (as a term of reproach) a base-born fellow, one who is faithless to his family, caste, religion, profession &c. In Mv. 3 Jāmadagnya is styled by अनान्द as काष्ठपुटः; (स्वकुलं वृत्तः इत्यादौ रे परकुलं भजेत् । तेन वृत्तितेनातो काष्ठपुट इति स्मृतः). -अंगः a fracture of bones or limbs. -बाजी the lute of a Chāṇḍāla. -संधिः a knot, joint (as of a plant). -सुहृद् one who lives by arms, warrior, soldier.

काष्ठचतु m. An archer.

काष्ठीरः An archer; (this word also is sometimes used like काष्ठपुट as a term of reproach; cf. Mv. 3).

काष्ठोलः A basket of reed; see कंठील.

कात् ind. An exclamation of abuse or insult, usually in combination with कृ; कात्कृ to insult, dishonour; यन्मर्षयन्मेन हृः सदासि कात्कृताः Bhāg.

कातर a. 1 Cowardly, timid, discouraged; वर्जयति च कातरम् Pt. 4. 42; Amaru. 7, 30, 75; B. 11. 78; Me. 77. 2 Distressed, grieved, afraid; क्षिप्तं कातराणि S. 4. 3 Agitated, perplexed, confused; Bh. 1. 60. 4 Tremulous through fear (as eyes); R. 2. 52; Amaru. 79.

कातर्य Cowardice; कातर्य केवला नीतिः शौर्यं कातर्योद्वेगम् R. 17. 47.

कात्यायनः 1 N. of a celebrated writer on grammar who wrote Vārtikas to supplement the Sūtras of Pāṇini 2 N. of a sage who is a writer on civil and religious law; Y. 1. 4.

कात्यायनी 1 An elderly or middle-aged widow; (dressed in red clothes). 2 N. of Pārvatī. -Comp. -दुक्, -दुका N. of Kārtikeya.

कारयित्वा a. (स्त्री f.) Accomplished with difficulty.

कारिकः A narrator of stories; also a writer of stories.

कादंबः 1 A kind of goose (कलईव); R. 13. 66; Rs. 4. 9. 2 An arrow; Si. 18. 29. 3 A sugarcane. 4 The Kadamba tree. -कः Flower of the Kadamba tree; R. 13. 27.

कादंबरी A spirituous liquor distilled from the flowers of the Kadamba tree. निवेद्य मधु नाभवाः सरसम कदंबरं Si. 4. 66. -री 1 A spirituous liquor distilled from the flowers of the कदंब tree. 2 Spirituous liquor or wine in general; कादंबरीसंज्ञिकं तद्वत्-सीद्वन्निष्यते S. 6; or कादंबरीमदविद्युतिहलो-चमस्य धुक्तं हि लोमलुप्तः पतनं पृथिव्यात् Udb. 3 The fluid issuing from the temples of a rutting elephant 4 An epithet of Sarasvatī, the goddess of learning. 5 A female cuckoo.

कादंबिनी f. A row of clouds; मयिमातिपुत्रिनी मयत् काचि कादंबिनी R. G.; Bv. 4. 9.

कादाचित्क a. (स्त्री f.) Incidental, occasional.

कादंबेयः A kind of snake.

काननं 1 A forest, a grove; R. 12. 27, 13. 18; Me. 18, 42; काननवाति forest-ground. 2 A home, house.

-Comp. -अग्निः wild fire, conflagration. -आकृष्य m. 1 an inhabitant of a forest. 2 a monkey.

कानिष्ठिक The little finger.

कानिष्ठिन्यः, -नी The offspring of the youngest child.

कानीनः 1 The son of an unmarried woman; कानीनः कन्यकाजातो मामानुहृतो मतः Y. 2. 129; see also the definition given in Ms. 9. 172. 2 N. of व्यास. 3 N. of Karna.

कांत a. 1 Desired, favourite, loved, dear; कांते कृत चाक्षुषं M. 1. 4. 2 Pleasing, agreeable; मीमंकातिर्मुगुणः R. 1. 16. 3 Lovely, beautiful; सर्वः कांतमासीत् पश्यति S. 2. -तः 1 A lover. 2 A husband; कांतोदितः सहस्रपुण्यतः संगमात् किंचिद्वनः Me. 100; Si. 10. 3, 29. 3 Any beloved person. 4 The moon. 5 The spring 6 A kind of iron. 7 A precious stone (in comp. with चंद्र, चंद्र and अयस). 8 An epithet of Kārtikeya. -तं Saffron. -Comp. -आयसं the loadstone -पक्षिम् m. a peacock. -लोहं the loadstone.

कांता 1 A beloved or lovely woman. 2 A mistress, wife in general; कांतासखस्य तपनीयशिलातले ते U. 3. 21; Me. 19; Si. 10. 73. 3 The Priyangu creeper. 4 Large cardamoms. 5 The earth. -Comp. अमिंदोदकः the Asoka tree; see अमोदक.

कांतारः, -रं 1 A large or dreary forest; वृक्षं तु वृक्षिणीनि कांतारमुच्यते Pt. 4. 81; Bh. 1. 86; Y. 2. 38. 2 A bad road. 3 A hole, cavity. -रत्

1 A red variety of the sugarcane.  
2 Mountain ebony.

काति: f. 1 Loveliness, beauty; Ms. 15; अतिशयति S. 5. 19. 2 Brightness, lustre, brilliance; Ms. 84. 3 Personal decoration or embellishment. 4 Wish, desire. 5 (In Rhet.) Beauty enhanced by love; (S. D. thus distinguishes काति from काम and कृति:—सपरीवसलालितं मोहादीनमप्ययं । शोभा शेषा केन कतिर्ममवाप्याविता कृतिः । कतिरेवातिविस्तीर्णा कृतिरित्यभिधीयते, 130, 131). 6 A lovely or desirable woman. 7 An epithet of Durgā. —Comp. —कर a. beautifying, illuminating. —कृ a. beautifying, adorning; (—कृ) 1 bile. 2 clarified butter. —कृ, —कृषक, —कृषिन् a. adorning. —चंद्र m. the moon.

कातिमत् a. Lovely, beautiful, splendid; Ku. 4. 5, 5. 71; Ms. 30. —m. The moon.

कावर्ष Anything roasted or baked in an iron pan or oven.

कावर्षिक A baker, a confectioner.  
काविशीक a. 1 Put to flight, running away, fugitive; दमजतः काविशीकः संवृतः Pt. 1. 2 (Hence) Terrified, afraid; Bv. 2. 178.

काव्यकुञ्जः N. of a country; see कल्याणकुञ्जः.

काव्यिक a. (की f.) 1 Fraudulent, dishonest. 2 Wicked, perverse. —कः A flatterer, parasite.

काव्यं Wickedness, fraud, deceit.  
काव्यः A bad road; (lit. and fig.).

कापालः, कापालिकः A follower of a certain Saiva sect (the left-hand order) characterized by carrying skulls of men in the form of garlands and eating and drinking from them; Pt. 1. 212.

कापालिन् m. N. of Siva.

कापिक a. (की f.) Shaped or behaving like a monkey.

कापिल a. (ली f.) 1 Peculiar or belonging to Kapila. 2 Taught by, or derived from, Kapila. —लः 1 A follower of the Sāṅkhya system of philosophy propounded by Kapila. 2 Tawny colour.

कापुरुषः A mean contemptible fellow, coward, wretch; वसुतुः कापुरुषः स्वल्पकेनापि दुष्यति Pt. 1. 25, 361.

कापरेय 1 The monkey species. 2 Monkey-like behaviour, monkey-tricks.

कापोत a. (की f.) Grey, of a dirty white colour. —त 1 A flock of pigeons. 2 Antimony. —तः The grey colour. —Comp. —अंजनं antimony applied to the eyes as collyrium.

काव् ind. An interjection used in calling out to another.

कामः 1 Wish, desire; संतानकामश्च B. 2. 65, 3. 67; oft. used with the inf. form; गतुकामः desirous to go;

Bg. 2. 63; Ms. 2. 94. 2 Object of desire; सर्वं कामं समग्रं Ms. 2. 5. 3 Affection, love. 4 Love or desire of sensual enjoyments considered as one of the four ends of life (पुरुषार्थ); cf. अर्थ 8 and अर्थकाम. 5 Desire of carnal gratification, lust; Ms. 2. 214. 6 The god of love. 7 N. of Pradyumna. 8 N. of Balarāma. 9 A kind of mango tree. —त 1 Object of desire. 2 Semen virile.

[Kama is the Cupid of the Hindu mythology—the son of Krishna and Rukmini. His wife is Rati. When the gods wanted a commander for their forces in their war with Taraka, they sought the aid of Kama in drawing the mind of Siva towards Parvati, whose issue alone could vanquish the demon. Kama undertook the mission; but Siva, being offended at the disturbance of his penance, burnt him down with the fire of his third eye. Subsequently he was allowed by Siva to be born again in the form of Pradyumna at the request of Rati. His intimate friend is Vasanta or the spring; and his son is Aniruddha. He is armed with a bow and arrows—the bow-string being a line of bees, and arrows flowers of five different plants.]. —Comp. —अग्निः 1 a fire of love, violent or ardent love. 2 violent desire, fire of passion. —संक्षीर्ण 1 inflaming the fire of love. 2 an aphrodisiac. —अङ्गुली 1 a finger-nail. 2 the male organ of generation. —अंशः the mango tree. —अधिकारः the influence of love or desire. —अधिहित a. overcome by love. —अवलः see कामाति. —अंध a. blinded by love or passion. —(च) the (Indian) cuckoo. —अंधा musk. —अभ्रि a. getting food at will. —अभिकाम a. libidinous, lustful. —अरुण्य a pleasant grove. —अरिः an epithet of Siva. —अरिन् a. amorous, lustful, lascivious. —अवतारः N. of Pradyumna. —अवसायः suppression of passion or desire, stoicism. —अवस्य 1 eating at will. 2 unrestrained enjoyment. —आतुर a. love-sick, affected by love; कामातुराणां न मयं न लज्जा Subhāsh. —आत्मनः an epithet of Aniruddha, son of Pradyumna. —आत्मन् a. lustful, libidinous, enamoured; Ms. 7. 27. —आयुध 1 arrow of the god of love. 2 membrum virile. —(च) the mango tree. —आयुध m. 1 a vulture. 2 Garuda. —आर्त a. love-stricken, affected by love; कामार्ता हि प्रकृतिकृपायाः प्रेमापेक्षेण Ms. 5. —आसक्त a. overcome with love or desire, impassioned, lustful. —ईष्ट a. striving to obtain a desired object. —ईश्वरः 1 an epithet of Kubera. 2 the supreme soul. —उदक 1 voluntary libation of

water. 2 a voluntary libation of water to deceased friends exclusive of those who are entitled to it by law; Y. 3. 4. —उपहृत् a. affected by or overcome with passion. —कला N. of Rati, the wife of Kama. —काम, —कामिन् a. following the dictates of love or passion. —कार a. acting at will, indulging one's desires. —(च) 1 voluntary action, spontaneous deed; Ms. 11. 41, 45. 2 desire, influence of desire; Bg. 5. 11. —कूरः 1 the paramour of a harlot. 2 harlotry. —कुत्त a. 1 acting at will, acting as one likes. 2 granting or fulfilling a desire. —(म.) the Supreme soul. —कलि a. lustful. —(लिः) 1 a paramour. 2 copulation. —कीडा 1 dalliance of love, amorous sport. 2 copulation. —ग a. going of one's own accord, able to act or move as one likes. —(ग) an unchaste or libidinous woman; Y. 3. 6. —गति a. able to go to any desired place; R. 13. 76. गुणः 1 the quality of passion, affection. 2 satiety, perfect enjoyment. 3 an object of sense. —गर, —चार a. moving freely or unrestrained, wandering at will; Ku. 1. 50. —चार a. unchecked, unrestrained. —(च) 1 unrestrained motion. 2 independent or wilful action, wantonness; न कामचारो नहि शङ्कीयः R. 14. 62. 3 one's will or pleasure, free will, कामचारमुक्ता Sk. Ms. 2. 220. 4 sensuality. 5 selfishness. —चारिन् a. moving unrestrained; Ms. 63. 2 libidinous, lustful. 3 self-willed. —(म.) 1 Garuda. 2 a sparrow. —च a. produced by passion or desire; Ms. 7. 46, 47, 50. —जिह्व a. conquering love or passion; R. 9. 33. —(म.) 1 an epithet of Skanda. 2 of Siva. —जालः the (Indian) cuckoo. —च a. fulfilling a desire, granting a request or desire. —चा = कामपेक्ष q. v. —वर्जन् a. looking lovely. —वृक्ष a. 'milking one's desires', granting every desired object; प्रीता कामवृक्षा हि सा B. 1. 80, 2. 63; MAI. 3. 11. —वृषा, —वृष f. a fabulous cow yielding all desires; Bg. 10. 28. —वृत्ति the female cuckoo. —वृत्तः the god of love. —वृत्तः f. the cow of plenty, a heavenly cow yielding all desires. —वृत्तिन् m. an epithet of Siva. —वति, —वती f. Rati, wife of Cupid. —वालः N. of Balarāma. —वरेण्य expressing one's desire, wish or hope. कश्चित् कामवरेण्ये Ak. —वस्तः an unrestrained or free question. —वस्तः a species of the mango tree. —वेषः (pl.) sensual gratification. —वसः a festival of the god of love celebrated on the full-moon day in the month of Chaitra. —वृत्त, —वृत्ति a. influenced or infatuated by love; U.



2. 5. -रसः seminal discharge. -रसिक *a.* lustful, libidinous; लज्जसि पुनः काम-रसिकः Bh. 3. 112. -रस्य *a.* 1 taking any form at will; जगन्नि त्वां प्रकृतिपुत्रं कामरसं मनोः Ms. 6. 2 beautiful, pleasing. (-राः) (pl.) a district lying in the east of Bengal (the western portion of Assam); R. 4. 83, 84. -रेखा रेखा a barlot, courtesan. -रस्य मन्त्रम virile. -लोल *a.* overcomes with passion, love-stricken. -रसः a gift chosen at will. -रसमः 1 the spring. 2 the mango tree. (-आ) moon-light. -रस्य *a.* influenced by love. (-रः) subjection to love. -रस्य *a.* subject to love. -राह्य *a.* saying anything at will. -विह्वल *a.* disappointing desires. -रस्य *a.* addicted to sensual gratification, licentious, dissipated; Ms. 5. 154. -रसि *a.* acting according to will, self-willed, independent; न कामरसि च नीयमानो Ku. 5. 82. (-रसिः) *f.* 1 free and unrestrained action. 2 freedom of will. -रसि *f.* increase of passion. -रसि the trumpet flower. -रसः 1 a love-shaft. 2 the mango tree. -रस्य the science of love, erotic science. -रस्यः attainment of desired objects. -रस्यः the spring. -रस्य *a.* fulfilling any desire; R. 5. 33. -रस्य N of an erotic work by Vāṭsyaṇa. -रस्य *a.* produced by mere desire without any real cause; Bg. 16. 8.

कामतः *ind.* 1 Of one's own accord, willingly. 2 Voluntarily, knowingly, intentionally, wilfully; Ms. 4. 130; पद्मसुतं च कामतः Y. 1. 168. 3 From passion or feeling, lustfully; Ms. 3. 173 4 At will, freely, unrestrained.

कामन *a.* Lustful, libidinous. -न Desire, wish. -ना Wish, desire.

कामनीय Beauty, attractiveness.

कामचमिन् *m.* A brazier.

कामम् *ind.* 1 According to wish or inclination, at will: काममार्गः. 2 Agreeably to desire; Mu. 1. 25; 3 To the heart's content; U. 3. 16. 4 Willingly, joyfully; Śānti. 4. 4. 5 We, very well (n. particle of as-see.); it may be '...'; मन्त्रमन्त्राह्वया वा कामं काम्यतु यः क्षमः Si. 2. 43. 6 Granted or admitted (that); true that, no doubt; (generally followed by तु, तथापि, yet, still); कामं न विद्वति भवान्न-संमुखी सा युधिष्ठिरविषया च तु युधिष्ठिरः S. 1. 31; 2. 1; R. 4. 13. 6. 22; 13. 75; M'al. 9. 34. 7 Indeed, foresooth, really; R. 2. 43; (often implying unwillingness or contradiction). 8 Better, rather (usually with न) कामना मरणविदेहं युते कर्मणुमस्यपि. न वैश्वं प्रयच्छेत् युधिष्ठिरावर्हिषिः Ms. 7. 89.

कामवमान } *a.* Lustful, libidinous;  
कामवाच } R. 19. 50; S. 5.  
कामविह्वल }

कामल *a.* Lustful, libidinous. -लः 1 The spring. 2 A desert. कामलिका Spirituous liquor. कामल्य *a.* 1 Desirous, wishing 2 Lustful.

कामिन् *a.* (-वी *f.*) Lustful. 2 Desirous. 3 Loving, fond. -मः 1 A lover, a lustful person (paying particular attention to ladies); लज्जा चन्द्र-सा चातिरंजितो कामिन्मन्त्रः S. 3; लज्जा कामिनो मन्त्रद्विज्जगद्गतिः V. 4. 11; Amaru. 2; M. 3. 14. 3 A xerious husband. The ruddy goose or चक्रवाक bird. 4 A sparrow. 5 An epithet of Śiva. 6 The moon. 7 A pigeon. -नी 1 A loving, affectionate or fond woman; Ms. 8. 112. 2 A lovely or beautiful woman; उदयति हि मन्त्राः कामिनीचन्द्राः Mk. 1. 57; केनैव देवा कथं कविताकामिनी कीर्तय P. R. 1. 22. 3 A woman (in general); इत्यज्जगत्पुत्रे कामिनी R. 9. 69; Ms. 63, 67; Rs. 1. 28. 4 A timid woman. 5 Spirituous liquor.

कामुक *a.* (का or की *f.*) 1 Wishing, desirous. 2 Lustful, libidinous. -कः 1 A lover, a libidinous man; कामुकैः कुम्भीलकैश्च चरितं चरिका M. 4; R. 19. 33; Rs. 6. 9. 2 A sparrow. 3 The Asoka tree. -का A woman desirous of wealth. -की A libidinous or lustful woman.

कामिष्ठः, कामिष्ठः N. of a tree; M'al. 9. 31.

कामलः A carriage covered with a woollen cloth or blanket.

कामरसिकः A vendor of shell-ornaments, dealer in shells.

कामोजः 1 A native of the Kambojas; Ms. 10. 44. 2 A king of the Kambojas. 3 The Punnaga tree. 4 A species of horse from the Kamboja country.

काम्य *a.* 1 To be desired, desirable; इया विद्वां च काम्यस्य Śānti. 2. 8. 2 Optional, performed for some particular object (opp. निश्चय); अन्ते काम्यस्य कर्मणः R. 10. 50; Ms. 2. 2; 12. 89; Bg. 18. 2. 3 beautiful, lovely, charming, handsome; नारी न काम्यः R. 6. 30; U. 5. 12. -क्या A wish, desire, intention, request; माङ्गलक्या Mk. 3; R. 1. 35; Bg. 10. 1. -कम्प. -अविशयः a self-interested motive or purpose. -कर्म *n.* a rite performed for some particular object and with a view to future fruition. -विस् *f.* agreeable speech. -दानं 1 an acceptable gift. 2 a free-will-offering; voluntary gift. -मरणं voluntary death, suicide. -मृतं a voluntary vow.

कामल *a.* Slightly acid, acidulous. कामः; रं 1 The body; विनाति कामः इन्द्रजालाणां परोपकारिणं तु चन्द्रेण Bh. 2. 71; कामेन मनसा बुद्ध्या Bg. 5. 11; so कवि, वाचा, मनसा &c. 2 The trunk of a tree. 3 The body of a lute (the whole

lute except the wires). 4 A multitude, assemblage, collection. 5 Principal, capital. 6 Home, residence, habitation. 7 A butt, a mark. 8 Natural temperament. -य (with or without तर्हि) The part of the hand just below the fingers, especially the little finger, (this part being considered sacred to Prajāpati is called प्रजापतिर्हि; of. Ms. 2. 58-59). -यः One of the eight forms of marriage, generally known as राजसूय q. v.; Y. 1. 60; Ms. 8. 38. -कम्प. -अग्निः the digestive faculty. -कृष्टः bodily suffering or pain. -चिकित्सा the third of the eight departments of medical science, treatment of diseases affecting the whole body. -मानं measurement of the body. -चरतः an armour. -रसः 1 the writer-caste (proceeding from a क्षत्रिय father and a क्षत्री mother). 2 a man of that caste; कायस्य इति लक्ष्मी नाम Mn. 1; Y. 1. 336; Mk. 9. (-रस्य *f.*) 1 a woman of that caste. 2 the myrobalan tree. (-रस्य *f.*) the wife of a कायस्य. -रिपय *a.* corporeal, bodily.

कायक (-रिका *f.*), कायिक (की *f.*) *a.* Relating to the body, bodily, corporeal; कायिकतः Ms. 12. 8. -का Interest (whatever is given for the use of money). -कम्प. -कृष्टिः *f.* 1 Interest consisting in the use of any animal or capital stock pawned. 2 interest of which the payment does not affect the principal, or the use of the body of an animal pledged by the person to whom it is pledged.

कार *a.* (री *f.*) At the end of comp. Making, doing, performing, working, maker, doer, author; इत्यकारः author; कुम्भकारः, ध्वजकारः &c. &c. -यः 1 Act, action; as in कुम्भकार 2 A term denoting a sound or a word which is not inflected; नञ् अकार Ms. 2. 76, 125; ककार, कृत्कार &c. 3 Effort, exertion; Si. 19. 27. 4 Religious austerity. 5 A husband, lord; a master. 6 Determination. 7 Power, strength. 8 A tax or toll. 9. A heap of snow. 10 The Himalaya mountain. -कम्प. -अवरः a man of a mixed and low caste, born from a Nishāda father and Vaidehi mother; of. Ms. 10. 36. -कर *a.* working, acting as agent. -कृत् a toll-station.

कारक *a.* (रिका *f.*) (Usually at the end of comp.) 1 Making, acting, doing, performing, creating, doer &c.; स्वस्य कारकः Y. 3. 150; 2. 156; वर्णसंकरकारकैः Bg. 1. 42; Ms. 7. 204; Pt. 5. 36. 2 An agent. -कं 1 (In gram.) 1 The relation subsisting between a noun and a verb in a sentence; (or between a noun and other words governing it); there



**कार्पास** *a.* (सी. *f.*) Made of cotton. — **स** 1 Anything made of cotton; Ms. 8. 326; 12. 64. 2 Paper. — **सी** The cotton plant. COMP. — **अरि** *n.* the seed of the cotton plant. — **नासिका** spindle. — **सौखिक** *a.* made of cotton thread; Y. 2. 179.

**कार्पासिक** *a.* (की. *f.*) Made of or from cotton.

**कार्पासिका, कार्पासी** *f.* The cotton plant.

**कार्मण** *a.* (जी. *f.*) 1 Finishing a work. 2 Doing any work well or completely. — **म** Magic, witchcraft; मिलितमनस्यार्थे कार्मणम् Bv. 2. 79; Vikr. 2. 14, 8. 2.

**कार्मिक** *a.* (की. *f.*) 1 Manufactured, made 2 Embroidered, intermixed with coloured thread (as cloth). 3 Any variegated texture.

**कार्यक** *a.* (की. *f.*) Fit for or able to do a work, doing it well and completely. — **क** 1 A bow; लक्ष्मि चण्डिका-कार्यके S. 1. 6. 2 A Bamboo.

**कार्य** *pot. p.* What ought to be done, made, performed, effected &c; कार्यो हेतुतल्लोहमिथुना लोतोवहा मालिनी S. 6. 16; साक्षिणः कार्यः Ms. 8. 61; 80 इन्द्रः, विचारः &c. — **ई** 1 Work, affair, business; कार्यं त्वया नः प्रतिपद्यस्व Ku. 3. 14; Ms. 5. 150. 2 Duty; Si. 2. 1. 3 Occupation, enterprise, emergent business. 4 A religious rite or performance. 5 A motive, object, purpose; Si. 2. 36; H. 4. 61. 6 Want, need, occasion, business (with instr.); किं कार्यं भवती इमेन दक्षितालोहमहलोम मे V. 2. 20; तुमेन कार्यं भवती चरण Pt. 1. 71; Amaru. 71. 7 Conduct, department. 8 A law-suit, legal business, dispute &c; नृदिनिक-कार्यं ज्ञायतां कः कार्यार्थीति Mk. 9; Ms. 8. 43. 9 An effect, the necessary result of a cause (opp. कारण). 10 (In gram.) Operation, विभक्तिकार्यं declension. 11 The denouement of a drama; कार्योपशेषमादी तदुपनि रचयत् Mu. 4. 3. 12 healthiness (in medicine). 13 Origin. — **Comp.** — **अक्षम** *a.* unable to do one's duty, incompetent. — **अकार्य-विचारः** discussion as to the propriety or otherwise of anything, deliberation on the arguments for and against any proceeding. — **अधिपः** 1 the superintendent of a work or affair. 2 the planet that decides any question in astrology. — **अर्थः** 1 the object of any undertaking, a purpose; Ms. 7. 167. 2 an application for employment. 3 any object or purpose. — **अर्थिक** *a.* 1 making a request. 2 seeking to gain one's object or purpose. 3 seeking an employment. 4 pleading a cause in court, going to law; Mk. 9. — **आसनं** seat of transacting business. — **ईक्षणं** superin-

tendence of public affairs; Ms. 7. 141. — **उद्धारः** discharge of a duty. — **कर** *a.* efficacious — **कारणे** (*dual*) cause and effect; object and motive. — **कारणः** the relation of cause and effect. — **कालः** time for action, season, fit time or opportunity. — **कीरने** importance of an affair. — **चित्तक** *a.* 1 prudent, cautious, considerate. — **(कः)** manager of a business, executive officer; Y. 2. 191. — **कुत** *a.* out of work, out of employ, dismissed from an office. — **दर्शनं** 1 inspection of a work. 2 inquiry into public affairs. — **निर्णयः** settlement of an affair. — **पुरुः** 1 a man who does any useless thing. 2 a mad, eccentric or crazy man. 3 an idler. — **प्रहेषः** dislike to work, idleness, laziness. — **देष्यः** an agent, a messenger. — **वस्तु** *n.* an aim or object. — **विपत्ति** *f.* a failure, reverse, misfortune. — **शेषः** 1 the remainder of a business; Ms. 7. 153. 2 completion of an affair. 3 part of a business. — **सिद्धिः** *f.* success. — **स्थानं** place of business, office. — **हस्त** 1 obstructing or marrying another's work; H. 1. 77. 2 opposed to another's interests.

**कार्यतः** *ind.* 1 Through some object or motive. 2 Consequently, necessarily.

**कार्य** 1 Thinness, emaciation, leanness; Ms. 29. 2 Smallness, littleness, scantiness; R. 5. 21.

**कार्यः** A husbandman, a cultivator.

**कार्योपणः**, — **न** (or — **रणकः**) A coin or weight of different values; Ms. 8. 136, 336; 9. 282 (— **न**). — **न** Money.

**कार्योपणिक** *a.* (की. *f.*) Worth one कार्योपण.

**कार्यिक** — **कार्योपण** *q. v.*

**कारण** *a.* (जी. *f.*) 1 Belonging to Krishna or Vishnu; R. 15. 24. 2 Belonging to Vyāsa. 3 Belonging to the black antelope; Ms. 2. 41. 4 black.

**कारणोपस** *a.* (सी. *f.*) Made of black iron. — **स** Iron.

**कारणिः** An epithet of the god of love; Si. 19. 10.

**काल** *a.* (सी. *f.*) Black, of a dark or dark-blue colour. — **स** 1 The black or dark-blue colour. 2 Time (in general); निर्दिष्टकालः कालः (विशेषः च मनोरथः) R. 1. 33; तस्मिन्काले at that time; काय-शास्त्रविज्ञेयं कालो न चकृति धर्मिता H. 1. 1 the wise pass their time &c. 3 Fit or opportune time (to do a thing), proper time or occasion; (with gen. loc., dat. or inf.); R. 3. 12, 4. 6, 12. 69; पञ्चमः कालवर्षी Mk. 10. 60. 4 A period or portion of time (as the hours or watches of a day); पदे काले विवहस्य V. 2. 1; Ms. 5. 153. 5 The weather. 6

Time considered as one of the nine dravyas by the Vaiseshikas. 7 The supreme spirit regarded as the destroyer of the universe, being a personification of the destructive principle; कालः काला धुवनफलके कीदृशति प्रणि-शरः Bh. 3. 39. 8 Yama, the God of death; कः कालस्य न मोक्षदातरगतः Pt. 1. 146. 9 Fate, destiny. 10 The black part of the eye. 11 The (Indian) cuckoo. 12 The planet Saturn. 13 N. of Siva. 14 A measure of time (in music or prosody). 15 A person who distils and sells spirituous liquor. 16 A section, part. — **स** 1 Iron. 2 A kind of perfume. — **Comp.** — **अयस** iron. — **अक्षरिकः** a scholar, one who can read and decipher. — **अमरः** a kind of sandal tree, black kind of aloe; Bv. 1. 70; R. 4. 81. — **(न.)** the wood of that tree; R. 4. 5; 5. 5. — **अग्निः**, — **अमलः** the destructive fire at the end of the world. — **अम** *a.* having a dark blue body (as a sword with a dark-blue edge). — **अजिनं** hide of a black antelope. — **अञ्जने** a sort of collyrium; Ku. 7. 20, 82. — **अंजयः** the (Indian) cuckoo. — **अतिपातः**, — **अतिरेकः** loss of time, delay. — **अवस्यः** 1 delay, lapse of time. 2 loss by lapse of time. — **अवपकः** 1 'presiding over time,' epithet of the sun. 2 the Supreme soul. — **अनुनादिव** *m.* 1 a bee. 2 a sparrow. 3 the Chataka bird. — **अनेकः** time, regarded as the god of death, and the destroyer of every thing. — **अन्तरं** 1 an interval. 2 a period of time. 3 another time or opportunity. — **आवृत** *a.* hidden or concealed in the womb of time. — **सुप्त** *a.* able to bear delay; अकालक्षमा देव्याः शरिरावस्था K. 263; S. 4. — **विषः** an animal venomous only when enraged, as a rat. — **अधः** a dark, watery cloud. — **अवधिः** appointed time. — **अधुनि** *f.* period of mourning, ceremonial impurity caused by the birth of a child or death of a relation in the family; see अशौच. — **आयसं** iron. — **उत्त** *a.* sown in due season. — **कुले** a blue lotus. — **कंदकः** an epithet of Siva. — **कंदः** 1 a peacock. 2 a sparrow. 3 an epithet of Siva; U. 6. — **करणे** appointing or fixing time. — **कणिका**, — **कणी** *f.* misfortune. — **कर्म** *n.* death. — **कीलः** noise. — **कुंडः** Yama. — **कुडः**, — **ह** (*a*) a deadly poison. (*b*) the poison churned out of the ocean and drunk by Siva; अथापि नोक्षति हरः किल कालहृदे Oh. P. 50. — **कुत्** *m.* 1 the sun. 2 a peacock. 3 supreme spirit. — **कनः** lapse of time, course of time; कालक्रमेण in course or process of time; Ku. 1. 19. — **क्षिप्र** 1 fixing a time. 2 death. — **क्षेयः** 1 delay, loss of time. Ms. 22; यत्र कालक्षेपं ना कुप Pt. 1. 2 passing the time. — **क्षेयः**,

-**संज्ञ** the liver. -**संज्ञ** the river Yamunā. -**संज्ञ** a year. -**संज्ञ** 1 the wheel of time (time being represented as a wheel always moving). 2 cycle. 3 (hence fig.) the wheel of fortune, the vicissitudes of life. -**संज्ञ** a symptom of approaching death. -**संज्ञ** a. summoned by the angel of death. -**संज्ञ** a. knowing the proper time or occasion (of any action); अथवास्त्री हि नारीणामकालज्ञे मन्त्रोच्यते R. 12. 83; Si. 2. 83. -**संज्ञ** 1 an astrologer. 2 a cock. -**संज्ञ** the three times; the past, the present and the future; **संज्ञ** K. 46. -**संज्ञ** death. -**संज्ञ** m. 1 the line of conduct suitable to any particular time. 2 fated time, death; न पुनर्जीवितः कश्चिन्कालमप्युपागतः Mb.; परितः कालधर्मा &c. -**संज्ञ** prolongation of time. -**संज्ञ** decree of fate or destiny; Ki. 9. 13. -**संज्ञ** determination of time, chronology. -**संज्ञ** the rim of the wheel of time. 2 N. of a demon, uncle of Rāvaṇa, deputed by him to kill Hanūmat. 3 N. of a demon with 100 hands killed by Viṣṇu. -**संज्ञ** a. ripened by time; i. e. spontaneously; Ms. 6. 17, 21; Y. 3. 49. -**संज्ञ** standing for a time so as to become stale. -**संज्ञ** the noose of Yama or death. -**संज्ञ** a hangman. -**संज्ञ** 1 a species of antelope. 2 a heron. (-**संज्ञ**) 1 N. of the bow of Karna; Ve. 4. 2 a bow in general. -**संज्ञ** autumn or Sarad; (the two months following the rainy season considered as the best time). -**संज्ञ** an epithet of Śiva. -**संज्ञ** measure of time. -**संज्ञ** a species of ape. -**संज्ञ** f. the Manjishṭha plant. -**संज्ञ** a king of Yavanas and enemy of Kṛishṇa and an invincible foe of the Yadavas Kṛishṇa, finding it impossible to vanquish him on the field of battle, cunningly deceived him to the cave where Muchukuṇḍa was sleeping who burnt him down. -**संज्ञ** procrastination, putting off. -**संज्ञ** fate, destiny. -**संज्ञ** m. an epithet of Śiva. -**संज्ञ** f. 1 a dark night. 2 the night of destruction at the end of the world (identified with Durgā). -**संज्ञ** steel. -**संज्ञ** prolongation of time. -**संज्ञ** f. periodical interest (payable monthly, quarterly or at stated times); Ms. 8. 153. -**संज्ञ** the time of Saturn, i. e. a particular time of the day (half a watch every day) at which any religious act is improper. -**संज्ञ** 1 keeping back for a long time; Ms. 8. 143. 2 lapse of a long period of time. -**संज्ञ** a. opportune, timely. -**संज्ञ** the black and most poisonous variety of the snake. -**संज्ञ** the black

antelope. -**संज्ञ** 1 thread of time or death. 2 N. of a particular hell; Y. 2. 222; Ms. 4. 88. -**संज्ञ** the tamāla tree. -**संज्ञ** a. terrible as death, (death-like in form). -**संज्ञ** an epithet of Śiva. -**संज्ञ** loss of time, delay; S. 3; U. 5. -**संज्ञ** f. delay; R. 13 16.

**कालके** Liver. -**क** 1 A mole, freckle. 2 A water-snake. 3 The black part of the eye.

**कालंजरः** 1 N. of a mountain and adjacent country (modern Kalinjar). 2 An assembly of religious mendicants. 3 An epithet of Śiva

**कालशेर** Buttermilk (produced in a jar by churning).

**काला** An epithet of Durgā.

**कालापः** 1 The hair of the head. 2 A serpent's hood. 3 A demon, an imp, a goblin. 4 A student of the Kālāpa grammar. 5 One who knows this grammar.

**कालापक** 1 An assemblage of the pupils of Kālāpa. 2 The doctrines or teachings of Kālāpa.

**कालिक** a. (की f.) 1 Relating to time. 2 Depending on time; विशेषः कालिकोऽस्या Ak. 3 Seasonable, timely.

-**क** 1 A crane. 2 A heron. -**क** 1 Blackness, black colour. 2 Ink, black ink. 3 Price of a commodity to be paid by instalments. 4 Periodical interest paid at stated times. b A multitude of clouds, a dark cloud threatening rain; कालिकं निविडा बलाकिनी R. 11. 15. 6 Flaw (alloy &c.) in gold. 7 The liver. 8 A female crow. 9 A scorpion. 10 Spirituous liquor. 11 N. of Durgā. -**क** Black sandalwood.

**कालिङ्ग** a. (की f.) Produced in or belonging to the Kalinga country.

-**क** 1 A king of that country; अतिशयैव कालिङ्गस्यैर्मजसाधनः R. 4. 40. 2 A snake of that country. 3 An elephant. 4 A species of cucumber. -**का** (pl.) N. of a country; see कलिङ्ग. -**क** A water-melon.

**कालिङ्ग** a. (की f.) Connected with or coming from the mountain Kālinda or the river Yamunā; कालिङ्गः पुलिन्दुः केलेकुपितम् Ve. 1. 1; R. 15. 28; Śānti. 4. 13. -**Comp.** -**क** कर्पणः, -**क** कर्पणः an epithet of Balarāma q. v. -**क** f. Śarjñā (संज्ञा), a wife of the sun. -**क** Yama, the god of death.

**कालिमन्** m. Blackness; Amaru. 88; Si. 4. 57.

**कालियः** N. of a tremendously large serpent who dwelt at the bottom of the Yamunā (which was a ground forbidden to Garuḍa, the enemy of serpents, owing to the curse of the sage Saubhari). He was crushed to death by Kṛishṇa when he was but a

boy; R. 6. 49. -**Comp.** -**क** कर्पणः, -**क** कर्पणः epithets of Kṛishṇa.

**काली** 1 Blackness. 2 Ink, black ink. 3 An epithet of Pārvatī, Śiva's wife. 4 A row of black clouds. 5 A woman with a dark complexion. 6 N. of Satyavati, mother of Vyāsa. 7 Night. -**Comp.** -**क** कर्पणः a buffalo.

**कालीकः** A heron.

**कालीन** a. 1 Belonging to a particular time. 2 Seasonable.

**कालीयः** A kind of sandal-wood; also कालीयक.

**कालुष्य** 1 Foulness, dirtiness, turbidness, muddiness (fig. also); कालुष्यमुपयति दुष्टिः K. 103 becomes muddy or defiled. 2 Opacity. 3 Disagreement.

**कालेय** a. Belonging to the Kālī age. -**क** 1 The liver. 2 Black sandal-wood; Ku. 7. 9. 3 Saffron.

**कालेयकः** 1 A dog. 2 A species of sandal.

**काल्पनिक** a. (की f.) 1 Existing only in fancy, fictitious; काल्पनिकीं सुखं वि. 2 Counter-feit, fabricated.

**काल्य** a. 1 Timely, seasonable. 2 Agreeable, pleasant, auspicious. -**क** Day-break.

**कालवाणक** Auspiciousness.

**कालविक** a. (की f.) Armorial. -**क** A multitude of men in armour.

**कालुकः** 1 A cock. 2 The chakravāka bird.

**कालुरः** Saffron.

**कालुरी** 1 N. of a river in the south of India; कालुरी सरिता पद्मः शोभतां यामिषाकरोद् B. 4. 45. 2 A barlot, courtesan.

**काव्य** a. 1 possessed of the qualities of a sage or a poet. 2 Prophetic, inspired, poetical. -**क** N. of Sukra, preceptor of the Asuras. -**क** 1 Intelligence. 2 A female friend. -**क** 1 A poem; महाकाव्यं; मेघदूतं नाम काव्य &c. 2 Poetics, poetry, poetical composition. (काव्य is defined by writers on Poetics in different ways, तद्दर्शनं शब्दार्थौ सङ्गोपपल्लवौ पुनः कापि K. P. 1.; वाक्यं रसात्मकं काव्यं S. D. 1.; रमणीयार्थप्रतिपादका शब्दः काव्यं R. G; शरीरं तावद्विद्यार्थव्यवस्थिता पदावली Kāv. 1. 10; see (Chandr. 1. 7 also). 3 Happiness, volition. 4 Wisdom. 5 Inspiration. -**Comp.** -**क** अर्थः a poetical thought or idea. -**क** चोरः a robber of the ideas of another poet, a plagiarist; यदस्य देवा इव लुटताय काव्यार्थचौराः प्रयुगीभवन्ति Vikr. 1. 11. -**क** चोरः a stealer of other men's poems. -**क** सीमांतकः a rhetorician, critic. -**क** रसिक a. one who has a taste for and can appreciate the beauties of poetry. -**क** रसिक a figure of speech; thus defined:—काव्यालिंगं हेतोर्वाक्यव्याख्या K. P. 10. a. g. यितोऽपि मेघं कर्पणं नास्ति चेन्न विदोषतः Chandr. 5. 112

**काश्** 1. 4. A. (काश्-इ-ने, काशित) 1 To shine, look brilliant or beautiful; R. 10. 86, 7. 24; Ku. 1. 24; Bk. 2. 25; Si. 6. 74. 2 To appear, be visible; नेव सुमिने च दिशः प्रदिशो वा चकाशिते Mb. 3 To appear or look like. With **निश्** (caus.) 1 to turn out, expel, drive, banish; see कम् with निश्. 2 to open. 3 to take or bring out, present to the view. -प्र 1 to shine, look brilliant. 2 to be visible, appear; एव सर्वेषु सुतेषु यदोऽस्या न प्रकाशते Kāth. 3 to look or appear like. (-Caus.) 1 to show, display, discover, disclose, reveal; अवसरोयमास्यान प्रकाशयितु S. 1; S'an. K. 59. 2 to bring to light, make public, proclaim; कदाचिन्कुमिने निभं सर्वदोषं प्रकाशयत् Ch'an 20. 3 to publish, bring out (as a work); प्रणीतः न तु प्रकाशितः U. 4. 4 to illuminate, lighten; यथा प्रकाशयत्येकः कृत्स्नं लोकमिने तविः Bg. 13. 33; 5. 16. -प्रति 1 to appear like. 2 to shine in opposition or by contrast. -वि 1 to bloom, open (as a flower). 2 to shine -सं to appear like.

**काश्**, -क A kind of grass used for mats, roofs, &c; R. 3. 1, 2. -को A flower of that grass; Ku. 7. 11; R. 4. 17; P's. 3. 28. -काः=काशः q. v.

**काशी** m. pl. N. of a country.

**काशी**, -शी f. N. of a celebrated city on the Ganges, the modern Benares and one of the seven sacred cities; see नीची -Comp. -पः an epithet of Siv. -राजः N. of a king, father of अश्व, अश्विका and अश्वदिकी. v.

**काशी** a. (री f.) (Usually at the end of com.) Shining, appearing or looking like, having the semblance of; e. g. जितकाशीन one who behaves like a conqueror; see the word.

**काशी** See मशि -Comp. -मशः an epithet of Siva. -यात्रा pilgrimage to Benares.

**काश्मरी** A plant commonly called गन्धर्वा, काश्मरीः कृतमालप्रद्वन्द्व कौटिल्यटीकाने Mal. 9. 7.

**काश्मीर** a. (री f.) Born in, belonging to or coming from Kashmir. -राः pl. N. of a country or its inhabitants; see व नीर also. -रं 1 Saffron; काश्मीरसंयुक्तं वैकुण्ठमर्यादा Ch. P. 8; Bh. 1. 48; काश्मीरसंयुक्तं वैकुण्ठमर्यादा Glt. 11; also 1. : Root of a tree. -Comp. -ज, जम्बू n saffron; Bv. 1. 71; Si. 11. 53.

**काश्च** Spirituous liquor. -Comp. व fleth.

**काश्चवः** 1 N. of a celebrated sage. 2 N. of Kāśhāda. -Comp. -नक्षत्रः 1 an epithet of Garuda. 2 N. of Aruna.

**काश्चयि** An epithet of Garuda and of Aruna.

**काश्चयी** The earth; तावपि द्वापति मातः काश्चयि मातस्त्वयापि च विवेकः Bv. 1. 68.

**काश्** 1 Rubbing, scratching; पशियु विटविना संयकायेः सयुः Ve. 2. 18. 2 That against which anything is rubbed (as the stock of a tree); लीनालिः सुकरिणां कपोलकाशः K. 5. 26; see करोत-काश्.

**काशा** a. (री f.) Red, dyed of a Reddish colour; काशावसनायका Ak. -रं A red cloth or garment; इमे काशाये गृहीते M. 5; R. 15. 77.

**काष्ठ** 1 A piece of wood, especially one used as fuel; Ms. 4. 49, 241; 5. 69. 2 Wood or timber, piece or log of wood in general; यथा काष्ठं च काष्ठं च समयात् महोदयी H. 4. 69; Ms. 4. 49. 3 A stick; Y. 2. 218. 4 An instrument for measuring length. -Comp. -अगारः -रं a wooden house or enclosure. -अंशवाहिनी a wooden bucket. -कदली the wild plantain. -कीटः a small insect found in decayed wood. -कुट्टः, -कूटः a woodpecker; Pt. 1. 332; (a worm generally found in wood). -कुडालः a kind of wooden shovel used for baling water out of a boat or for scraping and cleaning its bottom. -तक्ष m., -तक्षक a carpenter. -तंतुः a small worm found in timber. -दारुः the Indian pine tree; also called इवदारु. -द्रुः the Palāsa tree. -पुस्तलिका a wooden statue or image. -भारिकः a wood-carrier. -मडी f. a funeral pile. -मल्लः a bier, a wooden frame on which dead bodies are carried. -लेखकः a small worm found in wood (=काष्ठकट). -लोहिन् m. a cudgel armed with iron. -वाहः, -हं a wall made of wood.

**काष्ठक** Aloe-wood.

**काष्ठा** 1 A quarter or region of the world, direction, region (दिक्); Ki. 3. 55. 2 A limit, boundary, स्वयं विद्मिन्प्रमणमुक्तिता यदा हि काष्ठा तपसः Ku. 5. 28. 3 The last limit, extremity, excess; काष्ठागतं क्षममात्रावद् Ku. 3. 35. 4 Race-ground, course. 5 A mark, goal. 6 The path of the wind and cloud in the atmosphere. 7 A measure of time= $\frac{1}{10}$  Kalā.

**काष्ठिक** A bearer of wood.

**काष्ठिका** A small piece of wood.

**काष्ठिला** f. The plantain tree.

**काश्** 1 A. (काशते, काशित) 1 To shine; see काश्. 2 To cough, make a sound indicating any disease.

**काश**, -सा 1 Cough, catarrh. 2 Sneezing. -Comp. -कुट्ट a. affected with cough. -रन्, -हन् a. removing cough, pectoral.

**कासरः** (री f.) A buffalo.

**कासारः**, -रं A pond, pool, lake; Bv. 1. 43; Bh. 1. 39, Glt. 2.

**काश्** (शु f.) 1 A sort of lance. 3 Indistinct speech. 3 Light, lustre. 4 Disease. 5 Devotion.

**कान्ति** f. A bye-way, a secret path.

**काहल** v. 1 Dry, withered. 2 Mischievous. 3 Excessive, spacious, large. -लः 1 A cat. 2 A cock. 3 A crow. 4 A sound in general. -लं Indistinct speech. -लः A large drum (military). -ली f. A young woman.

**किञ्च** a. Poor, mean, insignificant.

**किंशकः** 1 The beard of corn. 2 A heron. 3 An arrow.

**किञ्चुकः** A kind of tree having beautiful red blossoms but without any odour; विवाहीना न जीभते किञ्चिकाश्च Chāp 7; Rs. 6. 20; R. 9. 31. -क The blossom of this tree; कि किञ्चुकेः सुकमुल्लस्यद्विभिनं दग्धम् Rs. 6. 21.

**किञ्चुलकः** The palāsa tree; see किञ्चुक.

**किकि** 1 The cocoa-nut tree. 2 The blue jay. 3 The Chātaka bird; (the bird is also named as किकिन्, किकिवि, किकिविषि).

**किक्णी**, **किकिणि**, **किकिणी**, **किक्णी** A small bell or tinkling ornament; कण्टकनकाकिकिणिगण्डगायितस्वर्गः U. 5. 5; G. 1; Si. 5. 74; Ku. 7. 49.

**किकिरः** 1 A horse. 2 The (Indian) cuckoo. 3 A large black bee. 4 N. of Cupid, the god of love. 5 The red colour. -रं The frontal sinus of an elephant. -र Blood.

**किकिरातः** 1 A parrot. 2 The (Indian) cuckoo. 3 Cupid. 4 The Asoka tree.

**किञ्जलः** -**किञ्जल्क** The filament or blossom of a lotus or any other plant; आकण्ठि पद्मकिञ्जल्कगण्डम् U. 3. 2; R. 15. 52.

**किदि** A hog.

**किदिमः** 1 A louse. 2 A bug.

**किट्ट**, **किट्टक** Secretion, excrement, sediment, dirt, अन्न.

**किट्टालः** 1 A copper vessel. 2 Rust of iron.

**किणः** A corn, callosity, a scar; माससि विद्युज्जो य रक्षते मोर्षकिणोश्च इति S. 1. 13; Mk. 2. 11, R. 16. 84; 18. 47; Glt. 1. 2 A wart, a mole. 3 An insect found in wood.

**किण्वं** Sin. -व्या, -व्यं A drug or seed used to cause fermentation in the manufacture of spirits; Ms. 8. 326.

**किन्तु** 1 P. (केतति) 1 To desire. 2 To live. 3 (किञ्चित्) To heal, cure.

**किञ्च** (री f.) 1 A rogue, liar, cheat; अर्हति किञ्च किञ्च उपद्व M. 4; Anaru. 17, 41; Me. 111. 2 The Dhātthra plant. 3 A kind of perfume.

**किञ्चिन्** m. A horse.



किञ्च See under किञ्च.

किञ्च *ind.* Used for क only at the beginning of comp. to convey the senses of 'badness,' 'deterioration,' 'defect,' 'blame' or 'censure'; e. g. किञ्चक्रा a bad friend; किञ्चरः a bad or deformed man &c.; see comp. below:—Comp. -दासः a bad slave, or servant. -नरः a bad or deformed man; a mythical being with a human figure and the head of a horse (अश्वमुख); जषोदाहरणं बाहोर्वापयामास किञ्चरान् B. 4. 78; Ku. 1. 8. कृञ्चरः, कृञ्चरः an epithet of Kubera. (-री f.) 1 a female Kinnara; Me. 56. 2 a kind of lute. -पुरुषः 'a low or despicable man,' a mythical being with a human head and the form of a horse; Ku. 1. 14. कृञ्चरः an epithet of Kubera. -महः a bad master or king; हिताक्ष यः संश्रुयते स किञ्चमः Ki. 1. 5. -राजन् a. having a bad king. (-म.) a bad king. -सखि m. (nom. sing. किञ्चसखि) a bad friend; स किञ्चसखा साधु न शान्तिं योऽधिप Ki. 1. 5.

किञ्च *pron. a.* (nom. sing. कः m., का f., किम् n.) 1 Who, what, which (used interrogatively); प्रजाम् कः केन पथा प्रयान्तिष्येदोषो वेदितुमर्हति शक्तिः S. 6. 25; कर्णप्राप्तिसंकेतं मृत्तुना हरता त्वां वद किं न मे हृतं R. 8. 67; का खल्वनेन प्रार्थयमानाम्ना विकल्पते V. 2; कः कोऽत्र भो. The pronoun is often used to imply 'power or authority to do a thing'; e. g. के आवा परिहातुं पुण्यतमाकम् S. 1 'who are we &c.' i. e. what power have we &c. 2 The neuter (किं) is frequently used with instr. of nouns in the sense of 'what is the use of'; किं स्वाभिषेदः निरूपणेन H. 1; लोमश्वद्वयेन किं &c. Bb. 2 55; किं तया दृष्टा S. 3; किं कुलेनोपदिष्टेन शीलमेवात्र कारणम् Mk. 9. 7. अयि, किन्, चन, चिदपि or स्विच् are often added to किं to give it an indefinite sense; किञ्च कश्चिज्जटिलस्त्वेषनं Ku. 5. 30 a certain ascetic &c.; कापि तत्र पयामनती Māl. 1 a certain lady; कस्यापि कोपीति निवेदिनं च 1. 33; किमपि किमपि... जल्पतेऽरकमेण U. 1. 27; कस्मिंश्चिदपि महाभागधेयजामनि मम्मथविकारस्तुललक्षितवानसि Māl. 1. किमपि, किञ्चित् 'a little', 'somewhat'; Y. 2. 116; U. 6. 35. किमपि also means indescribable; see अयि. इह is sometimes added to किञ्च in the sense of 'possibly,' 'I should like to know'; (mostly adding force and elegance to the period); किञ्च सीतादेव्या किञ्चिद्विदुः हि न दुःखं रघुपतेः U. 6. 80; किञ्चिद्विदुः हि मधुराणां मदनं नाकुसीनां S. 1. 20; see इह also -*ind.* 1 A particle of interrogation; ज्ञातिमात्रेण किं कश्चित् H. 1. 58 'is any one killed or worshipped' &c.; and किं what then. 2 A particle meaning 'why', 'wherefore'; किञ्च नरमेव वृद्धं विप्रस्ये तस्य न दीयते Ku. 4. 7. 3 Whether 'its correlatives in the sense of 'or'

being किं, उत, उतातो, आहोस्ति, वा, किंवा, अथवा; see these words). —Comp. -अपि *ind.* 1 to some extent, somewhat, to a considerable extent. 2 inexpressibly, indescribably (as to quality, quantity, nature &c.). 3 very much, by far; किमपि कमनीयं वयुर्दि S. 3; किमपि भीषणं, किमपि करालं &c. -अर्थ a. having what motive or aim; किमर्थं यः -अर्थे *ind.* why, wherefore. -आक्षय a. having what name; किमाक्षयस्य राज्ञः सा पत्नी. S. 7. -इति *ind.* why indeed, why to be sure, for what purpose (emphasizing the question); तरहि-मित्युदासते भरताः Māl. 1; किमित्युदासामरणानि योषणे धृतं त्वया वार्षकज्ञातिं बलकलं Ku. 5. 44. -उ-उत 1 whether-or (showing doubt or uncertainty); किञ्च विचिन्तयः किञ्च मूः U. 1. 35, Anaru. 9. 2 why (indeed); विगतहस्तार्थः किञ्च त्यजते. 3 how much more, how much less; योषणे धनसंपत्तिः प्रभुत्वमाविशेकेताः एकैकमप्यनर्थाय किञ्च यच्च चतुष्टयं ॥ 11. Pr. 11; सर्वास्मिन्नाना-मेकैकमप्यवामयतनं किञ्चत समवायः K. 103; R. 14. 35; Ku. 7. 65. -कारः a servant, slave; अवेदि यां किञ्चमरुद्वतः R. 2. 35. (-रा) a female servant. (-री) the wife of a servant. -कर्तव्यता. -कार्यता any situation in which one asks oneself what should be done; किञ्कर्तव्यतासूदः 'being at a loss or perplexed what to do.' -कारण a. having what reason or cause. -किल *ind.* what a pity (expressing displeasure or dissatisfaction, (P. III. 3 151); न संभावयामि न मर्षयामि तत्रभवान् किञ्किल वृषलं राज्ञिष्यति Sk. -क्षण a. one who says 'what is a moment,' a lazy fellow who does not value moments; H. 2. 91. -गोत्र a. belonging to what family. -च *ind.* moreover, and again, further. -चन *ind.* to a certain degree, a little. -चित् *ind.* to a certain degree, some what, a little; किञ्चित्कालतोषीवी R. 15. 33; 2. 46, 12. 21. -ज्ञ a. 'knowing little', a smatterer. -कर a. doing something, useful. -कालः some time, a little time. -माण a. having a little life. -मात्र a. only a little. -उद्यत् a. conversant with which Veda -तहि *ind.* how then, but, however. -तु *ind.* but, yet, however, nevertheless; अयमि जेनामनेने किं लोकापवादो बलवान्मतो मे R. 14. 40, 1. 65. -देवत a. having what deity. -नामधेय, -नामन् a. having what name. -निमित्त a. having what cause or reason, for what purpose. -निमित्तम् *ind.* why, wherefore. -नु *ind.* 1 whether; किं नु मे मरणं भेषो परिहृतो जगत्स्य वा Nala. 10. 10. 2 much more, much less; अपि वैलोक्ष्यराज्यस्य हेनोः किञ्च महोदृते Bg. 1. 35. 3 what indeed; किञ्च मे राज्येनार्थः -नु कलु *ind.* 1 how possibly, how is it that, why indeed, why, to be sure; किं नु कलु भीतार्थमाकर्णं

इहजगद्विरहास्तेषु बलवदुत्कृष्टितोऽस्मि S. 5. 2 may it be that; किं नु कलु यथा वयमस्या-मेवमियम-वस्यान् प्रति स्यात् S. 1. -पक्ष, -पक्षान् a. miserly, niggardly. -पराक्रम a. of what power or energy. -दुर् *ind.* how much more, or how much less; एवं रोपितेषु वृक्षेषु चते स्नेहः किं दुर्गमसंभवेऽप्यप्येषु K. 291; Me. 3, 17; Ve. 3. -प्रकारं *ind.* in what manner. -प्रभाव a. possessing what power. -युत a. of what sort or nature. -रूप a. of what form or shape. -संज्ञा. -संज्ञा f. rumour, report; मसंज्ञा-पातकम्ना किञ्चन्ती U. 1. 42; U. 1. 4. -बराहकः an extravagant man. -रा *ind.* 1 a particle of interrogation; किं वा शकुन्तेत्यस्य मानुषाया S. 7. 2 or (corr. of किं 'whether'); राज्ञिष्यति वृत्ता किञ्च जायति Pt. 1; तदिह मारयामि किञ्च विषं प्रयच्छामि किञ्च वज्रपदेन व्यापादयामि *ibid.*; S. Til. 7. -विद् a. knowing what. -व्यापार a. following what occupation. -वृत्ति a. of what habits. -खिन् *ind.* whether, how; अर्थः क्षणं हरति पवनः किञ्चिद्विस्तृत्युत्पीयिः Me. 14.

किञ्चत् a. (Nom. sing. कियान् m., कियती f., कियन् n.) 1 How great, how far, how much, how many, of what extent or qualities (having an interrogative force); कियान्कालस्तस्य स्थितस्य संज्ञातः Pt. 5; N. 1. 130; अयं वृत्तावो विपुलः कियती वाति न वृत्ता Sānti. 1. 25; ज्ञास्यति कियन्मुञ्जो मे रसति S. 1. 13; किञ्च-द्वशिष्टं रज्याः S. 4. 2 Of what consideration, i. e. of no account, worthless; राजनि किञ्चती माता Pt. 1. 40; मातः कियन्तेऽस्य Ve. 5. 9. 3 Some, a little; a small number, a few (having an indefinite force); निजहृदि विकसतः सति संतः कियंतः Bh. 2. 78; तद्विभिनन्तेऽभेन बलतो पतति पदानि कियति चलती Gtt. 6. -Comp. -श्रुति का effort, vigorous and persevering exertion. -कालम् *ind.* 1 how long. 2 some little time -चिरं *ind.* how long; कियचिरं ज्ञायति गौर Ku. 5. 50. -दूरं *ind.* 1 how far, how distant, how long; कियदूरे न जलाशयः Pt. 1; N. 1. 137. 2 for a short time, a little way.

किरः A hog.

किरकः 1 A scribe. 2 A pig.

किरणः 1 A ray or beam of light, a ray (of the sun, moon or any shining substance); रविकिरणसहितम् S. 2. 4; एको हि द्वांशं गुणमणिपति निमज्जतीदोः किरण-निष्वाकः Ku. 1. 3; Sānti. 4. 6; R. 5. 74; Si. 4. 58; 'मय radiant, brilliant. 2 A small particle of dust. -Comp. -मालिन् m. the sun.

किरातः 1 N. of a degraded mountain tribe who live by hunting, a mountaineer; वैयाकरणाकिरातापुत्राश्चमृगाः क शतं संवत्सः ॥ यदि नदगणकचिकित्सकवैनालिकवद-नकदा न स्युः ॥ Subhāsh. Ku. 1. 6, 15; Ratn. 2. 3. 2 A savage, barbarian. 3 A dwarf 4 A groom, a horseman.

**S.N. of Siva** in the disguise of a Kirāta. —**सः** (pl.) N. of a country. —**COMP.** —**आशिर्** m. an epithet of Garuda.

**किराती** f. 1 A female Kirāta, a woman of Kirāta tribe 2 A woman who carries a fly-flap or chowri; R. 16. 57. 3 A bawd, a procuress. 4 Pārvatī in the disguise of a Kirāttī. 5 The celestial Gāṅgā.

**किरिः** 1 A hog, boar. 2 A cloud.

**किरीटः**, —**ट** 1 A diadem, crown, crest, tiara; **किरीटवृजालयः** Ku. 7. 92. 2 A trader. —**COMP.** —**आशिर्** m. a king.

—**मरिच** m. an epithet of Arjuna.

**किरीटिन्** a. Wearing a crown or diadem; Bg. 11. 17, 46; Pt. 3 —m. N. of Arjuna; Bg. 11. 35. (Mb. thus accounts for the name—पुत्र शत्रुघ्न ने बड़ा दुष्कर्मो दानवर्धनः । किरीटं धरिषु यामि तेनाहुर्मी किरीटिन् । )

**किरीट** a. Variegated, spotted. —**सः** 1 N. of a Rākshasa slain by Bhīma; V. 6. 2 The variegated colour. —**COMP.** —**जिह्व**, —**मिह्व**, —**द्वय**: epithets of Bhīma.

**किलः** 1 Play, trifling. —**COMP.** —**किञ्चिद्** amorous agitation, weeping, laughing, being angry &c. in the society of a lover.

**किल ind.** 1 Verily, indeed, assuredly, certainly; अनन्ति किल कित्थ उप-प्रस M. 4; इदं किलाम्बुजमोहं वयुः S. 1. 18. 2 As they say, as is reported (showing report or tradition वदितम्); मनुष्यं बोधी किल कामनीयः B. G. 38; ज्ञानं केन किल वापुषः Mbb. 3 A feigned action (अनीक); प्रसन्नः सितः किल तं चक्षुषं R. 2 27; Ki. 11. 2. 4 Hope, expectation or probability; वयं किल विज्ञेयते दुष्कृतं G. M. 5 Dissatisfaction, dislike; एवं किल केचिद्वृत्तिं G. M. 6 Contempt; एवं किल वीर्यस्ये G. M. 7 Cause, reason (हेतु); (very rare); स किलिबभूववान् G. M. 'for he said so'.

**किलकिलः** —**ला** A sound, a cry expressing joy or pleasure.

**किलकिलादने** Den. A. To make a noise; Bk. 7. 102.

**किलिज** 1 A mat. 2 A thin plank of green wood, board.

**किलिबन्ध** m. A horse.

**किलिबन्ध** 1 Sin; Me. 4. 243; 10. 118; Bg. 3. 13, 6. 45. 2 A fault, offence, injury, guilt; Me. 8. 235. 3 A disease, sickness.

**किनालपः** —**ट** A sprout, a young shoot; see **दिसलप**.

**किशोरः** 1 A colt, cub, the young of any animal; केसरिकिशोरः &c. 2 A youth, lad, a boy below fifteen, a minor in law (अग्रमव्यवहार). 3 The sun. —**री** A maiden, a young woman.

**किञ्चिद्**, —**द्वय** 1 N. of a country. 2 N. of a mountain situated in

that country. —**वा**, —**व्या** N. of a city, the capital of Kāshkindha.

**किष्कु** a. Vile, contemptible, bad. —**द्वय** m. or f. 1 The forearm. 2 A cubit, span.

**किसलः** —**ट**, **किसलयः** —**ट** A sprout, a young and tender shoot or foliage; अथः **किसलयरागः** S. 1. 21; **किसलयमल्ल** करुहः B. 10; **किसलयैः** सल्लवैरिव पाणिभिः R. 9. 35.

**कीकर** a. (की f.) 1 Poor, indigent. 2 Miserly. —**द्व** (pl.) N. of a country (Behar). —**ह** A horse.

**कीकस** a. Hard, firm. —**ह** A bone.

**कीचकः** 1 A hollow bamboo. 2 A bamboo rattling or whistling in the wind; शब्दादन्ते यधुरमनिष्ठः कीचकाः वृषमाणाः Me. 56; R. 2. 12; 4. 73; Ku. 1. 8. 3 N. of a people. 4 N. of the commander-in-chief of king Virāta.

[While Draupadi in the guise of Sairandhri was residing at the court of king Virāta with her five husbands also disguised, Kichaka once happened to see her, and her beauty stirred up wicked passion in his heart. He thenceforward kept a sinister eye on her, and endeavoured through the help of his sister, the king's wife, to violate her chastity. Draupadi complained of his unmannerly conduct towards herself to the king; but when he declined to interfere, she sought the assistance of Bhīma, and at his suggestion showed herself favourable to his advances. It was then agreed that they should meet at mid-night in the dancing hall of the palace. Pursuant to appointment Kichaka went there and attempted to embrace Draupadi (as he fancied Bhīma to be owing to the darkness of night). But the wretch was at once seized and crushed to death by the powerful Bhīma]. —**COMP.** —**जिह्व** m. an epithet of Bhīma, the second Pāṇḍava prince.

**कीटः** 1 A worm, an insect; कीटोपि वनमन्त्रेणादारीकृतिं सतां शिरः H. Pr. 45. 2 A term expressive of contempt (generally at the end of comp.); द्विपकाटः a wretched elephant; so पक्षि-काटः &c. —**COMP.** —**द्व**: sulphur. —**ज** silk. —**जा** lac. —**मणिः** a firefly.

**कीटकाः** 1 A worm. 2 A hard of the Māgadha tribe.

**कीदृशः**, **कीदृश** (की f.), **कीदृश** (की f.) Of what kind or sort, of what nature; तद्विद्वः कीदृशस्य विवेकविभवः कीदृशं प्रदीपद्वयः Prab. 1; N. 1. 137.

**कीनाश** a. 1 Cultivating the soil. 2 Poor, indigent. 3 Niggardly. 4 Small, little. —**द्व**: 1 An epithet of Yama, the god of death. 2 A kind of monkey.

**कीरः** 1 A parrot; एवं कीरैरे यनोरथ-स्य वीर्यमास्वदन्ति Bv. 1. 58. —**द्व** (pl.) The country and the people of Kāshmirā. —**ट** Fleah. —**COMP.** —**द्व**:

the mango trees (liked by parrots). —**वर्णक** a king of perfumes.

**कीर्ण** a. 1 Strawn, spread, cast, scattered. 2 Covered, filled. 3 Placed, put. 4 Injured, hurt; see **द्व**.

**कीर्णि** f. 1 Scattering. 2 Covering, hiding, concealing. 3 Injuring.

**कीर्तन** 1 Telling, narrating. 2 A temple. —**वा** 1 Narration, recital. 2 Fame, glory.

**कीर्तय**—**द्व** q. v.

**कीर्तिः** f. 1 Fame, renown, glory; इह कीर्तिमवाप्नोति Ms. 2. 9; वंशरथ कर्तार-मंतकीति R. 2. 64; Me. 45. 2 Favour, approbation. 3 Dirt, mud. 4 Extension, expansion. 5 Light, lustre. 6 Sound. —**COMP.** —**आज** a. famous, celebrated, renowned. (—m.) an epithet of Droṇa, the military preceptor of the Kauravas and Pāṇḍavas.

—**द्वेषः** survival or remaining behind only in fame, leaving nothing behind but fame; i. e. death; cf. नामशेष, आलेख्यद्वेष.

**कील** 1 P. 1 To bind. 2 To pin. 3 To stake.

**कीलः** 1 A wedge, a pin; कीलोपाधीय वायः Pt. 1. 21. 2 A lance. 3 A post, pillar. 4 A weapon. 5 The elbow. 6 A blow with the elbow. 7 A flame. 8 A minute particle. 9 N. of Siva.

**कीलकः** 1 A wedge or pin. 2 A pillar, column; see **कील**.

**कीलकः** 1 A heavenly drink similar to Amrita, beverage of the gods. 2 Honey. 3 A beast. —**क** 1 Blood. 2 Water. —**COMP.** —**धिः** the ocean. —**द्व** a demon, goblin.

**कीलिका** The pin of an axle.

**कीलित** a. 1 Tied, bound. 2 Fixed, nailed, pinned down; त्वं मम हृदयमिदं-समशरीकलितं Gīt. 7; सा नञ्जतानि कीलितेष Māl. 5. 10.

**कील** a. Naked. —**द्व**: 1 An ape, monkey. 2 The sun. 3 A bird.

**कुः** f. 1 The earth. 2 The base of a triangle or any plane figure. —**COMP.** —**द्वय**: Mars.

**कु ind.** A prefix implying 'badness', 'deterioration', 'depreciation', 'sin', 'reproach', 'littleness', 'want', 'deficiency' &c. Its various substitutes are कद (कद्वय), कच (कचोष्ण), कट (कोष्ण), कि (किष्ट); cf. Pt. 5. 17. —**COMP.** —**कर्मन्** a bad deed, a mean act. —**द्वय**: an unpropitious planet.

—**द्वय**: a petty village or hamlet (without a king's officer, as *agni-hotrin*, a physician or a river).

—**वेल** a. wearing bad or ragged garments. —**वर्ष** wickedness, evil conduct, impropriety. —**जन्मन्** a low-born. —**तद्व** a. deformed, ugly. (—द्व) an epithet of Kubera. —**तदी** a bad lute. —**तर्क**: 1 sophistical or fallacious argument. 2 a heterodox doctrine, free-

thinking; कुतर्कवासाः सततपर्यवृत्तमनसः G. L. 31. -पथः a sophistical mode of arguing. -दीर्घः a bad teacher. -दिनः an evil or unpropitious day. -दृष्टिः f. 1 weak sight. 2 an evil eye, sinister eye (fig.). 3 an opinion or doctrine opposed to the Vedas, heterodox doctrines; Ms. 12. 95. -देशः 1 a bad place or country. 2 a country where the necessities of life are not available or which is subject to oppression. -देहः a. ugly, deformed. (-हः) an epithet of Kubera. -धीः a. 1. foolish, silly, stupid. 2 wicked. -नधः a bad actor. -नदिका a small river, rill; इरा रातु-नदिका Pt. 1. 25. -नाथः a bad master. -नाथः m. a miser. -पथः 1 a wrong road, bad way (fig. also). 2 a heterodox doctrine. -पुत्रः a bad or wicked son. -पुत्रः a low, or wicked man. -पुत्रः a. low, vile, contemptible. -मिथः a. disagreeable, contemptible, low, mean. -ह्वः a bad boat; इहोः सततं जलम् Ms. 9. 161. -जलम्. -जलम् m. a bad or degraded Brāhmaṇa. -श्रवः 1 bad advice. 2 a charm used to secure success in a bad cause. -श्रवः an inauspicious conjunction (of planets). -रसः a. having bad juice or flavour. (-सः) a kind of spirituous liquor. -रूपः a. ugly, deformed; Pt. 5. 19. -रूपः tin. -रुग्ः lead. -रुग्ः a. abusive, scurrilous, using abusive or foul language. (-न.) abuse, bad language. -रुग्ः a sudden or violent shower. -विवाहः a degraded or improper form of marriage; Ms. 3. 63. -वृत्तिः f. bad behaviour. -वृत्तिः a bad physician, quack. -कीलः a. rude, wicked, unmannerly, ill-tempered. -कुलः a bad place. -सरित् f. a small river, rill; उच्छिद्यते क्रियाः सतः शीघ्रे कुसरितो यथा Pt. 2. 85. -वृत्तिः f. 1 evil conduct, wickedness. 2 conjuring magic. 3 roguery. -नी a bad woman.

कु I. 1 A. (कृते) To sound. -II. 6 A. (कृते) 1 To moan, groan. 2 To cry. -III. 2 P. (कीति) To hum, ooo (as a bee).

कुसुमे A kind of spirituous liquor.

कुसीलः A mountain.

कुङ्कु (कु) वः One who gives away a girl in marriage with suitable decorations and in accordance with prescribed ceremonies.

कुङ्कु (कु) रः The cavity of the loins just above the hips (जघनद्वय); see कङ्कुवर.

कुङ्कु (pl.) N. of a country; also called कुङ्कु.

कुङ्कुलः. -ल 1 Chaff; कुङ्कुलानां राक्षो तद्वत् इत्ययं पञ्चत इव U. 6. 40. 2 A fire made of chaff. -ल 1 A hole, ditch (filled with stakes). 2 An armour, mail.

कुङ्कुः 1 A cock, a wild cock. 2 A whisp of lighted straw, a fire brand. 3 A spark of fire. -ही A hen

कुङ्कुतिः. -ही f. Hypocrisy, interested observance of religious rites.

कुङ्कुनः 1 A wild cock. 2 A cock in general. 3 Varnish.

कुङ्कुः (री f.) A dog; यस्मैतच्च न कुङ्कुः इत्यर्थपातरं चर्यते Mk. 2. 11. -Comp. -वाक् m. a species of deer.

कुम्भः The belly.

कुम्भिः 1 The belly (in general); जिह्मिताम्नातकुम्भिः (धृजगतिः) Mk. 9. 12. 2 The womb, the part of the belly containing fetus; कुम्भीनस्याम्ना कुम्भिः R. 15. 15; Si. 13. 40. 3 The interior of an; thing; R. 10. 65 (where the word is used in sense 2 also). 4 A cavity in general. 5 A Cavern, cave; R. 2. 38, 67. 6 The sheath of a sword. 7 A bay, gulf. -Comp. -कुम्भः belly-ache, colic.

कुम्भिभिरि a. 'Caring to feed his own belly,' selfish, gluttonous, voracious.

कुङ्कुनः Saffron; लघुकुङ्कुनैस्तान् (संभन्); R. 4. 67; Rs. 4. 2; 5. 9; Bh. 1. 10, 25. -Comp. -अग्निः N. of a mountain.

कुङ्कु I. 6. P. (कुङ्कुति, कुङ्कुति) 1 To utter a shrill cry (as a bird). 2 To go. 3 To polish. 4 To contract, bend. 5 To be contracted. 6 to impede. 7 To write or delineate. WITH सङ् 1 to be crooked or curved. 2 to contract oneself, to be contracted; as in गानं संकुचितं; सन्पतिरपि कोपात् संकुच्यतुल्यतिष्ठः Pt. 3. 43. 3 to close, fade; कमलवयानि समकुचन् Dk. (-Caus.) to close, contract, lessen. -II. 1 P. कुङ्कु also (कोङ्कुति, कुङ्कुति, कुङ्कुति) 1 to make crooked, bend or curve. 2 To move or go crookedly. 3 To make small, lessen. 4 To shrink, contract. 5 To go to or towards. With आ to contract, curve, bend (in caus. also); Ku. 3. 70; R. 6. 15; Bh. 1. 3. -वि to contract, curve.

कुङ्कुः The female breast, a teat, nipple; अपि वनांतरमत्यकुङ्कुपातरा V. 4. 26.

-Comp. -अग्निः. -कुङ्कुः a nipple. -सदः. -सदी 1 the slope of the female breast (तद being स्वार्थे or meaningless). -कलः the pomegranate tree.

कुङ्कुः a. (रा. -री f.) 1 Going slowly, creeping. 2 Wicked low, vile. 3 Delecting, censorious. -रः A fixed star.

कुङ्कुः A species of lotus.

कुङ्कुः 1 A tree. 2 The planet Mars. 3 N. of a demon killed by Krishna (also called नरक). -जः N. of Stā.

कुङ्कुभनः, कुङ्कुभिलः A thief who breaks into a house.

कुङ्कुमतिः, कुङ्कुमिका, कुङ्कुमरी A fog or mist.

कुङ्कु See कुङ्कु II.

कुङ्कुनः Curving, bending, contraction.

कुङ्कुः A measure of capacity equal to eight handfuls; अष्टद्विगुणकुङ्कुः.

कुङ्कुका 1 A key; Bh. 1. 65. 2 The shoot of a bamboo.

कुङ्कुति a. Contracted, curved, bent &c.

कुङ्कुः. -ज 1 A place overgrown with plants or creepers, a bower, an arbour; बल सपि कुङ्कु सतिमिदं शील्य नीलविषोः Gt. 5; वसुलताकुङ्कु 12; Ms. 19. R. 9. 64. 2 The tusk of an elephant. -Comp. -कुङ्कुः a bower, a place overgrown with plants and creepers; कुङ्कुजकुङ्कुटीरकीशिकटा U. 2. 29; Māl. 5. 19; कोकिलजितकुङ्कुकुङ्कुटीर Gt. 1.

कुङ्कुः 1 An elephant. 2 Any thing pre-eminent or excellent of its class (at the end of comp. only). Amara gives the following words used similarly:—सुखराजं व्याघ्रगुणवर्धनकुङ्कुः। विष्णुसूक्तमात्राया इति व्याख्यातकाः 3 The Asvattha tree. 4 The lunar asterism called हस्त. -Comp. -अग्निः the division of an army consisting of elephants, an elephant-corps. -अङ्गलः the Asvattha-tree. -अरातिः 1 a lion. 2 Sarabha (a fabulous animal with 8 feet). -ग्रहः an elephant-catcher.

कुङ्कु I. 6 P. (कुङ्कुति, कुङ्कुति) 1 To be crooked or curved. 2 To curve or bend. 3 To act dishonestly, cheat, deceive. -II. 4 P. (कुङ्कुति) To break to pieces, break asunder, divide, split.

कुङ्कुः -ह A water-pot, a jar, pitcher. -हः 1 A fort, strong-hold. 2 A hammer. 3 A tree. 4 A house. 5 A mountain. -Comp. -जः 1 N. of a tree; Ms. 4; R. 19. 37; Ra. 3. 13; Bh. 1. 42. 2 N. of Agastya. 3 N. of Droṇa. -हारिका a female servant.

कुङ्कुः A plough without a pole.

कुङ्कुः A roof, thatch.

कुङ्कुनकः 1 An arbour formed by creeping plants overrunning a tree. 2 A small house, hut or cottage.

कुङ्कुः 1 A measure of grain (=कुङ्कु). 2 A garden near a house. 3 A cage, an ascetic. -ह A lotus.

कुङ्कुः The post round which the rope of the churning stick passes.

कुङ्कुः A roof, thatch.

कुङ्कुः 1 The body. 2 A tree. -f. 1 A cottage, hut. 2 A curve, bend. -Comp. -वरः a porpoise.

कुङ्कुः A cottage, hut.

कुङ्कुः a. 1 Crooked, bent, curved, curled; भेदात् कुङ्कुः कुङ्कुयोः S. 5. 23; R. 6. 82; 19. 17. 2 Tortuous, winding; कोऽयं कुङ्कुला नदी Sk. 3; (Fig.) Insolence, fraudulent, dishonest. -Comp. -आत्मनः a. evil-minded, malevolent.

परमम् *a.* having curved eye-lashes.  
-समाय *a.* crooked by nature, dishonest, malevolent.

**कुटिलिका** 1 Coming stealthily as a hunter on his prey, crouching. 2 A blacksmith's forge.

**कुटी** 1 A curve. 2 A cottage, hut; आसादीयति कुटीयां Sk.; Ms. 11. 78; पञ्च, अथ &c. 3 A bawd, procuress. -Comp. -चकः a religious mendicant of a particular order; चतुर्विधा भिक्षवस्ते कुटी-चकवद्भ्यः। हंसः परमहंसश्च यो यः पश्चात् स उच्यते ॥ Mb. -वरः a kind of ascetic who entrusts the care of his family to his son and devotes himself solely to religious penance and austerities.

**कुटीरः** -र, कुटीरकः A hut, cottage; U. 2, 29; Amaru, 48.

**कुडनी** A bawd, procuress; see कुडनी.

**कुटुम्ब**, **कुटुम्बक** A household, a family; उदारचरितानां तु वदन्ति कुटुम्बकं H. 1. 70; Y. 2. 45; Ms. 11. 12, 22; 8. 166. 2 The duties and cares of a family; तदुपहितकुटुम्बः R. 7. 71. -वा -ई 1 kinsman, a relation by descent or marriage. 2 offspring, progeny. 3 A name. 4 Race. Comp. -कलहः, -ई domestic quarrels. -भारः the burden of the family; भर्ता तदुपहितकुटुम्बमरेण साधय S. 4. 19. -स्वायत्त *a.* (a father) who is provident and attentive to the good of the family.

**कुटुम्बिका**, **कुटुम्बिन्** *m.* A household-er, a *pater familias*, one who has a family to support or take care of; शरणेन पुष्टिनिवा. कन्यायैव कुटुम्बिनः Ku. 6. 85; V. 3. 1; Ms. 3. 80; Y. 2. 45. 2 A member of a family. -नी 1 The wife of a house-holder, a housewife (in charge of the house); भवतु कुटुम्बिनीमातुष पृच्छानि Mu. 1; प्रभवत्योजि हि मर्तुं कारणकोपाः कुटुम्बिनः M. 1. 17; R. 8. 86; Amaru, 48. 3 A woman in general.

**कुट्ट** 10 U. (कुट्टयति, कुट्टित) 1 To cut, divide. 2 To grind, pound. 3 To blame, censure. 4 To multiply

**कुट्टकः** A grinder.

**कुट्टनं** 1 Cutting. 2 Pounding. 3 Abusing, censuring.

**कुट्ट (हि)** नी A bawd, procuress, a go-between.

**कुट्टमिति** The affected repulse of a lover's endearments or caresses (one of the 28 graces or blandishments of the heroine). The S. D. thus defines it: -केवलसमापत्तादीनां गते हर्षेति उक्तम्। शत्रुः कुट्टमिति नाम शिरःकरादिभूषणम् 142.

**कुट्टाक** *a.* (की *f.*) Who or what divides or cuts; कारुण्यमविचारमिदं कुट्टाकम् अविचारितं हो प्रमादः Mā. 5. 32.

**कुट्टारः** A mountain. -र 1 Sexual intercourse. 2 A woollen blanket. 3 Exclusion.

**कुट्टिमः** -ई 1 An inlaid or paved floor, ground paved with small stones, pavement; कर्तुमुकातोपलङ्घनं Si. 3. 44; R. 11. 9. 2 Ground prepared for the site of a mansion. 3 A jewel-mine. 4 The pomegranate. 5 A hut, cottage, small house.

**कुट्टिहारिका** A maid-servant, slave. **कुट्टमल** -कुट्टमल *q. v.*

**कुट्टा** A tree.

**कुट्टर** See कुट्टर.

**कुट्टारः** (की *f.*) An axe, a hatchet; मातुः केशलम्बय यौवनवन्दनं कुट्टारा बभूव Bh. 3. 11.

**कुट्टारिकः** A wood-cutter.

**कुट्टारिका** A small axe.

**कुट्टारा** 1 A tree. 2 An ape, a monkey.

**कुट्टि** 1 A tree. 2 A mountain.

**कुट्टनः** A bower, an arbour.

**कुट्टनः** (-रः) A measure of grain equal to  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a Prashtha and containing 12 handfuls.

**कुट्टमल** *a.* Opening, full-blown, expanding, (as the blossom of a flower); R. 18. 37; -लः An opening, bud; विजयनारायणः कुट्टमलः R. 16. 47; U. 6. 17; Si. 2. 7. -ले A particular bell; Ms. 4. 89; Y. 3. 222.

**कुट्टमलित** *a.* 1 Budded, blossomed. 2 Cheerful, smiling.

**कुट्ट** 1 A wall; भेदः कुट्टावपातने Y. 2. 223; Si. 3. 45. 2 Plastering (a wall). 3 Eagerness, curiosity. -Comp. -ले-विन् *m.* a house-breaker, a thief. -लेयः a digger. (-चः) a ditch, pit, breach or opening (in a wall).

**कुण** 6 P. (कुणति, कुणित) 1 To support, aid. 2 To sound.

**कुणक** A young animal just born.

**कुणप** *a.* (पी *f.*) Smelling like a dead body, stinking. -वा, -वे A dead body, corpse; शासनायः कुणपमाजतः V. 5. (a vulture); अमयः कुणपाज्ञी च Ms. 12. 71; often used as a term of contempt with living beings. -रः 1 A spear. 2 A foul smell, stench.

**कुणिः** A cripple with a withered arm

**कुंडक** *a.* (की *f.*) Fat, corpulent.

**कुंड** 1 P. (कुंडति, कुंडित) 1 To be blunted or dulled. 2 To be lame or mutilated. 3 To be dull or stupid, be idle. 4 To loiter. -Caus. or 10 P. To hide.

**कुंड** *a.* 1 Blunt, dulled; वज्रं तपोवीर्यमस्तु कुंडं Ku. 3. 12 has no effect on &c.; कुंडीमर्षस्तुल्यं कुंडः S. B. 2 Dull, foolish, stupid. 3 Indolent, lazy. 4 Weak.

**कुंडका** A fool.

**कुंडित** *p. p.* 1 Blunted, dulled; (fig. also); विजयीतुमशक्यं कुंडितं R. 11. 74; Bv. 9. 78; Ku. 2. 20; शास्त्रेण कुंडिता बुद्धिः R. 1. 19 not hampered or impeded. 2 Stupid. 3 Mutilated.

**कुंडः**, -ई 1 A bowl-shaped vessel, a basin, bowl. 2 A round hole in the ground for receiving and preserving water. 3 A whole in general; अग्नि-कुंडं 4 A pool, well; especially one consecrated to some deity or holy purpose. 5 The bowl of a mendicant. -रः (की *f.*) A son born in adultery, the son of a woman by a man other than her husband while the husband is alive; एतौ जीवति कुंडः स्यात् Ms. 3. 174; Y. 1. 222. -Comp. -आश्रित *m.* a pander, pimp, one who depends for his livelihood on a कुंड *i. e.* a bastard, or adulterine; Ms. 3. 158; Y. 1. 224. -ऊषध (कुंडोशी) 1 a cow with a full udder. 2 a woman with a full bosom. -कीः 1 a keeper of concubines. 2 a follower of the Chārvaṅka doctrine, an atheist. 3 a Brāhmaṇa born in adultery. -कीलः a low or vile man. -मोलकं 1 gruel. 2 a group of कुंड and मोलक (taken together).

**कुंडला** -लं 1 An ear-ring, ring; शोभं शोभेन न कुंडलेन Ph. 2 71; Ch. P. 11; Rs. 2. 20, 3. 19; R. 11. 15. 2 A bracelet. 3 The coil of a rope.

**कुंडलना** Encircling (as a word) to denote that it is to be left out or not considered; तदोजसस्तपसः स्थिताविशो दूषेति विरे कुण्ते यदा यदा ततोति भानाः परिवर्तित-वातदा विधिः कुंडलना विधेयः N. 1. 14; of. 2. 95 also.

**कुंडलिन** (की *f.*) 1 Decorated with ear-rings. 2 Circular, spiral. 3 Winding, coiling (as a serpent). -म. 1 A snake. 2 A peacock. 3 An epithet of Varuṇa.

**कुंडिका** 1 A pitcher. 2 A student's water-pot (कमंडलु).

**कुंडिन** *m.* An epithet of Siva.

**कुंडिन** N. of a city, the capital of the Vidarbhas.

**कुंडि** (की) र *a.* Strong. -रः A man.

**कुण्डप** 1 A Brāhmaṇa. 2 A twice-born man (द्विजमन्). 3 The sun. 4 Fire. 5 A guest. 6 An ox, a bull. 7 A daughter's son. 8 A sister's son. 9 Grain. 10 The eighth Muhūrta of the day; अहो सुहृतो विष्णुता दश दश च सर्वदा तवाहो सुहृतो यः स कालः कुण्डपः स्यात् ॥ -इ 1 The Kusa grass. 2 A sort of blanket.

**कुण्ड** *ind.* 1 From where, whence; कथं त्वं वा कुण्ड आयातः Mōh. M. 3. 2 Where, where else, in what (other) place &c.; इत्यन्योः कुण्डः S. 2. 5. 3 Why, wherefore, from what cause or motive; कुण्ड इत्युच्यते S. 5. 4 How,

in what manner; कुरति च वाङ्: कुतः कल-  
विहास S. 1. 15. 5 Much more, much less;  
न कलविहासकम् कुरति उच्यते Bg. 11. 43, 4  
31; न मे लेखो जगत् न कुर्यात्... न लेखो लेखि  
कुतः Ch. Up. 6 Because, for. कुतश्च is  
sometimes used merely for the abl.  
of विद्: कुतः कालात्पुनश्च V. P. (—कालात्  
कालात् &c.); कुतः becomes indefinite  
when connected with the particles  
विद्, वन or अवि.

कुतश्च a. 1 Whence come. 2 How  
happened.

कुतुहल 1 Desire, inclination. 2 Cu-  
riosity (—कुतुहल). 3 Eagerness, ar-  
dour, vehemence; कलिकलाकुतुहेन च  
काचिद्वत् यमुनाजलकुलः । मञ्जुलवकुलकुञ्जगन  
विपकव करेण वृहले Gt. 1.

कुतुपः, कुतः f. A small leathern  
bottle for oil.

कुतुहल a. 1 Wonderful. 2 Excellent,  
best. 3 Praised, celebrated. —लं 1  
Desire, curiosity; उल्लिख्यमानेन जितेन नः  
कुतुहल S. 1; यदि विहासकस्याह कुतुहलं Gt. 1:  
(यो) कुतुहलेन नव्यसाधितम् R. 3. 54; 13.  
3; 15. 65. 2 Eagerness. 3 What  
excites curiosity, anything pleasing  
or interesting, a curiosity.

कुत्र ind. 1 Where, in which case;  
कुत्र मे शिवाः Pt. 1; कुत्र कुतः H. 1.  
2 In which case; तेजसा सह जातानां च  
कुत्रोदयति Pt. 1. 336. (कुत्र is some-  
times used for the loc. along  
of विद्) When connected with the  
particles विद्, वन or अवि कुत्र becomes  
indefinite in sense. कुत्रापि, कुत्रापि  
somewhere, anywhere; न कुत्रापि no-  
where; कुत्रापि, कुत्रापि in one place—in  
another place, here-here; Ms. 9. 34.

कुत्रापि a. Where living or residing.  
कुत्र 10 A. (कुत्रापि, कुत्रापि) To abuse,  
revile, censure, condemn; Ms. 2. 54;  
Y. 1. 31; Sauti. 2. 28.

कुत्रापि, कुत्रापि Abuse, contempt, re-  
proach, abusive language; इत्यादि च  
कुत्रापि Ms. 4. 163.

कुत्रापि a. 1 Despised, contemptible.  
2 Low, mean, vile.

कुत्रः The Kus grass.

कुत्रा, कुत्रा 1 A painted cloth serv-  
ing as an elephant's housings. 2 A  
carpet (in general).

कुत्रा, कुत्रा, कुत्रा 1 A spada, hoe.  
2 The Kanohana tree.

कुत्रापि—कुत्रापि q. v.

कुत्रापि, कुत्रापि 1 A watch-house. 2 A  
dwelling raised on a scaffold.

कुत्रापि A crow.

कुत्रापि 1 A lance, a barbed dart,  
spear; कुत्रापि विपति K. P. 2 (i. e. कुत्र-  
ापि: कुत्रापि); विपतिविपतिविपतिविपति-  
विपतिविपति Gt. 1. 2 A small animal,  
an insect.

कुत्रापि 1 The hair of the head, a  
lock of hair; कुत्रापि विपतिविपतिविपति-  
विपतिविपति U. 1. 30; Ch. P. 4, 6; Gt. 2. 2

A drinking cup. 3 A plough. —लः  
(pl.) N. of a country and its in-  
habitants.

कुत्रापि (pl. of कुत्रापि m.) N. of a  
country and its people.

कुत्रापि N. of a king, son of कृप.  
—Comp. —योजः N. of a Yadava  
prince, king of the Kunties, who  
being childless, adopted Kunti.

कुत्रापि N. of यया, daughter of a Yadava  
named कृप, adopted by कुत्रापि,  
[She was the first wife of Pandu. As he  
was prevented by a curse from having  
progeny, he allowed his wife to make  
use of a charm she had acquired from  
the sage Durvessa, by means of which  
she was to have a son by any god she  
liked to invoke. She invoked Dharma,  
Vayu and Indra, and had from them  
Yudhishtira, Bhishma and Arjuna  
respectively. She was also mother of  
Karna by the deity Sun whom she  
invoked in her virginhood to test her  
charm.].

कुत्रापि 1. 2. P. (कुत्रापि, कुत्रापि, कुत्रापि)  
1 To suffer pain. 2 To cling to. 3 To  
embrace. 4 To hurt.

कुत्रापि—कुत्रापि A kind of jasmine (white  
and delicate); कुत्रापि: कुत्रापि: कुत्रापि:  
Bk. 2. 18; वातः कुत्रापि: कुत्रापि: कुत्रापि:  
वातः Ms. 118. —कुत्रापि The flower of  
this plant; अनेक वातकुत्रापि: Ms. 65.  
47. —कुत्रापि 1 An epithet of Vishnu. 2  
A turner's lathe. —Comp. —कुत्रापि: a  
turner.

कुत्रापि A sea.

कुत्रापि A multitude of lotuses.

कुत्रापि A rat, mouse.

कुत्रापि 4 P. (कुत्रापि, कुत्रापि) 1 To be  
angry, (generally with the dat. of  
the person who is the object of  
anger, but sometimes with the acc.  
or gen. also); कुत्रापि विपतिविपति K. 106;  
M. 3. 21; U. 7; कुत्रापि तले स ह्यहं R. 3.  
56. 2 To be excited, gather strength,  
be virulent; as in ह्यहं: कुत्रापि Sutr.  
With अवि to be angry; Bk. 16. 56.  
—अवि to be angry. —अवि to be angry;  
विपतिविपति विपति: कुत्रापि कुत्रापि त तस्यावने  
प्रसीदति Pt. 1. 293. 2 to be excited,  
gather strength, increase. (—Comp.)  
to pro ke, irritate, exasperate.

कुत्रापि See कुत्रापि.

कुत्रापि m. A fisherman.

कुत्रापि A kind of net for catch-  
ing a. 1 fish.

कुत्रापि m. Despised, low, mean,  
contemptible.

कुत्रापि 1 A base metal. 2 Any metal  
but silver and gold. Kt. 1. 85; Ms.  
7. 56; 10. 113.

कुत्रापि (कुत्रापि) The god of riches and  
treasure and the regent of the  
northern quarter; कुत्रापि विपतिविपति  
नृ वृषे वने विपति Ku. 3. 33 (vide  
Mall. thereon.) [Kubera is the son of

Vishvas by Idavida, and thus the half-  
brother of Ravana. Besides being the  
lord of riches and regent of the north,  
he is the king of the Yakshas and  
Kinnaras, and a friend of Rudra. His  
abode is Kailas. He is represented as  
being deformed in body—having three  
legs, only eight teeth, and a yellow  
mark in place of one eye]. —Comp.  
—अवि:—अवि: an epithet of mountain  
Kailasa. —विपति f. the north.

कुत्रापि a. Hump-backed, crooked.  
—कुत्रापि 1 A curved sword. 2 A hump  
on the back. —कुत्रापि A young female  
servant of Kama, said to be deformed  
in three parts of her body.  
[Krishna and Balarama, while proceed-  
ing to Mathura, saw her on the high  
road carrying unguent to Kama. They  
asked her if she would give them some  
portion of it, and she gave as much as  
they wanted. Krishna, being very much  
pleased with her kindness, made her  
perfectly straight, and she began to  
appear a most beautiful woman.].

कुत्रापि N. of a tree; Ms. 8. 247,  
5. 2.

कुत्रापि An unmarried girl eight  
years old.

कुत्रापि m. A mountain.

कुत्रापि: 1 A son, boy; a youth;  
R. 3. 48. 2 A boy below five. 3 A  
prince, an heir-apparent; (especially  
in dramas); विपतिविपति तस्यावने विपति  
R. 12. 11; कुत्रापि: कुत्रापि: कुत्रापि:  
कुत्रापि: Ms. 4 (said by Raksasas  
to Malayaketu). 4 N. of Kartikeya,  
the god of war; कुत्रापि: कुत्रापि:  
R. 5. 34; कुत्रापि: कुत्रापि: 8. 55. 5  
N. of Agni. 6 A parrot. 7 The river  
Sity. —Comp. —अवि: 1 one who takes  
care of children. 2 N. of king Sali-  
vahana. —अवि: 1 care of young  
children. 2 care of a woman in  
pregnancy or confinement, midwife-  
ry; R. 8. 12. —अवि:—अवि: a  
peacock. —अवि: f. 1 an epithet of  
Parvati. 2 or of the Gauges.

कुत्रापि: 1 A child, a youth. 2 The  
pupil of the eye.

कुत्रापि: Den. P. To play, sport  
(like a child).

कुत्रापि a. (की f.) कुत्रापि (की f.)  
a. Furnished with girls, abounding  
in girls.

कुत्रापि: कुत्रापि 1 A young girl,  
one from 10 to 12 years old. 2 A  
maiden, virgin; कुत्रापि: कुत्रापि:  
कुत्रापि: Ms. 9. 90; 11. 58; अवि: कुत्रापि:  
अवि: कुत्रापि: R. 6. 69. 3 A girl or  
daughter in general. 4 N. of Durga.  
5 N. of several plants. —Comp. —अवि:  
the son of an unmarried woman. —अवि:  
the father-in-law of a girl, died  
before marriage.



**कुम्भ** a. 1 Unkind, unfriendly. 2 Avaricious. -n. 1 The white water-lily. 2 The red lotus.

**कुम्भ**, -ई 1 The white water-lily said to open at moon-rise; नोचसिति तनयकिरीटस्येवाहमिः कुम्भं V. 3. 16; so S. 5. 28; Rs. 3. 2, 21, 23; Mo. 40. 1 A red lotus. -ई Silver. -ई 1 An epithet of Vishnu. 2 N. of the elephant supposed to guard the south. 3 Camphor. 4 A species of monkey. 5 N. of a Nāga who gave his younger sister कुम्भती to Kusa, son of Rāma; see R. 16. 75-86: -Comp. -अमिष्वर्ण silver-आकारः, आकारः a pond full of lotuses. -ईशः the moon. -ईशः an assemblage of lotuses. -आयः, वसिः, वसुः, वसवः; -उद्गः m. the moon.

**कुम्भपत्नी** The lotus plant.

**कुम्भिनी** 1 A water-lily with white lotus flowers; यथैवायं व्रजति सद्योते कुम्भिनी U. 5. 26; Si. 9. 34. 2 A collection of lotuses. 3 A place abounding in lotuses. -Comp. -आयकः -वसिः the moon.

**कुम्भर** a. Abounding in lotuses; कुम्भरः न वारिः R. 4. 19. -नी 1 A water-lily with white flowers (opening at moonrise); अंतर्हि जलनि वैव कुम्भती मे वरि न वेदयति संस्मरणीयशोभा S. 4. 2; कुम्भती मातृमतीव भावे (न वरव) R. 6. 86. 2 A collection of lotuses. 3 A place abounding in lotuses. ईशः the moon.

**कुम्भरकः** An epithet of Vishnu.

**कुम्भा** An enclosure round the sacrificial ground

**कुम्भः** 1 A pitcher, water-pot, jar; ईयं हस्तनी मलकभस्तकुम्भा Jag. ; वर्जितप्राशं निव विवकुम्भं पयोधुषं H. 1. 77; R. 2. 36; so कुम्भं, लम्भं. 2 The frontal globe on the forehead of an elephant; इमकुम्भं Mā. 5. 32; नभेमकुम्भदले स्रवि संति धराः Bh. 1. 59. 3 Aquarius, the eleventh sign of the zodiac. 4 A measure of grain equal to 20 dronas; Ms. 8. 320. 5 (In Yoga phil.) Closing the nostrils and mouth so as to suspend breathing. 6 The paramour of a harlot. -Comp. -कर्जः 'pitcher-eared' N. of a gigantic Rākshasa, brother of Ravana and slain by Rāma. [He is said to have devoured thousands of beings including sages and heavenly nymphs, and the gods were anxiously waiting for an opportunity to retaliate upon the powerful demon. After Brahma had inflicted on him a curse for the humiliation to which he subjected Indra and his elephant Airavata, Kumbhakarna began to practise the most rigid austerities. Brahma was pleased and was about to grant him a boon, when the gods requested Sarasvatī to sit on his tongue and to pervert it.

Accordingly when he went to the god, instead of asking *indrapada* he asked *nidrāpada* which was readily granted. It is said that he slept for six months at a time, and, when roused, was awake for only one day. When Lanka was besieged by the monkey-troops of Rama, Ravana with great difficulty roused Kumbhakarna, desirous of availing himself of his gigantic strength. After having drunk 1000 jars of liquor, he took Sugriva prisoner, besides devouring thousands of monkeys. He was ultimately slain by Rama]. -कारः 1 a potter; Y. 3. 146. 2 a mixed tribe (वेदवायं विप्रतयोर्वत् कुम्भकारः न उच्यते Usanas; or मलाकाराकर्मकरी कुम्भकारोऽव्यजायत Parāśara). -कोषः N. of a town. -जः, -जम्भन् m. -पोषिः, -सम्भः 1 an epithet of Agastya; प्रसारादोद्वाहयः कुम्भोनेनेहीजसः R. 4. 22; 15. 55. 2 an epithet of Drops, the military preceptor of the Kauravas and Pāṇḍavas. 3 an epithet of Vasishtha. -वारिः a bawd, procurer; sometimes used as a term of reproach or abuse. -लग्नं that time of the day in which Aquarius rises above the horizon. -लम्भः 1 (lit.) a frog in a pitcher. 2 (fig.) an inexperienced man; of इषमंभूक. -लम्भिः the hollow on the top of an elephant's head between the frontal globes.

**कुम्भकः** 1 The base of a column. 2 A religious exercise (in Yoga phil.), stopping the breath by closing the mouth and both the nostrils with the fingers of the right hand.

**कुम्भा** A harlot, whore.

**कुम्भिका** 1 A small pot. 2 A harlot.

**कुम्भि** 1 An elephant; Bv. 1. 52. 2 A crocodile. -Comp. -वरकः a particular hell. -स्रवः rut, ichor.

**कुम्भिलः** 1 A thief who breaks into a house. 2 A plagiarist. 3 A wife's brother. 4 A child of an imperfect impregnation or born at undue seasons.

**कुम्भी** A small water-jar. -Comp. -नसः a kind of venomous serpent; U. 2. 29. -वाकः (sing. or pl.) a particular hell in which the wicked are baked like potter's vessels; Y. 3. 224; Ms. 12. 76.

**कुम्भीकः** The Punnāga tree -Comp. -असिका a sort of fly.

**कुम्भीरः** A shark.

**कुम्भीरकः**, **कुम्भीलः**, **कुम्भीलकः** A thief; लोकेश्वरमुदीत्य कुम्भीरकस्यापि वा प्रतिपद्य V. 2; कुम्भीलकैः काष्ठकैश्च परिहित्या पञ्चिका M. 4.

**कुम्भ** 6. P. (कुम्भति, कुम्भति) To sound.

**कुम्भकारः**, **कुम्भकुरः** The (Indian) crane.

**कुम्भः** (नी /.) 1 A deer in general; तन्मे वृषि कुम्भं कुम्भं मयता किं वाय तव तपाः Sānti. 1. 14. 4. 8; लम्भनी कुम्भीरकैर्गोरोतु

**Jag. 2** A species of deer (कुम्भ ईशवायः स्वाहुरिणाकृतिको महात्). -Comp. -अवली -अवली, -नेत्रा a deer-eyed woman. -नाभिः nusk.

**कुम्भमः** The same as कुम्भ q. v.

**कुम्भिलः** A crab.

**कुम्भः** A shoemaker.

**कुम्भः**, **कुम्भकः**, **कुम्भिका** The yellow amaranth.

**कुम्भः** Enlargement of the testicles or of the scrotum, hydrocele.

**कुम्भः** (सः) An osprey; Y. 1. 174.

**कुम्भी** 1 A female osprey; चक्रं विद्या कुम्भीयः R. 14. 68 2 An ewe. Comp. -अवयः a flight of ospreys.

**कुम्भः** (वः), **कुम्भ** (व) क A species of amaranth; कुम्भका रवकारजता यदुः R. 9. 29; Ms. 78; R. 6. 18. -ई (ई), -व (व) क The flower of this tree; वृद्धावासे नवकुम्भक Ms. 65; प्रत्याख्यातविशेषकं कुम्भकं इयमावदातादणं M. 3. 5.

**कुम्भीर** A kind of head-dress for women.

**कुम्भः** (pl.) N. of a country situated in the north of India about the site of the modern Delhi; विद्या कुम्भामभिपश्य पालनी Ki. 1. 1; विराय तस्मिन् कुम्भकावते 1. 17. 2 The kings of this country. -वः 1 A priest. 2 Boiled rice. -Comp.

-लेखः N. of an extensive plain near Delhi, the scene of the great war between the Kauravas and Pāṇḍavas; पर्वक्षेत्रे कुम्भक्षेत्रे समावेता युद्धस्थलः Bg. 1. 1; Ms. 2. 19. -जोगलं = कुम्भक्षेत्र q. v. -राजः m., -राजः an epithet of Duryodhana. -वित्तः a weight of gold equal to about 700 Tēṣṭya grains. -वृद्धः an epithet of Bṛishma.

**कुम्भः** A red species of amaranth. -दी A wooden doll or puppet.

**कुम्भलः** A lock of hair, especially on the forehead.

**कुम्भक** = कुम्भक q. v.

**कुम्भिकः** -ई A ruby. -ई 1 Black salt. 2 A mirror.

**कुम्भकः** 1 A cock. 2 Rubbish.

**कुम्भः** A dog; उपकुम्भमपि प्राप्ते विःस्वं मय्यति कुम्भं Pt. 2. 90. v. 1.

**कुम्भिका** = कुम्भिका q. v.

**कुम्भः**, **कुम्भ** See कुम्भ, कुम्भ.

**कुम्भ** (कु) र. 1 The knee. 2 The elbow.

**कुम्भ** (कु) पोसः, **कुम्भ** (कु) पोसकः A sort of bodice worn by women; मनोहराकुम्भ-रूपीदितस्तथा Rs. 5. 8, 4. 16. v. 1.

**कुम्भ** pres. p. Doing &c. -m. 1 A servant. 2 A shoemaker.

**कुम्भ** 1 A race, family; निदानमिन्द्राकु-कुम्भस्य संततेः R. 3. 1. 2 The residence of a family, a seat, house, an abode; वसवापिकुम्भः R. 12. 25. 3 A high or noble family, noble descent; कुम्भे जन्म Pt. 5. 2; कुम्भशिलसन्निताः Ms. 7. 54, 82; so कुम्भजा, कुम्भकर्मका &c. 4 A herd, troops, flock, collection, multitude;

कुलकुल रोमन्मन्थस्य ४. २. ५; अलिङ्गककुल  
Gt. 1; Si. 9. 71; so गो, कुलि, गहिरी  
&c. 5 A lot, gang, band (in a bad  
sense). 6 A country. 7 The body.  
8 The front or fore part. -सु: The  
head of a guild or corporation.  
-Comp. -अकुल a. 1 of a mixed char-  
acter or origin. 2 middling. -सिचि:  
m. f. the second, sixth and the tenth  
lunar days of a fortnight in a month.  
-वार: Wednesday. -अचला a respect-  
able or high-born (chaste) woman.  
-लनार: a man who ruins his family.  
-अचला, -अहि, -परत, -लोल: a princi-  
pal mountain, one of a class of seven  
mountains which are supposed to  
exist in each division of the conti-  
nent; their names were—मौंटी मलय:  
हमरु हाहिमार, मलयमौंटी: विष्णु पारिवात्र  
समेति कुलपरता: \* -अन्वित a. born in a  
noble family. -अभिमान: family pride.  
-आचार: a duty or custom peculiar  
to a family or caste. -आचार्य: 1 a  
family-priest or teacher. 2 a geneo-  
logist. -आलम्बि a. maintaining a  
family. -ईश्वर: 1 the chief of a  
family. 2 N. of Siva. -उत्कव a. high-  
born. (-इ:) a horse of a good breed.  
-उत्कव, -उत्कव, -उत्कव a. sprung from  
a noble family, high-born. -उत्कव the  
head or perpetuator of a family; see  
उत्कव. -उत्कव: a family name. -कजल:  
one who is disgrace to his family.  
-कजक: one who is a thorn or trouble  
to his family. -कन्या, -कन्या a girl  
of high birth; विशुद्धसुता: कुलकन्याजन:  
Mā. 7. 1; एते एते पुत्रा: कुलकन्या: समु-  
हति Mā. 7. -कार: the founder of a  
family. -कर्म a. a custom peculiar  
to a family. -कलक: one who is a  
disgrace to his family. -कल: 1 ruin  
of a family. 2 extinction of a family.  
-किरि:, -कपुत m., -परत:, -लोल: see कुला-  
चल above. -न a. ruining a family;  
देवेति: कुलनाश Bg. 1. 42. -ज, -जात a.  
1 well-born, of high birth. 2 ance-  
stral, hereditary; Ki. 1. 81 (used in  
both senses.) -जग: a high-born or  
distinguished person. -संतु: one who  
continues or perpetuates a family.  
-सिचि: m. f. an important lunar day,  
viz:—the 4th, 8th, 12th or 14th of a  
lunar fortnight. -सिलक: the glory  
of a family, one who does honour to  
his family. -दीप: दीपक: the glory of  
a family. -कुहिर्/ see कुलकन्या. -देवता  
a tutelary deity; the guardian deity  
of a family; Ku. 7. 27. -धर्म: a fami-  
ly custom, a duty or custom peculiar  
to a family; उत्सवकुलधर्मा मनुष्याणां जना-  
न Bg. 1. 43; Ms. 1. 118; 8. 14 -वारका:  
a son. -धुर्य: (a son) able to support  
a family, a grown up son; न हि कति  
कुलधुर्यं संप्रपन्ना वृषा R. 7. 71. -नन्दन a.  
gladdening or doing honour to a  
family. -नारिका a girl worshipped

at the celebration of the orgies of  
left-hand Śāktas. -नारी a high bred  
and virtuous woman. -नाश: 1 ruin  
or extinction of a family. 2 an  
apostate, reprobate, out-cast. 3 a  
camel. -परंपरा the series of genera-  
tions comprising a race. -पति: 1 the  
head or chief of a family. 2 a sage  
who feeds and teaches 10,000 pupils;  
thus defined:—सुमीना दशसाहसं योज्यमानादि-  
शेषणात् । अथापयति विप्रविरीही कुलपति: स्वत: ॥  
अपि नाम कुलपतेरियमसर्वज्ञसंभवा स्यात् S. 1;  
R. 1. 95; U. 3. 48. -पांडुका a woman  
disgracing her family, an unchaste  
woman. -पति, -पति, -पति f. a  
chaste, high-born woman. -पुत्र: a  
noble-born youth, इह सर्वज्ञसिद्धिं कुल-  
नन्दनाया: Mā. 4. 10. -पुत्र: 1 a re-  
spectable or high-born man; कलपति  
कुलपुत्रो देवपुत्रस्य मनीषमपि Bh. 1. 92.  
2 an ancestor. -पुत्र: an ancestor.  
-पुत्रा a virtuous wife. -पुत्रा the  
nursing of a pregnant woman. -मनी-  
षा family honour or respectability.  
-नारी a family custom, the best way  
or the way of honesty. -पुत्रि-वत्  
f. a woman of good family and  
character. -वार: a principal day, (i. e.  
Tuesday and Friday). -विद्या know-  
ledge handed down in a family,  
traditional knowledge. -विद्य: a  
family-priest. -वृद्ध: an old and ex-  
perienced member of a family. -व्रत:  
-व्रत a family vow; मलिनवसतिश्चाहणा-  
निहं हि कुलव्रतं R. 3. 70; विशालिचक्रुणाज्य:  
कुलव्रतं पालयिष्यति B. 1. 13. -ओष्ठि  
m. 1 the chief of a family or a guild.  
2 an artisan of noble birth. -संख्या  
1 family-respectability. 2 inclusion  
among respectable families; Ms. 3.  
66. -संतति: f. posterity, descendants,  
continuation of a lineage; Ms. 5.  
159. -संभव a. of respectable family.  
-सेवक: an excellent servant. -स्त्री  
a woman of good family, a noble  
woman; अथवाभिभवत् कुलं प्रश्रयति कुलस्त्रिय:  
Bg. 1. 41. -स्थिति: f. antiquity or  
prosperity of a family.

कुलक a. Of good family, of good  
birth. -क: 1 The chief of a guild. 2  
Any artisan of eminent birth. 3 An  
ant-hill. -क 1 A collection, multi-  
tude. 2 A number of verses in gram-  
matical connection; (the number of  
verses ranging from 5 to 15 and the  
whole forming one sentence); e. g.  
see Si. 1. 1-10, R. 1. 5-9; so Ku. 1.  
1-16.

कुलहा An unchaste woman; Mu. 6.  
5; Y. 1. 215. -Comp. -पति: a cuckold.  
कुलत: ind. By birth.  
कुलप: a kind of pulse.  
कुलधर a. One who continues or  
perpetuates a family.  
कुलधर, -क: A thief.

कुलवत् a. Of respectable birth or  
origin; nobly born.

कुलाचल: -च 1 The nest of a bird;  
इज्जतकपोतकुलटकुला: इले कुलाचलम: U. 2.  
9, N. 1. 141. 2 The body. 3 A place  
or spot in general. 4 A woven tex-  
ture, a web. 5 A case or receptacle.  
-Comp. -निलाय: the act of sitting in  
a nest, batching, brooding. -सु: a  
bird.

कुलायिका A bird-cage, an aviary,  
dove-cot.

कुलाल: 1 A potter; महा वेन कुलालपा-  
ययितो महाभमादोर् Bb. 2. 95. 2 A wild  
cock.

कुलि: A hand.

कुलिक a. Of a good family, well-  
born. -क: 1 A kinsman; Y. 2. 235.  
2 The chief or head of a guild. 3  
An artist of high birth. -Comp. -वेला  
certain portions of time on each day  
on which it is improper to begin any  
good business.

कुलिन: 1 A bird (in general). 2 A  
sparrow.

कुलिख a. (नो f.) Of good family,  
high-born. —m. A mountain.

कुलिख (pl.) N. of a country and its  
rulers.

कुलिर, -र 1 A crab. 2 The 4th sign  
of the zodiac, Cancer.

कुलि (ली) रा, -र 1 The thunder-bolt  
of Indra: इत्येव इतु: कुलिं कुलिता श्रीम लक्ष्मी  
Ku. 2. 20; अवेदनां कुलिशसूतानां 1. 80;  
R. 3. 68/4. 88; Amaru. 66. 2 The  
point or end of a thing; Me. 61.  
-Comp. -धर, -पति: an epithet of  
Indra. -नापका a particular mode of  
sexual enjoyment.

कुली A wife's elder sister.

कुलीन a. Of high descent, of a  
good family, well-born; विष्णुविनाशि-  
वाकुलीना K. 11. -न: A horse of good  
breed.

कुलीनसे Water.

कुलीर, -र 1 A crab. 2 The fourth  
sign of the zodiac, Cancer.

कुलकंडला A fire brand.

कुलत (प्ल.) N. of a country and its  
rulers.

कुलार्ध Gruel. —क: A kind of  
grain. -Comp. -अभिजुत gruel.

कुल्य a. 1 Relating to a family,  
race, or corporation. 2 Well-born.  
—सु: A respectable man. —हृ 1  
Friendly inquiry after family affairs,  
(condolence, congratulation &c.). 2  
A bone; Mv. 2. 16. 3 Flesh. 4 A  
winnowing basket. —रुवा 1 A virtu-  
ous woman. 2 A small river, canal,  
stream; कुल्यायोमि: पवनपथि: क्षास्त्रिणी पीत-  
हृल: S. 1. 15; कुल्यायोमि: पवनपथि: R. 12.  
3. 7. 49. 3 A dike, trench. 4 A  
measure of grain equal to 8 dronas.  
कुर् 1 A flower. 2 A lotus.

कुशर See कुश.  
कुशल 1 The water-lily. 2 A pearl.  
3 Water

कुशल 1 The blue water-lily कुशल-  
वृक्षान्तेष्वेतेषां कुशालम् U. 3. 22. 2 A  
water-lily in general. 3 The earth  
(-m, also).

कुशलमिनी 1 The blue water-lily  
plant. 2 An assemblage of lotuses.  
3 A place abounding in lotuses. 4  
The lotus-plant.

कुशल a. 1 Detracting, under-  
valuing, censorious. 2 Low, vile,  
mean.

कुशिक (pl.) N. of a country.  
कुनि (नि) 1 A weaver; कुनिस्तम्  
तान्त्रिकस्य गणनाममिति K. P. 7. 2 N. of  
the weaver caste.

कुनेषी 1 A basket to hold fish  
(when caught). fish-basket 2 A bad-  
ly arranged tress of hair

कुनेरु A lotus.

कुशः 1 A kind of grass considered  
holy and forming an essential requi-  
site of several religious ceremonies;  
सवितायै नमः कुशः Srāddha Mantra कुशा-  
यै नमः R. 8. 18. 1. 49. 95.  
2 N. of the elder son of Rāma.  
[He was one of the twin sons of  
Rāma, born after Sita had been ruth-  
lessly abandoned in the forest; yet he  
was the elder of the two in point of first  
seeing the light of this world. He, with  
Lava, was brought up by the sage  
Vālmiki, and the two boys were taught  
to repeat the Rāmāyana, the epic of the  
poet Kusa was made by Rāma king of  
Kusavati and he lived there for some  
time after his father's death. But the  
presiding deity of the old capital  
Ayodhya presented herself to him in  
his dream and besought him not to  
slight her. Kusa then returned to  
Ayodhya: see R. 16. 3-4a] -  
नो Water; as in ग्रन्थ a. v. -Comp. -अग्रं  
the sharp point of a blade of the Kusa  
grass hence often used i. comp. in the  
sense of 'sharp', 'shrewd' 'penetrat-  
ing' an intellect कुशिर a. having a  
penetrating intellect, sharp, shrewd;  
(अग्रं) उग्रमग्रे स्वस्ती वसन् R 5. 4.  
-अग्रिय a. penetrating, sharp. -अग्रु-  
तिर a ring of Kusa grass worn at  
religious ceremonies. -आसने a seat  
or mat of Kusa grass. -एवम् N. of a  
place in the north of India; ve. 1.

कुशल a. 1 Right, proper, good,  
auspicious. Si. 16. 41; Bg. 18. 10.  
2 Happy, prosperous. 3 Able,  
skillful, clever, proficient, well  
versed; with loc. or in comp.  
इदानीं न कुशल Y. 1. 313, 2. 187; Ms.  
7. 190; B. 3. 12. -ल 1 Welfare, a  
happy or prosperous condition,  
happiness; वरुण कुशलं राज्ये राज्यप्रभुर्लु  
ति R. 1. 56 : अन्यथा कुशलमस्ति कुशलं

लत Ms. 101; अति कुशलं वसतः 'are you  
doing well' (how do you do?) 2  
Virtue. 3 Cleverness, ability. -Comp.  
-काय a. desirous of happiness -अग्रः  
friendly inquiry after a person's  
health or welfare. -कुशिर a. wise,  
intelligent, shrewd, sharp.

कुशमिन् a. (नी f.) Happy, doing  
well, prosperous; अग्रं मन्त्रोक्तानुवृत्तय  
कुशली कायवः S. 5; B. 5. 4; Ms. 112.  
कुशा 1 A rope. 2 A bridle.

कुशावती N. of a city, the capital  
of Kusa, Rāma's son; see कुश.

कुशिक a. Squint-eyed. -कः N. of  
the grand-father of Viśvāmītra (or  
according to some accounts, of the  
father of विश्वामित्र). 2 A plough-share.  
3 Sediment of oil.

कुशी A plough-share.

कुशीलकः 1 A bard, singer; Ms. 8.  
65, 102. 2 An actor, a dancer;  
तान्त्रिके कुशीलकाः सतीत्यर्थेण मन्त्रोक्तानुवृत्त-  
नार प्रवर्तन्तः Māl. 1, तस्मिन्मिति नारमया  
कुशीलकः नरः समीकः Ve. 1 3 A new-  
monger. 4 An epithet of Vālmiki.

कुशुम्भः The water-pot of an  
ascetic.

कुशूलः 1 Granary, cupboard, store-  
room; को पयो बहुभिः पुनः कुशूलगुणवकैः  
H. Pr. 20. 2 A fire made of chaff.

कुशुलाय A water lily, a lotus in  
general, कुशुलायै नमः कुशुलायः (पताः)  
S. 4. 10; R. 6. 18. -कः The Indian  
crane or Sārasa bird.

कुश 9 P. (कुशानि, कुशित) 1 To tear,  
extract, pull or draw out; शिवः  
कुशति गोमर्दिन Bk. 18. 12; 17. 10, 7.  
95 2 To test, examine. 3 To shine.  
-With निश्च to extract, tear, draw  
out; उतातान्निष्कर्षने विहितः R. 7. 50; Bk.  
9. 80 : 5. 42; so कालेनिष्कर्षने शिवः कु-  
शति गोमर्दिनिर्दिष्टे Gangāśhaka.

कुशकुः 1 The sun. 2 Fire. 3 An  
ape, a monkey.

कुशुः-ले Leprosy (of which there  
are 18 varieties); मन्त्रोक्तानुवृत्तय Bk.  
1. 90. -Comp. -अग्निः 1 sulphur. 2 N.  
of several plants.

कुशिर a. (नी f.) -कुशित a. Affected  
with leprosy.

कुशमिहः 1 A kind of pumpkin  
gourd. 2 A false conception.

कुशमिहकः A kind of pumpkin  
gourd.

कुश 6 P. (कुशति, कुशित) 1 To em-  
brace. 2 To surround.

कुशितः 1 An inhabited country. 2  
One who lives on usury; see कुशीद  
below

कुशी (नि) 1 (Also written as कुशी-  
दिन्) A money-lender, a usurer. -द  
1 Any loan or thing lent to be  
repaid with interest. 2 Lending  
money, usury, the profession of  
usury; कुशीदः उरिदं पञ्चमस्तद्विद्वन्मन्त्र

Pt. 1. 11; -Ms. 1. 90; B. 410; Y. 1.  
119. -Comp. -वयः usury, usurious  
interest; any interest exceeding 1  
per cent. -वृत्तिः f. interest on money;  
कुशीदः कुशीदः नास्ति वृत्तिः Ms. 8. 151.

कुशीदः A female usurer.

कुशीदारी The wife of a usurer.

कुशीदिकः, कुशीदिन् m. A usurer.

कुशुम्भ 1 A flower; उरिदं पुनः ततः  
कलः S. 7. 30. 2 Menstrual discharge.

3 A fruit. -Comp. -अञ्जने the oint of  
brass used as collyrium. -अञ्जलिः a  
handful of flowers. -अञ्जितः-अञ्जितः  
m. the Champaka tree (bearing  
yellow fragrant flowers); -अञ्जितः  
gathering flowers; अञ्जय पुनः पुनः  
कुशमन्त्रास्ति करोमि सख्यः K. P. 3. -अञ-  
तलकः a chaplet. -अञ्जः, -अञ्जः, -अञ्जः,  
-अञ्जः, -अञ्जः 1 a flowery arrow. 2 N.  
of the god of love; अञ्जितः कुशमन्त्रा-  
नारः Māl. 1 (where the word may  
also be read as कुशमन्त्रा नारः); तस्मिन्मये  
मन्त्रे कुशमन्त्रा Bk. 1. 1; Bk. 6. 93.  
Ch. P. 20, 23; R. 7. 61; Si. 8. 70,  
3. 2; कुशमन्त्रा नारः Gft. 10. -आकरः  
1 a garden. 2 a nosegay. 3 vernal  
season; नारः कुशमन्त्राः Bg. 10. 35; so  
Bv. 1. 48 -आमन्त्रः saffron. -आमन्त्रः  
honey. 2 a kind of spirituous liquor  
(prepared from flowers). -उज्ज्वलः a.  
brilliant with blossoms. -कारुण्यः -का-  
रुण्यः -प्रमन्त्रः m. epithets of the god of  
love; कुशमन्त्रा नारः जयद्वयमिः K. 9. 39;  
Bk. 6. 27. -क्षितः a. heaped with  
flowers. -पुरः N. of the town of  
Pātaliputra; कुशमन्त्रा नारः मन्त्रोक्तानुवृत्तय  
तस्मिन् Mu. 2. -लुप्तः a creeper in  
blossom. -नारः a bed of flowers;  
V. 3. 10. -नारः a nosegay, bouquet;  
कुशमन्त्रा नारः कुशमन्त्रा नारः Bk. 2. 93.

कुशमन्त्री A woman in her courtes.

कुशमिन् a. Flowered, furnished  
with flowers.

कुशमन्त्रः A thief.

कुशुम्भः -न 1 Safflower; कुशमन्त्रा नारः  
नारः नारः Jag; R. 6. 6 2 Saffron. 3.  
The water-pot of an ascetic. -न  
Gold. -नः Outward affection (com-  
pared with the colour of safflower).

कुशलः A granary, store-house (for  
corn &c.).

कुशतिः f. Fraud, cheating, de-  
ceit.

कुशुम्भः 1 An epithet of Viṣṇu. 2  
The ocean.

कुशः Kubera, the god of riches.

कुशकः A cheat, rogue, juggler.

-कः, -का Jugglery, deception. -Comp.

-कारः a. conjuring, cheating. -वृत्तिः  
a. afraid of a trick, suspicious,  
cautious, wary; H. 4. 102. -वृत्तिः,  
-वृत्तिः a cock.

कुशः 1 A mouse. 2 A snake. -न  
1 A small earthen vessel. 2 A glass  
vessel.



2. Vishnu in his second or Kūrma incarnation. —Comp. —अवतारः the Kūrma incarnation of Vishnu; cf. Gīt. 1:—क्षितिर्विष्णुस्तरे तव शिष्टं कृते पर-  
मिषादपि चकनति केनच भूतकचमप्यस्य अयं जय-  
दीप्त इति ॥—कुर्मः, कुर्मः 1 the back or shell  
of a tortoise. 2 a lid or cover of a  
dish. —राजः Vishnu in his shape of a  
tortoise in his second incarnation.

कुर्मः 1 A shore, bank; उपामाषको-  
र्जति यस्याकुर्मः खःकेलः Gīt. 1; नदी कोमय-  
कुलमा R. 12. 35, 68. 2 A slope,  
declivity. 3 Skirt, edge, border,  
proximity; कुलपङ्क्तये विदुषां तेषु ते N.  
1. 141. 4 A pond. 5 The rear of  
an army. 6 A heap, mound. —Comp.  
—अरः a. frequenting or grazing on  
the banks of a river. —अः f. the land  
on a bank. —इडकः, —हुडकः an eddy.

कुर्मकच a. Tearing away or under-  
mining the bank; कुर्मकचं सिद्धः प्रवचनं-  
मस्तदन्तं च S. 5. 21. —चः The current  
or stream of a river. —चा A river.

कुर्मपच a. Kissing, i. e. bordering  
on the bank of a river.

कुलमुडुज a. Breaking down banks,  
(as rivers, elephants &c.); R. 4. 22.

कुलमुडुह a. Tearing up or carrying  
away the bank; Mā. 5. 19.

कुम्भाः A kind of pumpkin gourd.  
कुम्हा A fog, mist.

कु 1. 5 U. (कुञ्जति-कुञ्जते) To hurt,  
injure, kill. —II. 8 U (करोति, कुर्वते,  
कुर्वन्) 1 To do (in general); तात किं  
करामासः. 2 To make; नविकामवरोपमकतिम्  
Dk. 3; कुपेन चके पुत्राजस्यमा R. 3. 45;  
पुत्राजः कृतः &c. 3 To manufacture,  
shape, prepare; कुम्भकरो वटं करोति; वटं  
करोति &c. 4 To build, create; एवं कुर्वन्  
समां कुर्वन् मध्ये योः. 5 To produce, cause,  
engender; रतिमुभयवार्त्ता कुर्वते S. 2. 1.  
6 To form, arrange; अञ्जलिं करोति;  
करोतहस्तं कुम्भा. 7 To write, compose;  
चकार हनोहरं शास्त्रं Pt. 1. 8 To perform,  
be engaged in; पूजां करोति. 9 To tell,  
narrate; इति बहुविधाः कथाः कुर्वन् &c. 10  
To carry out, execute, obey; एवं  
क्रियते पुष्पादेशः Mā. 1; or करिष्यामि नच-  
स्तव or शासनं मे कुर्वन् &c. 11 To bring  
about, accomplish, effect; सत्संगतिः  
कथय किं न करोति पुंसां Bb. 2. 23. 12 To  
throw or let out, discharge, emit;  
एवं कुर्वन् discharge urine, make water;  
नो दुर्गन्धं कुर्वन् to void excrement. 13 To  
assume, put on, take; वस्त्रं कुम्भा;  
कामाख्याणि कुम्भाः Y. 3. 162. 14 To send  
forth, utter; नादुर्गन्धं विरं कुम्भा, कलशं कुम्भा  
&c. 15 To place or put on (with  
loc.) कंठे हारयामास K. 212; पाणिप्राप्तिं  
कुम्भा &c. 16 To entrust (with some  
duty), appoint; अप्यहम् विविधाकुम्भापत्र  
तव विप्रसितः Mā. 7. 81. 17 To cook  
(as food) as in कृतान्. 18 To think,  
regard, consider; इतिस्मृतिं कृतजन्मवत्सत्य-  
साय U. 6. 19. 19 To take (as in the

hand); कुर्वन् इति कुर्वन्मयोप N. 4. 59.  
20 To make a sound, as in वाद्येभ्यः.  
कुर्वन्मयोप; so वदन्, स्वादन् &c. 21 To  
pass, spend (time); वयोनि द्वां चक्रः  
spent; कुर्वन् कुर्वन् wait a moment. 22 To  
direct towards, turn the attention to,  
resolve on; (with loc. or dat.);  
कार्यं कुर्वते यः Mā. 12. 118; नगरमन्वाप  
मार्गं न करोति S. 2. 23. 23 To do a thing  
for another (either for his advantage  
or injury); यत्नेन कृतं मयि, अस्मी किं मे  
करिष्यति &c. 24 To use, employ, make  
use of; किं तया क्रियते चेन्मा Pt. 1. 25  
To divide, break into parts (with  
adverbs ending in च); द्विधा कुर्वन्  
to divide into two parts; सातधा कुर्वन्  
&c. 26 To cause to become subject  
to, reduce completely to (a particular  
condition, with adverbs ending in  
सात्); आत्मसात् कुर्वन् to subject or appro-  
priate to oneself; R. 8. 2; भस्मसात्  
कुर्वन् to reduce to ashes. This root is  
often used with nouns, adjectives  
and indeclinables to form verbs from  
them, somewhat like the English  
affixes 'en' or '(i)fy', in the sense  
of 'making a person or thing to be  
what it previously is not'; e. g.  
कुर्वन्नीकुर्वन् to make that which is not  
already black, black, i. e. blacken;  
नो वेदीकुर्वन् to whiten; वनीकुर्वन् to solidify;  
विरलीकुर्वन् to rarefy &c. &c. Sometimes  
these formations take place in other  
senses also; e. g. कोरीकुर्वन् 'to clasp to  
the bosom', embrace; मसृकुर्वन् to reduce  
to ashes; प्रवनीकुर्वन् to incline, bend;  
मृणीकुर्वन् to value as little as straw; मृदु-  
कुर्वन् to slacken, make slow; नो हलाकुर्वन्  
to roast on the end of pointed lances;  
सखाकुर्वन् to please; समवाकुर्वन् to spend time  
&c. N. B. This root by itself admits  
of either Pada; but it is Atm. gene-  
rally with prepositions in the follow-  
ing senses:— (1) doing injury to;  
(2) censuring, blame; (3) serving;  
(4) outraging, acting violently or  
rashly; (5) preparing, changing the  
condition of, turning into; (6) recit-  
ing. (7) employing, using; see P. 1.  
3. 32 and "Student's guide to  
Sanskrit composition" § 338. Note.  
The root कु is of the most frequent  
application in Sanskrit literature, and  
its senses are variously modified, or  
almost infinitely extended according  
to the noun with which the root is  
connected; e. g. पदं कुर्वन् to set foot (fig.  
also); आश्रयं पदं करिष्यामि S. 4. 19; क्रमेण  
कृतं मयं बहुविधं नयनीयमेव पदं K. 141; मनसा कुर्वन्  
to think of, meditate; मनसि कुर्वन्  
to think; दृष्ट्वा मनस्येवमकरोत् K. 136; or to  
resolve or determine; सख्यं, मैत्री कुर्वन्  
to form friendship with; अस्त्राणि कुर्वन्  
to practise the use of weapons; दंष्ट्रं कुर्वन्  
to inflict punishment; हृदये कुर्वन् to pay

heed to; कर्त्तुं कुर्वन् to die; मर्त्य-कुर्वन् कुर्वन्  
to think of, intend, mean; उदकं कुर्वन्  
to offer libations of water to the Manes;  
विरं कुर्वन् to delay; वृत्तिं कुर्वन् to play on the  
lute; नखाणि कुर्वन् to clean the nails; कर्त्तुं कुर्वन्  
to outrage or violate a maiden; विनाकुर्वन्  
to separate from, to be abandoned  
by; as in यत्नेन विनाकुर्वन् एतिः Ku. 4. 21;  
मध्ये कुर्वन् to place in the middle, to have  
reference to; मध्येकुर्वन् स्थितं कवचं विनाकुर्वन्  
M. 5. 2; वदो कुर्वन् to win over, place in  
subjection, subdue; चमकुर्वन् to cause  
surprise; make an exhibition or a  
show; सखु कुर्वन् to honour, treat with re-  
spect; तिवर्धु कुर्वन् to place aside. —Caus.  
(कारयति-ने) To cause to do, perform,  
make, execute &c.; आज्ञां कारय रक्षोभिः  
Bk. 8. 84; भृत्यं भृत्येन वा कर्त्तुं कार-  
यति Sk. —Desid. (चिकीर्षति-ने) to  
wish to do &c. With अस्मी 1  
to accept, betake oneself to; लब्धं  
कुर्वन्नीकुर्वन्नीकरोत् Jag.; दक्षिणामाश्रयं नीकुर्वन् K.  
121. 2 to confess, acknowledge, own,  
admit. 3 to promise to do, under-  
take; किं त्वं नीकुर्वन्नीकुर्वन्नीकरोत् नीकुर्वन्नी  
लज्जते Mu. 2. 18. 4 to subdue, make  
one's own, favour; Amaru. 62—अस्ति  
to exceed, surpass. —अधि 1 to be  
entitled to, have a right; to autho-  
rise, to qualify for the discharge of  
some duty; वैवाच्यकारिष्यति वेदकुर्वन् Bk. 2.  
34; Ki. 4. 25. 2 to aim at, have re-  
ference to; (अधिकृत्य is often used in  
the sense of 'with reference to,'  
'referring to,' 'regarding,' 'concern-  
ing,' 'on the subject of'; ग्रन्थसमयमधि-  
कुर्वन्नीकुर्वन्नी S. 1; नाकुर्वन्नीकुर्वन्नीकुर्वन्नी S.  
2; R. 11. 62.) 3 (A.) to bear; अधिकृत्य  
न च हरेः Bk. 8. 20. 4 to overpower or  
subdue, be superior to. 5 to refrain  
or desist from. —अनु to do after, fol-  
low; especially to imitate (with acc.  
or gen.); शैलाधिपस्य अनुकुर्वन्नी Bk. 2.  
8; Mā. 2. 199; स्वामतया इतिवानुकुर्वन्नी K.  
10; अनुकुर्वन्नी प्रयत्नं नारायणस्य 6. —अप 1  
to drag away, remove, insalt by  
dragging away; दोषं च कर्त्तुं अप Bk. 8.  
20. 2 to hurt, injure, wrong, harm,  
do harm or injury to (with gen. of  
person); न किञ्चित्पया तस्यापकर्तुं शक्यं Pt.  
1. —अप 1 to drive away, discard,  
remove, dispel; नक्षत्रं तिमिरपाकरोति चन्द्रः  
S. 6. 29; न पुत्रास्तत्त्वमपाकरोति Ku. 5.  
14. 2 to cast off, reject, put aside,  
give up; शिवा भ्रज्यं चमपाकरोत् R. 7. 50.  
—अभ्य 1 to initiate in, 2 to make a  
friend of; (see under अभ्यतर). —अलं  
to adorn, decorate, grace; उमावलोकन-  
रहितत्वात् तयोचनादुल्लिख्यं गताम्याम् R. 11. 18;  
कतमो वीर्योऽलं कुर्वन् जन्मना S. 1. —आ (Caus.)  
1 to call, cause to come, invite;  
आकारयेन्मय. 2 to bring near. —आविस्  
to manifest or make visible, show,  
display; (see under आविस्). —अप  
(Pres. उपकरोति) 1 (a) to befriend,



serve, assist, favour, help, oblige; (oft. with gen. sometimes loc. of the person obliged); सा लक्ष्मीपङ्कजे दया परा Bk. 8. 18; आत्मनोपपङ्कजे Me. 101; Si. 20. 74; Ms. 8. 394. (b) to attend or wait upon, serve. 2 (Pres. उपरक-तेति). (a) to adorn, grace, decorate. (b) to make efforts (with gen. of a thing); Bk. 8. 19, 119. (c) to prepare, elaborate, perfect, refine. -उपा 1 to deliver, give. 2 to perform a (preparatory) rite; Ms. 4. 95; see उपावर्णम् 3 to fetch, bring. 4 to begis. -उपरी, उपरी, उपरी, ऊरी or ऊरी to accept, see अंगीकृ above; R. 15. 70; see उरी also. -तिरस् 1 to abuse, revile, contemn, despise. 2 to surpass, excel, conquer; see under तिरस्. -स्ते to thou anybody (as an insult). -वृक्षिणी or -वृक्षिणी to walk round something keeping the right side towards it; वृक्षिणीकृत्य सद्योदुतायान् S. 4.; वृक्षिणीकृत्य दृष्टे दृष्टाशमनमन्त्रं मर्त्युर्ध्वती च। R. 2. 71. -दुस् to act wrongly. -त्रिक् to reproach, revile, contemn; see under त्रिक्. -नमस् to salute, adore; मुनिव नमस्कृत्य Bk.; see under नमस् -नि to injure, wrong. -निस् 1 to remove, drive away; Ms. 11. 53. 2 to break, frustrate; Bk. 15. 54. -निरा 1 to expel, drive away, repudiate; Bk. 6. 100; R. 14. 57. 2 to refute (as an opinion.) 3 to give up, abandon. 4 to destroy completely, annihilate. 5 to revile, contemn, slight. -न्यक् to insult, contemn. -परा (P.) to reject, disregard, slight, take no notice of; ता इदमात् पराकुर्वन्ममत्तुं पुण्यं प्रति Bk. 8. 50. -परि (परिकरोति) 1 to surround. 2 (परिकरोति) to adorn, decorate; तद्यो हनपरिकृतः Mb. (fig.) to refine, polish (as words) -पुरस् 1 to place in front; एजा सङ्कतलां पुरस्कृत्य वचनम् S. 4.; इते अरति मागे विपुलस्य विस्मयिनं Ve. 8. 18; see under पुरस्. -य 1 to do, perform, commence (used much in the same sense as कृ); आनयति नरो देवालयकरोति विचारितं Pt. 4. 35; Bk. 2. 36; Rs. 1. 6; Ms. 8. 54, 60; 8, 239, Amaru. 13. 2 to assault, outrage, insult; Bk. 8. 19. 3 to honour, worship. -प्रति 1 to requite, pay back, repay; पूर्व कृतार्थं निमात्रो नार्थं प्रतिक्नोति वः। Rām. 2 to remedy; आशिषिष्णामि ते मातुं प्रतिदुर्माहितं Mb. 3 to give back, restore, replace; Ms. 9. 285. 4 to retaliate; R. 12. 94. -प्रमाणी 1 to confide, believe. 2 to regard as authority, obey; शासनं तस्मिन्निवि प्रमाणीकृतं S. 6. 3 to fix upon, dispense, deal or mete out; देवेन प्रणुता स्वयं जगति यदस्य प्रमाणीकृतं Bk. 2. 121. -वाह्यस् to make manifest, display, make visible, show; see under वाह्य. -वस्युप to requite, return (an obligation). -वि to alter, change, affect; विचार्येति कति विचिन्तते वेदा न वेदाति

त एव प्रतिः Ku. 1. 59; R. 13. 42. 2 to disfigure, deform; विकृताकृति Ms. 9. 52. 3 to create, produce, effect Ms. 1. 75; नास्व विप्र विकृतिं दानवाः Mb. 4 to disturb, harm, injure (Atm.); क्षिणाव्यव-वर्तमानि प्रवृत्तानि विकृति R. 17. 58. 5 to utter (sound) विकृतावाः स्वामय Bk. 8. 20. 6 to be faithless (as a wife). -विप्रि to hurt, injure. -विप्र 1 to tease, trouble, harass, harm; किं सत्यानि विप्र-करोति S. 7; Ku. 8. 1. 2 to wrong, ill-treat; S. 4. 17. 3 to affect, cause a change in; कर्मपरमार्थं च विप्रवृत्तः Ku. 6. 95. -व्या 1 to make manifest, clear up; नास्वैव व्याकरवाणि Ch Up. 2 to propound, explain. 3 to tell, narrate; तन्मे सर्वं भगवान् व्याकरोतु Mb. -व्ये 1 (संस्कृते) (a) to commit; ये पक्षपातपक्षदोषसहितः पापा-नि संकुर्वन्ते Mb. 9. 4. (b) to manufacture, prepare. (c) to do, perform. 2 (संस्कृते) (a) to adorn, grace; कथं सनस्कृतं नाचनं Si. 9. 25. (b) to refine, polish; वाच्येका सनलेकरोति पुण्यं वा संस्कृता कर्षते। Bk. 2. 19; Si. 14. 50. (c) to consecrate by repeating sacred Mantras; Ms. 5. 36. (d) to purify (a person) by scriptural ceremonies, perform purificatory ceremonies over (a person); संस्कारात्मकशीला वैदिकेनैव जगति-ति R. 15. 31; Y. 2. 124. -साची to turn aside or askance; साचीकृता चाव-तरेण तस्मी Ku. 3. 68; R. 6. 14.

कुकः The throat.

कुकजः (रः) A kind of partridge.

कुक (कु) लासः A lizard, chameleon.

कुकुवाकुकः 1 A cock. 2 A peacock. 3 A lizard. -Comp. -कुकः an epithet of Kārtikeya.

कुकुवाका 1 The raised and straight part of the neck. 2 The back of the neck.

कुकुत् 1 Causing trouble, painful. Ms. 6. 78. 2 Bad, miserable, evil; 3 Wicked, sinful. 4 Being in a difficult or painful situation. -कुकुत्, -कुकुत् 1 Difficulty, trouble, hardship, misery, calamity, danger; कुकुत्तं वहसीयः R. 14. 6, 13. 77. 2 Bodily mortification, penance, expiation; Ms. 4. 222; 5. 21; 11. 105. -कुकुत्, कुकुत्तस् With great difficulty, painfully, miserably; लब्धं कुकुत्तं एवमेति H. 1. 185. -Comp. -जय a. 1 one whose life is in danger. 2 breathing with difficulty. 3 hardly supporting life. -साय a. 1 curable with difficulty (as a patient or disease). 2 accomplished with difficulty.

कुत् I. 6 P. (कुतति-कुत्) 1 To cut, out off, divide, tear, asunder, cut in pieces, destroy; प्रवृत्ति विविधैर्नष्टेन न कुतति जीवितं U. 3. 31, 38; Bk. 9. 42; 15. 97; 16. 15; Ms. 8. 12. With अव to cut off, divide, tear

asunder. -कुत् 1 to cut off or out, tear out; R. 12. 49; Ms. 11. 105. 2 to hack, cut up; उच्छृणोक्तु कुत्ति Mā. 5. 16. -वि 1 to cut or tear off, tear up; विधाताऽवयवेषु कृताव्यपि विकृतति Pt. 2. 59; विकृतानि वानसं Bk. 7. 11; भगुनि-कृतकडेः R. 7. 58. -11 7 P. (कुत्ति, कुत्) 1 To spin. 2 To surround.

कृत् a. (Generally at the end of comp.). Accomplisher, doer, maker, performer, manufacturer, composer &c.; पाप°, पुण्य°, इतिमा° &c. -म्. 1 A class of affixes used to form derivatives (nouns, adjectives &c.) from roots. 2 A word so formed.

कृत a. Done, performed, made, effected, accomplished, manufactured &c. &c.; (p. p. of कृ 8 U.). -म् 1 Work, deed, action; Ms. 7. 197. 2 Service, benefit. 3 Consequence, result. 4 Aim, object. 5 N. of that side of a die which is marked with four points. 6 N. of the first of the four Yugas of the world extending over 1728000 years of men; see Ms. 1. 69 and Kull. thereon; but, according to Mb., over 4800 years of men. 7 The number '4'. -Comp.

-अकृत a. done and not done; i. e. done in part but not completed. -अंक 1 marked, branded; Ms. 8. 281. 2 numbered. (-कः) that side of a die which is marked with four points. -अंजलि a. folding the hands in supplication; Bg. 11. 14; Ms. 4. 154. -अनुकर a. following another's example, subservient. -अनुसारः custom, usage. -अंत a. bringing to an end, terminating. (-यः) 1 Yama, the god of death; द्वितीये कृतान्तमिदं व्यावर्ण्यम् H. 1. 2 fate destiny; इत्यस्मिन्निवि सते संमं ये कृतान्तः Me. 105. 3 a demonstrated conclusion, dogma, a proved doctrine. 4 a sinful or inauspicious action. 5 an epithet of Saturn. 6 Saturday. -अनकः the sun. -अन्न 1 cooked food, कृतान्नमुदं शिवः Ms. 4. 219; 11. 3. 2 digested food. 3 excrement. -अपराध a. guilty, offender, criminal. -अभय a. saved from fear or danger. -अभियेक a. crowned, inaugurated. -अव्यास a. practised. -अर्थ a. 1 having gained one's object, successful. 2 satisfied, happy, contented; कृतः कृतार्थोऽस्मि निवर्तितस्तथा Si. 1. 29; R. 8. 3; Ki. 4. 9. 3 clever. (कृतार्थी 1 to render fruitful or successful. 2 to make good; कान्तं प्रत्युपायतस्तुरया कोपः कृतार्थीकृतः Amaru. 15). -अवधान a. careful, attentive. -अवधि a. 1 fixed, appointed. 2 bounded, limited. -अवश्य a. 1 summoned, caused to be present. 2 fixed, settled. -अस्त्र a. 1 armed, 2 trained in the sciences

of arms or missiles; R. 17. 62. —आचम *a.* advanced, proficient. (—*m.*) the supreme soul. —आगच्छ *a.* guilty, offending, criminal, sinful. —आत्मन् *a.* 1 having control over oneself, self-possessed, of a self-governed spirit. 2 purified in mind. —आभरण *a.* adorned. —आवास *a.* labouring, suffering —आवाहन *a.* challenged. —अस्त्र *a.* diligent, making effort, striving. —उद्धार *a.* 1 married. 2 making penance by standing with uplifted hands. —उपकार *a.* 1 favoured, befriended, assisted; Ku. 3. 73. 2 friendly. —उपभोग *a.* used, enjoyed. —कर्तृ *a.* 1 one who has done his work; R. 9. 3. 2 skilful, clever. (—*m.*) 1 the supreme spirit.. 2 a *Somayajin*. —काम *a.* one whose desires are fulfilled. —काल *a.* 1 fixed or settled as to time. 2 who has waited a certain time. (—*सः*) appointed time; Y. 2. 184. —कृत्स्न *a.* 1 who has accomplished his object; Bg. 15. 20. 2 satisfied, contented; Śānti. 8. 19. 3 having done his duty. —कृतः *a.* purchaser. —क्षण *a.* 1 waiting impatiently for the exact moment; एवं सर्वं लोकाः कृतकृपासिद्धयः Pt. 1. 2 one who has got an opportunity. —अ *a.* 1 ungrateful; Ms. 4. 214; 8. 19. 2 defeating all previous measures. —अश्वः *a.* boy on whom the ceremony of tonsure has been performed; Ms. 6. 58, 67. —अ *a.* 1 grateful; Ms. 7. 809, 810; Y. 1. 308. 2 correct in conduct. (—*सः*) a dog. —सर्व *a.* 1 one who has visited or frequents holy places. 2 one who studies with a professional teacher. 3 fertile in expedients. 4 a guide. —दासः *a.* servant hired for a stated period, a hired servant. —नी *a.* 1 prudent, considerate. 2 learned, educated, wise; Mu. 8. 20. —निर्णयः *a.* penitent. —निश्चय *a.* resolute, resolved. —दृष्ट *a.* skilled in archery. —पूर्व *a.* done formerly. —व *a.* assault and counter-assault, attack and resistance; R. 18. 94. —वसिष्ठ *a.* 1 one who has made an agreement or engagement. 2 one who has fulfilled his promise. —दृष्टि *a.* learned, educated, wise; Ms. 1. 97; 7. 30. —दृष्ट *a.* learned, wise. —सङ्काश *a.* 1 stamped, marked. 2 branded; Ms. 9. 389. 3 excellent, amiable. 4 defined, discriminated. —सर्व *m.* a warrior on the side of the Kauravas who with Kṛpā and Aśvatthāman survived the great havoc of the great Bhārati war. He was afterwards slain by Śātyaki. —विद्य *a.* learned, educated; ह्यसि कृतविद्योऽपि Pt. 4. 48; ह्यसि कृतविद्यः सः कृतविद्यः उच्यते Pt. 1. 45. —वेद्य *a.* hired,

paid (as a servant); Y. 2. 164. —वेदिन् *a.* grateful; see कृतज्ञ. —वेद्य *a.* attired, decorated; यतपति कृतवेश कशवे कुजशय्या Git. 11. —शोभ *a.* 1 splendid. 2 beautiful. 3 handy, dexterous. —शौच *a.* purified —अभ्यः —वरिष्ठः one who has studied; कृतपरिचयेति ज्योतिःशास्त्रे Mu. 1. I have devoted my time to (spent my labours on) the science of astronomy. —संकल्प *a.* resolved, determined. —संकेत *a.* making an appointment; नामसमेतं कृतसंकेतं च द्रव्ये द्रव्यं Git. 5. —संज्ञ *a.* 1 restored to consciousness, or animation 2 aroused. —संज्ञा *a.* clad in armour. —सापत्निका *a.* woman whose husband has married another wife, a married woman having a co-wife or a superseded wife. —दक्ष, —दक्षक *a.* 1 dexterous, clever, skilful, handy. 2 skilled in archery. —दक्षता *f.* skill, dexterity. 2 skill in archery or generally in handling arms; कीदृशे कृतदक्षता पुनरिदं देवे यथा सीतिले Ve 6. 12; Mv. 6. 41. —कृतक *a.* 1 Done, made, prepared; (opp. नैसर्गिक); यद्यकृतं तददमित्य Nyāya-Śāstra. 2 Artificial, done or prepared artificially; अकृतकविधि सर्वाणिजातस्यजाते R. 18. 52. 3 Feigned, pretended, false, sham, assumed; कृतककलहं कृत्वा Mu. 8; Ki. 8. 46. 4 Adopted (as a son &c.); oft. at the end of comp. also; यद्योराति कृतकनयः कादया वर्धितो वे (वासुदेवदत्तः) Ms. 75; लोचं न द्रव्यकृतकः यदपी कुरति (जगति) S. 4. 18. —कुतः *ind.* Enough, no more of; away; (with instr.); अथवा कुतः संवेदन S. 1; अथवा गिरा कुतः R. 11. 41; कृतनयन U. 4. —कृति *f.* 1 Doing, manufacturing, making, performing. 2 Action, deed. 3 Creation, work, composition; (लो) लघुर्लक्ष्मि नाथनाथ कृतिरथनयनकृति R. 15. 88, 64, 69; N. 22. 155. 4 Magic, enchantment. 5 Injuring, killing. 6 The number '20'. —Comp. —करा an epithet of Ravana. —कृति *a.* 1 One who has done his work or gained his end, satisfied, contented, happy, successful; यद्यपीति कृतिको वयं न ह्यनयति न U. 1. 82; न कृत्यमिति राहू कृति मयार R. 3. 51; 12. 64. 2 (Hence) Lucky, fortunate, blessed; S. 1. 24; S. 7. 19. 3 Clever, competent, able, expert, skilful, wise, learned; न कृत्यमपि कृतं कृति R. 11. 29; Ku. 2. 10; Ki. 8. 9. 4 Good, virtuous, pure, pious; तत्पदे कृतियामि सुकृतेन भिक्षुविषयकः Bh. 1. 56. 5 Following, obeying, doing what is enjoined. —कृते, —कृतेन *ind.* (with gen. or in comp.) For, for the sake of, on account of; अन्वयात् कृत्यान्...कृते Bh. 8.

36; कृत्यं यद्यपि कृतं K. P. 1; Bg. 1. 35; Y. 1. 216; S. 6. —कृति *f.* 1 Skin, hide (in general). 2 Especially, the hide of an antelope on which a religious student sits. 3 The bark of the birch-tree used for writing upon &c. 4 The birch-tree. 5 One of the lunar mansions, Pleiades. —Comp. —वासः, —वासक *m.* an epithet of Siva; स कृतिवासस्तपः यतात्मा Ku. 1. 54; M. 1. 1. —कृतिका (pl.) 1 The third of the 27 lunar mansions or asterisms, (consisting of 6 stars, the Pleiades). 2 The six stars represented as nymphs acting as nurses to Kārtikeya, the god of war. —Comp. —नयनः, —दृष्टा, —सुतः epithets of Kārtikeya. —अवः the moon. —कृत्य *a.* 1 Working well, able to work, powerful. 2 Clever, skilful. —सुः A mechanic, an artist. —कृत्य *a.* 1 What should or ought to be done, right, proper, fit. 2 Feasible, practicable. 3 Who may be seduced from allegiance, treacherous; Rāj. T. 6. 247. —एत 1 What ought to be done, duty, function; Ms. 2. 237; 7. 67. 2 Work, business, deed, commission; यद्युक्तं Ms. 114; अयोज्यकृत्यः S. 7. 34. 3 Purpose, object, end; कृत्यमिति यद्युक्तं R. 2. 12; Ku. 4. 15. 4 Motive, cause. —कृत्यः A class of affixes used to form potential (future) passive participles; these are तव्य, अनीय, व and दक्षिण. —एत 1 Action, deed. 2 Magic. 3 A female deity to whom sacrifices are offered for destructive and magical purposes. —कृति *a.* 1 Artificial, fictitious, not spontaneous, acquired; कृति, कृत्य &c.; R. 13. 75; 14. 37. 2 Adopted (as a child); see below. —वा, —दृष्टः an artificial or adopted son; one of the 12 kinds of sons recognised by the Hindu law; he is a grown up son adopted without the consent of his natural parents; of. कृतिना स्वात्मनः दत्तः Y. 2. 151; of. also Ms. 9. 169. —न 1 A kind of salt. 2 A kind of perfume. —Comp. —दृष्टः —दृष्टका (incense, a kind of perfume. —दृष्टः see कृतिना. —दृष्टकः a doll, puppet; Ku. 1. 29. —दृष्टि *f.* an artificial floor. —वनः a park, garden. —कृत्य *ind.* An affix added to numerals to denote 'fold' or 'times'; e. g. अष्टकृता eight times, eight-fold; so दश, दशक &c. —कृत्य 1 Water. 2 A multitude. —कृता *m.* All, whole, entire; एता कृता कृत्यानि कृत्यानि S. 2. 15; Bg. 3. 29; Ms. 1. 106; 5. 42.

**कृष** A plough.  
**कृष** Cutting, cutting off, dividing, tearing asunder.

**कृष** The maternal uncle of अश्वत्थाम. [He was born of the sage Saradvat by a nymph called Janapadi, but along with his sister Kripa, also born from the nymph, he was brought up by Santanu. He was proficient in the science of archery. In the great war he sided with the Kauravas, and after all had been slain, he was given an asylum by the Pandavas. He is one of the seven Chirajivins].

**कृष** a. 1 Poor, pitiable, wretched, helpless; राजनपत्यं रामसे वात्स्यान् कृषः प्रजाः U. 4. 25. 2 Void of judgment, unable or unwilling to discriminate or to do a thing; कामार्ता हि प्रकृतिकृषा-क्षेतमाक्षेतमेव Me. 5; so जराजीवीभयसमगदना-क्षेपकृषणः Bh. 3. 17. 3 Low, mean, vile; Bg. 2. 49; Mu. 2. 18; Bh. 2. 49. 4 Miserly, stingy. —ज Wretchedness. —वः A miser; कृषणसमो दाना मुचि कौषि म विपते । अनभक्षेव विचापि वः श्रेष्ठः प्रयच्छति Vyasa, —COMP. —नी, —हृदि a. little or low minded. —वत्सल a. kind to the poor.

**कृषा** Pity, tenderness, compassion, कृषाकरो पुने विपुले मिथुने कृषावती Ku. 5. 26; Sānti. 4. 19; सङ्करे kindly.

**कृषाणः** 1 A sword; स पातु वः कृषाणिः कृषाणः Vikr. 1. 1; कृषणस्य कृषाणस्य च कृषाल-माकारतो मेघः Subhāsh. 2 A knife.

**कृषाणिका** A dagger, knife.  
**कृषाणी** 1 A pair of scissors. 2 A dagger.

**कृषाल** a. Merciful, compassionate, kind.

**कृषी** The sister of कृष and wife of Dropsa. —COMP. —पति an epithet of Dropsa. —सुत an epithet of अश्वत्थाम.

**कृषीदे** 1 Underwood, forest wood. 2 Wood, firewood. 3 Water. 4 The belly. —COMP. —वालः 1 a rudder. 2 the ocean. 3 air, wind. —रोनिः fire.

**कृमि** a. Full of worms, wormy. —मि. 1 A worm, an insect in general; कृमिकुलचितं Bh. 2. 9. 2 Worms (disease). 3 An ass. 4 A spider. 5 The lac (dye). —COMP. —कोशः, —कोषः the cocoon of a silk-worm. —उत्तरं silken cloth.

—ज, —जगल agallochum, aloe wood. —जा lac, the red dye produced by insects. —जलजः, —वारिकहः a shell-fish, an animal (fish, &c.) living in a shell. —पर्वतः, —शैलः an ant-hill. —फलः the Udumbara tree. —लक्षः the fish living in the couch. —कुकिः f. 1 a bivalve shell. 2 the animal living in it. 3 an oyster.

**कृमिज** or **कृमिल** a. Having worms, wormy.

**कृमिला** A fruitful woman.

**कृष** 4 P. (कृषयि, कृष). 1 To become lean or emaciated. 2 To wane (as the moon). —Caus. To emaciate.

**कृष** a. (Compar. कशीम; superl. कशीत). 1 Lean, weak, feeble, emaciated; कृषावतः कृषोदृष्टी &c. 2 Small, little, minute (in size or quantity); कृषयि न वाच्यः कृषावतः Bh. 2. 28 3 Poor, insignificant; Ms. 7. 208. —COMP. —अक्षः a spider. —अक्ष a. lean, thin. (—नी) 1 a woman with a slender frame. 2 the Priyangu creeper. —उक्ष a. thin-waisted; V. 5. 16.

**कृषला** Hair (of the head).

**कृषालः** Fire; यतेः कृषालप्रतिमादिभिः R. 2. 49; 7. 24; 10. 74; Ku. 1. 51; Bh. 2. 107. —COMP. —रेतस m. an epithet of Siva.

**कृषाशिव** m. An actor.

**कृष** 1. 6. U. (कृषति-ते, कृष) To plough, make furrows.—II. 1 P. (कृषति, कृष) To draw, drag, pull, drag away, tear; प्रसव सिंहाः किल न चकरे R. 2. 27; V. 1. 19. 2 To draw towards oneself, attract; Bk. 15. 47; Bg. 15. 7. 3 To lead or conduct as an army; स त्वं महतीं कर्षन् R. 14. 32. 4 To bend (as a bow); नात्वायतकृष्टशरैः R. 5. 50. 5 To become master of, subdue, vanquish, overpower; बलवानिन्द्रियवानो विद्रांसमपि कषति Ms. 2. 215; नक्रः स्वस्वानमासाय गजेन्द्रमपि कर्षति Pt. 3. 46. 6 To plough, till; अनुलोमकृष्टं लघु वलिलोम कर्षति Sk. 7 To obtain, get; कुलसंख्यां च गन्धर्वो कर्षति च महर्षयः Mb. 8 To take away from, deprive one of (with two acc.). —With अक्ष 1 to draw back or away, pull off, take or drag away or off, drag out, extract; दंतावामिषमपकृष्य विरी-क्षते च Rs. 4. 14; R. 16. 55. 2 To remove; U. 1. 8. 3 To lessen, diminish. —अक्ष to draw, draw away from. —अक्ष 1 to draw, draw towards, drag, pull, extract (fig. also); केश्याकृष्यं कुंषति H. 1. 109; S. 1. 33; दूरममुना सारणेन वयमाकृष्टः S. 1; Anaru. 2. 72; Ku. 2. 59; R. 1. 23. 2 to bend (as a bow); S. 3. 5; Si. 9. 40. 3 to extract, borrow; H. Pr. 9. 4 to snatch, take by force; Bk. 16. 30. 3 to supply a word or words from another rule or sentence. —उक्ष 1 to draw or pull up, extricate; अण्वकोटि-लक्षं वल्लिभयकृष्य R. 6. 14; Si. 13. 60. 2 to enhance, increase. —नि to sink down, lessen, diminish. —निक्ष 1 to draw or pull out. 2 to extort, exact, snatch or take by force; निष्कृष्टमर्थं यस्मिं कुषेत् R. 5. 26. —परि to draw, pull, drag. —म 1 to draw away, pull, attract. 2 to lead (as an army). 3 to bend (as a bow). 4 to increase. —वि 1 to draw, pull. 2 to bend (as a bow); जरासवं तेन विदृष्यतामिदं S. 6. 28. —विष to remove. —संनि to bring near.

**कृषकः** 1 A ploughman, husbandman. 2 A plough-share. 3 An ox.

**कृषाणः, कृषिकः** A ploughman, husbandman.

**कृषिः** f. 1 Ploughing. 2 Agriculture, husbandry; चीयते बालिशस्यापि संज्ञापयति कृषिः Mu. 1. 3; कृषिः क्रिडा-वृत्त्या Pt. 1. 11; Ms. 1. 90, 3. 64, 10. 79; Bg. 18. 44.—COMP. —कर्मन् n. agriculture. —जीविन् a. living by husbandry. —फलं agricultural produce or profit; Ms. 16. —लेवा agriculture, husbandry.

**कृषीवलः** One who lives by husbandry, a farmer; कृषे वापि कृषीवलः Y. 1. 276; Ms. 9. 38.

**कृषकरः** An epithet of Siva.

**कृष** a. 1 Drawn, pulled, dragged, attracted. 2 Ploughed.

**कृषिः** A learned man. —f. 1 Drawing, attracting. 2 Ploughing, cultivating the soil.

**कृष** a. 1 Black, dark, dark-blue. 2 Wicked, evil. —वजः 1 The black colour. 2 The black antelope. 3 A crow. 4 The (Indian) cuckoo. 5 The dark half of a lunar month, (from full to new moon). 6 The Kali age. 7 Vishnu in his eighth incarnation, both as the son of Vasudeva and Devaki [Krishna] is the most celebrated hero of Indian mythology and the most popular of all the deities. Though the real son of Vasudeva and Devaki and thus a cousin of Kamsa, he was, for all practical purposes, the son of Nanda and Yashoda, by whom he was brought up and in whose house he spent his childhood. It was here that his divine character began to be gradually discovered, when he easily crushed the most redoubtable demons, such as Bakas, Putana &c., that were sent to kill him by Kamsa, and performed many other feats of surprising strength. The chief companions of his youth were the Gopis or wives of the cowherds of Gokula, among whom Radha was his special favourite; (cf. Jayadeva's Gita-govinda). He killed Kamsa, Naraka, Keru, Aritas and a host of other powerful demons. He was a particular friend of Arjuna, to whom he acted as charioteer in the great war, and his staunch support of the cause of the Pandavas was the main cause of the overthrow of the Kauravas. On several critical occasions, it was Krishna's assistance and inventive mind that stood the Pandavas in good stead. After the general destruction of the Yadavas at Prabhasa, he was killed unintentionally by a hunter named Jaras who shot him with an arrow mistaking him at a distance for a deer. He had more than 16000 wives, but Rukmini and Satya-bhama, (as also Radha) were his favourites. He is said to have been of a dark-blue or cloud-like colour; cf.

कविनि मन्त्रिभारं तत्र कृष्ण मन्त्रिपति मन्त्रिपति इति  
Git. 8. His son was Pradyumna.] 8 N. of Vyāsa, the reputed author of  
the Mahābhārata. 9 N. of Arjuna. 10 Aloe wood. -अश्व 1 Blackness,  
darkness (moral also). 2 Iron. 3 Antimony. 4 The black part of the  
eye. 5 Black pepper. 6 Lead. -Comp. -अश्वः n. a kind of sandal-  
wood. -अश्वः an epithet of the  
mountain Raivataka -अश्वः the  
skin of the black antelope. -अश्वः  
n. -अश्वः, -अश्वः iron, crude or  
black iron. -अश्वः, -अश्वः m. fire.  
-अश्वः the 8th day of the dark half  
of Śrāvāṇa when Kṛṣṇa was born;  
also called शकुलपक्षी. -आवासः the  
holy fig-tree. -उदरः a kind of snake.  
-वर्णः a red lotus. -कर्मन् a. of black  
deeds, criminal, wicked, depraved,  
guilty. -काकः a raven. -कायः a  
buffalo. -काष्ठः a kind of sandal-wood,  
agalochum. -कोटः a gambler.  
-वृत्तिः fire; आश्विन कृष्णगति सहाय R. 6.  
42. -वृत्तिः N. of Siva. -नारः 1 a species  
of antelope (in general). -वेष्टः  
a bee. -वैष्टः money got by foul  
means. -वैष्टः N. of Vyāsa; तमहम-  
रामकृष्ण कृष्णवैष्टः वेष्टः Ve. 1. 3. -वैष्टः  
the dark half of a lunar month.  
-वृष्टः the black antelope; वृष्टे कृष्ण-  
वृष्टः वासनयनं कृष्णवृष्टः वृष्टी S. 6. 16.  
-वृष्टः, -वृष्टः, -वृष्टः the black-faced  
monkey. -वृष्टः the Taittiriya or  
black Yajurveda. -लोष्टः the load-  
stone. -वर्णः 1 black colour. 2 N. of  
Rāhu 3 a Sūdra. -वर्णः m. 1 fire;  
R. 11. 42; Ms. 2. 94. 2 N. of Rāhu.  
3 a low man, profligate, black-  
guard. -वैष्टः N. of river. -शकुनिः a  
crow. -शारः, -शारः the spotted ante-  
lope; कृष्णशारः इन्द्रशकुनिः वाधिष्ठाकृष्टः S.  
1. 6 -शुयः a buffalo. -सकः -सारथिः an  
epithet of Arjuna.

कृष्णक The hide of the black ante-  
lope.

कृष्णकः The Gunjā plant. -ई Its  
berry.

कृष्णः 1 N. of दीपरी, wife of the  
Pandava; Ki. 1. 26. 2 N. of a river  
in the Deccan that joins the sea at  
Masulipattam.

कृष्णिका Black mustard.

कृष्णिमन् m. Blackness.

कृष्णी A dark night.

कु 1. 6 P. (कृति, कृति) 1 To scatter,  
throw about, pour out, cast, disperse;  
समस्तशक्तिः चक्षुष्यचक्षुः शकुनिमुपरीः शकुनिमुपरीः  
कोप्यते वीर्योतः कृति U. 5. 2; 6. 1;  
दिशि दिशि कृति सजलः शकुनिः Git. 4; S.  
1. 7; Amaru. 11. 2 To strew, cover  
or fill with; Bk. 3. 6, 17. 42. -WITH  
अव 1 to scatter, cast about; अप-  
कृति कुलं Sk. 2 to scrape with the feet  
(for food, abode &c.), through joy  
(said of quadrupeds and birds), (the

form in this sense is अपकृति); अप-  
कृति कुलं इव कुलं यथाशी वा आश्वनी वा  
Sk. -अव to cast off, reject, repudia-  
te. -अव to scatter, throw; अपकृतिमुप-  
लताः प्रदीप R. 2. 10. -अव 1 to spread  
round. 2 to dig up. -उव 1 to scatter  
upwards, throw up; R. 1. 42. 2 to  
dig up, excavate. 3 to engrave,  
carve, sculpture; उत्कीर्ण इव वासपट्टि  
निष्कान्तिमुपलता वरिणः V. 3. 2; R. 4. 59.  
-उव (उपकृति) to cut, hurt or injure  
-वरि 1 to surround; वरिणी परिवादिनी  
मुनेः R. 8. 35. 2 to hand or give over,  
deliver; वरि मन्त्रः परिकीर्तयती R. 18.  
33. -अव 1 to scatter, throw, pour out;  
वरिणः पुष्पाणां इति वरिणः शकुनिः Ve. 1. 2.  
2 to sow, as seed. -वृति (वृतिरिति) to  
hurt, injure, tear; उरोविदारं वृतिरिति  
नक्षः Si. 1. 47. -वृति to scatter, throw  
about, strew or spread about; Ku. 3.  
61; Ki. 2. 59; Bk. 13; 14. 25. -वृति  
to throw, abandon, cast off; Ku. 4.  
6 -वृति to mix, commingle or mix  
together. -समुष्टः to perforate, bore,  
pierce; R. 1. 4. -II 9 U. (कृणाति,  
कृणीते) To injure, hurt, kill.

कृत् 10 U. (कीर्तयति, कीर्तयति) 1 To  
mention, repeat, utter; वाक्कि कीर्तयति वर  
R. 1. 87; Ms. 7. 167, 2. 124. 2 To  
tell, recite, declare, communicate;  
Ms. 3. 36, 9. 42. 3 To name, call.  
4 To praise, glorify, commemorate;  
अपवृत्तान् प्रतुष्टयितीति विक्रमः Bk. 15.  
72; Pt. 1. 4.

कृत् 1. A. (कृति, कृति) 1 To be fit  
or adequate for, result in, bring  
about, accomplish, produce, tend to;  
(with dat.), कृति कृति S. 5. 5;  
पञ्चाशद्विंशत्यनन्तरं कृति विप्रमाय V. 3. 1;  
विप्रमाय विप्रमाय कृति Ku. 5. 44, 6. 29;  
5. 79; Me. 55. R. 5. 13, 8. 40; S. 6.  
23; Bk. 22. 21. 2 To be well manag-  
ed or regulated, to succeed. 3 To be-  
come, happen, occur; कोप्यते इति  
कृति Bk. 16. 12; 9. 44, 45. 4 To be  
prepared, be ready; चक्षुष्य चक्षु-  
कृति Bk. 14. 89. 5 To be favour-  
able to, subservient. 6 To partake of.  
-Caus. 1 To prepare, arrange, fit  
out. 2 To settle, fix. 3 To divide. 4  
To provide or furnish with. 5 To  
consider. -WITH अव to result in,  
tend to, accomplish; (with dat.).  
-अव (Caus.) to adorn, decorate.  
-उव 1 to result in, lead to, (with  
dat.); Ms. 3. 202. 2 to be prepared  
or ready at hand; Ms. 3. 208; 8. 333.  
-वरि (Caus.) 1 to decide, determine,  
fix upon. 2 to prepare, get ready.  
3 to endow with; S. 2. 9. -अव 1 to  
happen, occur. 2 to be successful.  
(-Caus.) 1 to invent, devise; plan  
(schemes &c.) 2 to prepare, make

ready. -वि to doubt, be doubtful.  
(Caus.) to doubt. -वृ (Caus.) 1 to  
resolve, determine, settle. 2 to intend,  
propose. -समुष्टः to get ready.

कृत p. p. 1 Prepared, done, got  
ready, equipped; कृतविवाहेषा R. 6. 10  
decked in her nuptial attire. 2 Cut,  
pared; कृतकेशनसहस्रम् Ms. 4. 35. 3  
Caused, produced. 4 Fixed, settled.  
5 Thought of, invented. -Comp.  
-कीला a title-deed. -पृष्टः frank-in-  
conceal.

कृतिः f. 1 Accomplishment; suc-  
cess. 2 Invention, contrivance. 3  
Arranging.

कृतिः a. Bought, purchased.

केकवा (pl.) N. of a country and  
its people; मन्त्रकोटनक्षत्रकोटनक्षत्रादिनां कृतिनां  
R. 9. 17.

केकर a. (सि. f.) Squint-eyed. -ई  
A squint eye; cf. अकिर. -Comp.  
-अव a. squint-eyed.

केका The cry of a peacock; केका-  
मिर्लिकटसिंहायति चक्षुष्य तांशुवृष्टिः Mā. 9.  
30; पञ्चमहाविहीः केकाः R. 1. 89, 7.  
69, 13. 27, 16. 64; Ms. 22; Bh.  
1. 35.

केकावल्, -केकिः, -केकिः m. A  
peacock; इति केकिः कीकाकलकलः पञ्चमहाविहीः  
Bh. 1. 37.

केनिका A tent.

केतः 1 A house, abode. 2 Living,  
habitation. 3 A tanner. 4 Will, in-  
tention, desire.

केतकः 1 N. of a plant; प्रतिभात्य  
मनसि केतकानां Ghat. 15. 2 A banner.  
-कः A flower of the Ketaka plant;  
केतकः सुविभिजेः Ms. 24, 23; R. 6. 17,  
13. 16. -कः 1 N. of a plant (=केतक);  
इतिमिष विषये सुविभिजेः केतकीनां Ra. 2. 23.  
2 A flower of that plant; Ra. 2.  
20, 24.

केतनं 1 A house, an abode; अकलित-  
महिमानः केतनं मेमनानां Mā. 2. 9; मम सख्यमेव  
वर्तमानवित्तमन्त्रना Git. 7. 2 An invitation,  
summons. 3 Place, site. 4 A flag,  
banner; मम मन्त्रिनं वरुणा वरुणा चकेतनं Ve.  
2. 23; Si. 11. 28; R. 9. 39. 5 A sign,  
symbol; as in मकरकेतनम्. 6 An in-  
dispensable act (also religious);  
विवादाजलिदानेन केतनेः मातृकर्मणिः 1 तत्त्वोपकारे  
शक्यते किं जीवन् विदुतामया Ve. 3. 16.

केतिह a. 1 Called, summoned. 2  
Dwelt, inhabited.

केतुः 1 A flag, banner; श्रीनाम्नानि  
केतोः प्रतिभातं वीर्यमानस्य S. 1. 34. 2 A  
chief, head, leader, foremost, any  
eminent person (oft. at the end of  
comp.); मनुष्यवत्पुत्रं मनुष्योक्तुं R. 2. 33;  
कुलस्य केतुः स्तितस्य (राजः) Rām. 3 A  
comet, meteor; Ms. 1. 38. 4 A sign,  
mark. 5 Brightness, clearness. 6 A  
ray of light. 7 The descending node  
considered as the ninth planet, and





perverted the mind of Kaikeyi that she became ready to ask the king, as suggested by her nurse, to grant her the two boons which he had formerly promised to her. By one of these boons she asked for the installation of her son Bharata, and by the other for the banishment of Rama for fourteen years. Dasaratha, blinded by passion as he was, severely scolded her of her wicked demands, but was at last obliged to yield. On account of this wicked act her name has become proverbial for 'a shrew', or 'Xanthippe'.

कैवर्तः N. of a demon killed by Vishnu. [He was a very powerful demon. He and Madhu are said to have sprung from the ears of Vishnu while he was asleep; and when they were about to devour Brahma they were slain by Vishnu]. -COMP. -अरिः -जित् m., -रिपुः -हन् epithets of Vishnu.

कैवर्तः A flower of the Ketaka plant.

कैवर्तः 1 The stake in a game. 2 Gambling. 3 Falsehood, deceit, fraud, roguery, trick; इदं वस्तुति नसिधं यदेषलक्षणेति कैवर्त Ku. 4. 9. -कः 1 A cheat, rogue. 2 A gambler. 3 The Dhattūra plant. -COMP. -यवोः a trick, device. -राट् falsehood, roguery.

कैवर्तः Rice, corn. -रः A multitude of fields; also कैवर्तः.

कैवर्तः (ecil, न्याय) A maxim of 'how much more', an argument *a fortiori* (derived from कित्तु 'how much more').

कैवर्तः 1 A gambler, cheat, rogue. 1 An enemy. -कः The white lotus opening at moon-rise; यत्र विकस्यति कैवर्तकाल Bh. 2. 73. -COMP. -कः an epithet of the moon.

कैवर्तः m. The moon.

कैवर्तः 1 A lotus plant bearing white lotuses. 2 A place (pond &c.) abounding in white lotuses. 3 An assemblage of white lotuses.

कैवर्तः Moonlight.

कैवर्तः N. of a mountain, a peak of the Himalayas and residence of Siva and Kubera; Me. 11, 58; R. 2. 35. -COMP. -न्यायः an epithet 1 of Siva. 2 of Kubera; कैवर्तनाथं तस्मात् निगोष्ठः R. 5. 28; कैवर्तनाथं तस्मात् निवर्तमाना V. 1. 2.

कैवर्तः A fisherman; मनोः कैवर्तः क्षिपति परितस्मात् गतिः तद्वः (तद्वज्जलीजालं, Sānti. 3. 16; Ms. 8. 260; (as to his descent see Ms. 10. 34).

कैवर्तः 1 Perfect isolation, soleness, exclusiveness. 2 Individuality. 3 Detachment of the soul from matter, indistinction with the supreme spirit. 4 Final emancipation or beatitude.

कैवर्तः a. (की.) Hair-like, fine as hair. -कः The sentiment of love, lust. -कः A quantity of hair. -की One of the four varieties of dramatic style, more usually and correctly written कैवर्तः q v.

कैवर्तः Youth, childhood, tender age (below fifteen); कैवर्तमायं वृद्धात्.

कैवर्तः The whole mass of hair, quantity of hair.

कोकः 1 A wolf; वन्यपरिग्रहा इति को-कैवर्तः Rām. 2 The ruddy goose (चक्रवाकः) कोकानां कृष्णस्वरेण सदृशी दीर्घा मन्मथना Git. 5. 3 A cuckoo. 4 A frog. 5 N. of Vishnu. -COMP. -हृषः a pigeon. -हृषः an epithet of the sun.

कोकनदः The red lotus; किञ्चित्कोकनद-पुष्पस्य सर्वे ये स्वयं रज्यतः U. 5. 36; नलि-नलिनाममपि तन्नि तत्र कोकनदं वारयति कोकनदस्य Git 10; Si. 4. 46.

कोकनदः A white horse.

कोकिलः 1 The (Indian) cuckoo; कुक्कुलिका वम्पुर् कुक्कु Ku. 3. 32; 4. 16; R. 12. 39. 2 A firebrand. -COMP. -आवासः, -उत्सवः the mango tree.

कोकः, कोकणः (pl.) N. of a country, the strip of land between the Sahyādrī and the ocean.

कोकणा N. of Rāukā, wife of Jamadagni. -COMP. -हृषः an epithet of Parashurāma.

कोकणः N. of a festival held on the full moon night in the month of Āsvin and celebrated with several games.

कोटः 1 A fort. 2 A hut, shed. 3 Crookedness (moral also). 4 A beard.

कोटः -रः The hollow of a tree; नकारा मुकुमर्भोऽट्टस्य भ्रष्टास्तस्मात् S. 1. 14; कोटमकालवृष्ट्या यवतुल्योक्तयः गतिने M. 4. 2; Ra. 1. 26.

कोटरी, कोटरी 1 A naked woman. 2 A epithet of the goddess Durgā (represented as naked).

कोटिः -ही f. 1 The curved end of a bow; धूमिलितकोटि लाङ्गु R. 11. 81; U. 4. 29. 2 The end or extremity, edge or point in general; सहर्षं हृत्स्य कोटया लिखन् Mā. 9. 32; अग्निकोटिद्वय R. 6. 14. 7. 46; 8. 36. 3 The edge or point of a weapon. 4 The highest point, excess, pitch, climax, excellence; परा कोटिमात्रं वृत्त्यात्म्यम् K. 369; so कोपकोटिमात्रा Pt. 4 excessively angry. 5 The horns or digits of the moon; Ku. 2. 26. 6 Ten millions; a crore; R. 5. 21; 12. 82; Ms. 6. 63. 7 The complement of an arc to 90° (in math.) 8 The side of a rightangled triangle (in math.) 9 A class, department, kingdom; मनुष्यं प्राणिं &c. 10 One side of a question in dispute, an alternative. -COMP. -हृषः a millionaire. -जित् m. an epithet of

Kālidāsa. -अत्र the co-sine of an angle in a rightangled triangle (in math.). -हृषः two alternatives. -परा a rudder. -पालः the guard of a stronghold. -वेष्टिन् a. (lit.) striking a point; (fig.) performing the most difficult things.

कोटिक a Forming the highest point of anything.

कोटिः 1 The hair collected on the forehead by ascetics in the shape of a horn. 2 An 'ichneumon. 3 An epithet of Indra.

कोटि (ही) कः A harrow.

कोटिः ind. By crores, by tens of millions, in innumerable numbers.

कोटीः 1 A diadem, crown. 2 A crest. 3 The hair collected (by ascetics) on the forehead in the shape of a horn, matted hair in general; कोटीरूपमधुपुष्पयोगपट्टापापरामहं मज्ज भूतमर्तुं N. 11. 18.

कोटः A fort, castle.

कोटरी 1 A naked woman with diavelled hair. 2 N. of the goddess Durgā 3 N. of the mother of Bāna.

कोटारः 1 A fortified town, stronghold. 2 The stairs of a pond. 3 A well, pond. 4 A libertine, a dissolute person.

कोणः 1 A corner, an angle (of anything); भवेन कोणे कृष्ण स्थितस्य Vikr. 1. 99; कुक्कुलस्य तु पुनः कोणं नयनपद्मयोः Bv. 2. 173. 2 An intermediate point of the compass. 3 The bow of a lute; a fiddle-stick. 4 The sharp edge of a sword or weapon. 5 A stick, staff, club. 6 A drum-stick 7 N. of the planet Mars. 8 N. of the planet Saturn. -COMP. -आवातः striking of drums, tabors &c., used in the sense of 'a mingled sound of various musical instruments'; कोणाधनेषु गर्जन्त्यवचन-यन्मोन्त्यसंघट्टनः Ve. 1. 22. (It is thus defined by Bharata:—इच्छाशतसहस्रानि भेरीशतशतानि च । एकदा यत्र हन्यते कोणावातः स उच्यते). -कुणः a bug.

कोणः see कोणः.

कोणाकारि ind. From angle to angle, corner-wise, diagonally.

कोटिः -हृषः A bow; ? कर्षं कर्षं कर्षयसि किं कोटिहृषकारः Bh. 3. 100; कोटिहृषाणि निवर्तयतिरोक्तानां M. 5. 10. -हृषः An eyebrow.

कोटिहृषः A species of grain eaten by the poor; क्षिप्वा कटिहृषं इतिविधं कुक्कु कोटिहृषा वनमात् Bh. 2. 100.

कोपः 1 Anger, wrath, passion; कोपं न गच्छति नितांतलोपि नामः Pt. 1. 123; न त्वया कोपः क्षयः do not be angry. 2 (In medicine) morbid irritation or disorder of the humours of the body; i. e. विषकोपः, वातकोपः. -COMP. -आकुलः, -आविष्टः a. enraged, furious. -हृषः 1 an angry or passionate man. 2

the course of anger. -वृ 1 cause of anger. 2 pretended anger. -वृ: subjection to anger. -वृ: violence, fury of anger.

कोपन *a.* 1 Passionate, irascible, angry. 2 Causing anger. 3 Irritating, causing morbid disorder of the humours of the body. -न Becoming angry. -न A passionate or angry woman; कयासि कामिनः हस्तापरिणात् पादागतः कोपनवान्भूतः Ku. 3. 8; Amaru 65.

कोपित *a.* 1 Angry, irritated; सत्यमेवासि यदि हृदि मयि कोपिनी Gt. 10. 2 Causing anger. 3 Irritating, causing disorder of the humours of the body.

कोमल *a.* 1 Tender, soft, delicate (fig. also); चण्डकोमलादलि (क) S. 6. 12; कोमलविटपादुकारिणी बाहू 1. 21; संसृज नृतां विट भवत्युलकोमलं Bh. 2. 66. 2 (a) Soft, low; कोमल गीत. (b) Agreeable, pleasing, sweet; रे रे कोमल कोमलः कलविः किं त्वं हृद्या जल्पसि Bh. 3. 100. 3 Handsome, beautiful.

कोमलक The fibres of the stalk of a lotus.

कोपटिः, कोपटिकः The lapwing; कामर्षीः हृतमालमृगतले कोपटिकहीकते Mā. 9. 7; Ms. 5. 13; Y. 1. 173.

कोरकः -क 1 A bud, an unblown flower; संनद्धं यद्यपि स्थितं कुपकं तत्कोरकावस्थया S. 6. 3. 2 (fig.) Any thing resembling a bud, i. e. partially opened but not fully developed; राजायाः स्तनकोरकोपरि बल्लभो हरिः पातु वः Git. 12. 3 The fibres of the stalk of a lotus. 4 A kind of perfume.

कोरद्वयः -कोरद्वयः q. v.

कोरित *a.* 1 Budded, sprouted. 2 Ground, pounded, reduced to small particles.

कोलः 1 A hog, boar; Si. 14. 43. 2 A raft, boat. 3 The breast. 4 The haunch, hip, lap. 5 An embrace. 6 The planet Saturn. 7 An out-cast, one of a degraded tribe. 8 A barbarian. -ल 1 The weight of one Tola. 2 Black pepper. 3 A kind of berry. -COMP. -अलः N. of the country of the Kalingas. -पुच्छः a heron.

कोलवकः The body of a lute.

कोला (लि, ली) *f.* See वृत्ति.

कोलाहलः -ल A loud and confused noise, an uproar.

कोविद *a.* Experienced, learned, skilled, wise, proficient (with gen. or loc., but usually in comp.); उपशेषकोविदः Si. 14. 53, 59; प्राप्यारंसीद्वयनक्याकोविदशमद्वान् Ms. 30; Ms. 7. 26. कोविदारः, रे N. of a tree; पित्र विदारयति कस्य न कोविदारः Ra. 3. 6.

कोशः -क (वा-व) 1 A vessel for holding liquids, a pail. 2 A bucket, cup. 3 A vessel in general. 4 A box, cupboard, drawer, trunk. 5 A sheath, scabbard. 6 A case, cover, covering.

7 A store, mass; Ms. 1. 99. 8 A store-room. 9 A treasury, an apartment where money is kept; Ms. 8. 419. 10 Treasure, money, wealth; निःशेषविभाणितकोषजात R. 5. 1; (fig. also); कोशस्तपः K. 45. 11 Gold or silver wrought or unwrought. 12 A dictionary, lexicon, vocabulary. 13 A closed flower, bud; हजानकोः पञ्जकोः शयोः शिवं R. 3. 8, 13. 29; इत्थं विभिनयति कोशमन्ते द्विरेके वा इत इत नलिनी मज उज्जहार Subhāsh. 14 The stone of a fruit. 15 A pod. 16 A nutmeg, nut-shell. 17 The cocoon of a silk-worm; Y. 3. 147. 18 Vulva, the womb. 19 An egg. 20 A testicle or the scrotum. 21 The penis. 22 A ball, globe. 23 (In Vedānta phil.) A term for the five vestures (sheaths or cases) which successively make the body, enshrining the soul. 24 (In law) A kind of ordeal; cf. Y. 2. 114. -COMP. -अधिपतिः, -अध्वक्षः 1 a treasurer, pay-master; (cf. the modern 'minister of finance'). 2 an epithet of Kubera. -अगारः a treasury, store-room. -कारः 1 one who makes scabbards. 2 a lexicographer. 3 the silk-worm while in the cocoon. 4 a chrysalis. -कारकः a silkworm. -कुष्ठ *m.* a kind of sugarcane. -वृ 1 a treasury, store-room; R. 5. 29. -चण्डुः the (Indian) crane. -नायकः, -पालः a treasurer. -वेष्टकः, -क a chest in which treasure is kept, coffer. -वासिन् *m.* an animal living in a shell, a chrysalis. -वृद्धि *f.* 1 increase of treasure. 2 enlargement of the scrotum. -शालिका a clasped knife, a knife lying in a sheath. -स्थ *a.* incased, sheathed. (-स्थः) an animal living in a shell (as a snail). -हीन *a.* deprived of riches, poor.

कोशलिकः A bribe (=कोशलिक q. v. which is the more correct form).

कोशातकिन् *m.* 1 Trade, business. 2 A trader, merchant. 3 Submarine fire.

कोशि (वि) *m.* The mango tree.

कोष्ठः 1 Any one of the viscera of the body, such as the heart, lungs &c. 2 The belly, abdomen. 3 An inner apartment. 4 A granary, store-room. -ष्ठ 1 A surrounding wall. 2 The shell of anything. -COMP. -अगारः a store-house, store-room; पराश्वभारिकोशगारं गतशोषितं यं यं मयिपति Ve. 3; Ms. 9. 280. -अग्निः the digestive faculty, gastric juice. -पालः 1 a treasurer, store-keeper. 2 a guard, watch. 3 a constable (resembling the modern municipal officer). -वृद्धि *f.* evacuation of the bowels.

कोष्ठकः 1 A granary. 2 A surrounding wall. -क A brick trough for watering cattle.

कोष्ण *a.* Lukewarm, tepid; R. 1. 84. -क Warmth.

कोस (श) *का* (pl.) N. of a country and its people; पितृवन्तरुपरकोसलाद R. 9. 9; 3. 5; 6. 71; मगधकोसलेक्यशास्त्रि-नं वृत्तिः 9. 17.

कोस (श) *का* The city of Ayodhya.

कोहलः 1 A kind of musical instrument. 2 A sort of spirituous liquor.

कोकुटिकः 1 A poulterer. 2 A mendicant who walks always fixing his eyes on the ground for fear of treading upon worms, insects &c. 3 (Hence) A hypocrite.

कोश *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Tied to, or being on, the sides. 2 Abdominal.

कोशेव (की *f.*) 1 Being in the belly. 2 Being in a sheath; अति कोशेव मुपय चकारापमं लक्ष Bk. 4. 31.

कोशिकः A sword, scimitar; शमश-कोशिका कोशिकेण K. 8; Vikr. 1. 20.

कोकः, कोकजः (pl.) N. of a country and its people or rulers; (see कीक).

कोश *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Living in one's own house; hence, independent, free. 2 Domestic, homely, homebred. 3 Fraudulent, dishonest. 4 Smug, red.

-द्वः 1 Fraud, falsehood. 2 Giving false evidence. -COMP. -जः the Kutaja tree. -नक्षः (opp. शमनक्षः) an independent carpenter, one who works at home on his own account and not for the village. -साक्षिन् a false witness. -साक्ष्य false evidence, perjury.

कोशलिकः, -कोशलिकः 1 One whose business is to catch birds &c. in traps. 2 One who sells the flesh of birds, animals &c.; a butcher, poacher.

कोशलिकः 1 A hunter. 2 A blacksmith.

कोशिलः 1 Crookedness (lit. and fig.). 2 Wickedness 3 Dishonesty, fraud. -लः 'The crooked', N. of, Chāṇakya, a celebrated writer of civil polity, (the work being known as चाणक्यनीति), the friend and adviser of Chandragupta and a very important character in the Mudrārākhaṇa; कोशलः कुटिलमतिः स एव येन कोशाग्रौ मन्त्रमन्त्रादि नृपसः Mu. 1. 7. स्मृतिर्वा नोपयमानेन कीटिस्थशिष्यः Mu. 7.

कोशुव *a.* (की *f.*) Necessary for the family or household. -व Family relationship.

कोशुविक *a.* (की *f.*) Constituting a family. -कः The father or master of a family; paterfamilias.

कोणवः A goblin, demon. -COMP. -दंतः an epithet of Bhishma.

कोसुक 1 Desire, curiosity, wish. 2 Eagerness, vehemence, impatience. 3 Anything creating curiosity or wonder. 4 The marriage thread (worn on the wrist); R. 8. 1. 5 The ceremony with the marriage

thread preceding a marriage. 6 Festivity, gaiety. 7 Particularly, auspicious festivity, solemnity or solemn occasion (such as marriage); Ku. 7. 25. 8 Delight, joy, pleasure, happiness; Bh. 3. 140. 9 Sport, pastime. 10 A song, dance, show, or spectacle. 11 Joke, mirth. 12 Friendly greeting, salutation. -Comp. -अमर-रं, -रुपं a pleasure-house; दीप-कमलमाला Ku. 7. 94. -किया, -मंगलं 1 a solemn ceremony. 2 particularly marriage ceremony; R. 11. 53. -मोरक-रं a triumphal arch erected on festive occasions.

**कीदृहलं (इयं)** 1 Desire, curiosity, interest; विषयव्यापककीदृहलः V. 1. 9; S. 1. 2 Eagerness, vehement or eager desire. 3 Anything exciting curiosity, a wonder, curiosity.

**कविकः** A spearman, lancer.

**कौतुहः** 'Son of Kunti', an epithet of Yudhishtira, Bhima or Arjuna.

**कौप्य** a. (की f.) Relating to or coming from a well (as water).

**कौपीनं** 1 The pudenda. 2 A privy, privy part. 3 A small piece of cloth (usually a small strip) worn over the privities; कौपीनं शतसंज्ञजं रत्नं दद्यात् पुनस्तारशी Bh. 3. 101. 4 (Hence sometimes) A ragged or tattered garment. 5 A sin, improper or wrong act.

**कौट्य** 1 Crookedness. 2 Hump-backedness.

**कौमार** a. (की f.) 1 Juvenile, youthful, virgin, maidenly (of men and women); -कौमारः पतिः, कौमारी भार्या. 2 Soft, tender. -रं 1 Childhood (to the age of five). 2 Maidenhood (to the age of sixteen), virginity; पिता स्वपि कौमारं भर्ता रक्षति बोधे Me. 9. 3; इक्ष्वाकुरोऽयं यथा बोधे कौमारं जीवनं जरा Bg. 2. 13. -Comp. -भृत्यं the rearing and general treatment of children. -इव a. marrying or gaining a woman as a girl; यः कौमारतः स एव द्विवरः K. P. 1. **कौमारकं** Boyhood, juvenile or tender age; कौमारकं विमिश्रितं वृषातः U. 6. 19.

**कौमारिकः** A father of girls.

**कौमारिकेयः** The son of an unmarried woman.

**कौमुदः** The month Kārtika.

**कौमुदी** 1 Moonlight; अक्षिना सह यति कौमुदी Ku. 4. 83; अक्षिनामयमं कौमुदी मेवमुक्त्वा R. 6. 85; (the word is thus derived: -कौं मोदते जना यस्यां तेजसो कायुदी यता). 2 Anything serving as moonlight; i. e. causing delight and balmy coolness; तमस्य लोहस्य च तेषां कौमुदी Ku. 5. 71; यः कौमुदीं नयनमोषयतः पुनश्च Mā. 1. 34; cf. अक्षिना 3 The full moon day in Kārtika. 4 The full moon day in Aśvina. 5 Festivity

(in general). 6 Particularly, a festive day on which temples, houses &c are illuminated. 7 (At the end of titles of works &c.) Elucidation, throwing light on the subject treated; e. g. तर्ककौमुदी, सांख्यतत्त्वकौमुदी, सिद्धांतकौमुदी &c. -Comp. -पतिः the moon. -द्वयः the stick or stand of a lamp.

**कौमोदी**, **कौमोदी** N. of the mace of Viṣṇu.

**कौरव** a. (की f.) Relating to the Kurus; हेनं कुरुवंशविभुजं कौरवं तज्जेषाः Me. 48. -रः 1 A descendant of Kuru; यस्यापि कौरवज्ञातं समं न कोपाम् Ve. 1. 15. 2 A ruler of the Kurus.

**कौरव्यः** 1 A descendant of Kuru; कौरव्यमंशविरहितम् कुरुवंशमवरोधे Ve. 1. 19. 25; कौरव्ये वृत्तहस्ता पुनरिदं वृत्ते यथा सीरिणि 6. 12. 2 A ruler of the Kurus.

**कौर्षः** The zodiacal sign Scorpio (a word derived from Greek).

**कौल** a. (की f.) 1 Relating to a family, ancestral, hereditary. 2 Of a noble family, well-born. -रः A worshipper of इक्षि according to the left hand ritual. -रुः The doctrine and practices of left hand Śāktas.

**कौलकेयः** The son of an unchaste woman, a bastard.

**कौलहिन्यः** 1 The son of a (chaste) female beggar. 2 A bastard.

**कौलह्यः** The son of a female beggar (chaste or unchaste). 2 A bastard.

**कौलिक** a. (की f.) 1 Belonging to a family. 2 Customary in a family, ancestral. -कः A weaver; कौलिकं विष्णुलक्षणे राजकन्यां निवेष्टते Pt. 1. 202. 2 A heretic. 3 A follower of the left hand Śāktā ritual.

**कौलीन** a. Belonging to a noble family. -नः 1 The son of a female beggar. 2 A follower of the left hand Śāktā ritual. -नः 1 An evil report, a scandal; मातृविक्रान्तं किमपि कौलीनं भवति M. 3; तेषां कौलीनमिदं प्रति-भानि V. 2; Me. 112; कौलीनमात्मप्रयमा-चक्षते R. 14. 36, 84. 2 An improper act, bad or scandalous conduct; इयंते तस्मिन् विवृतमसि कुलं जन्म कौलीनमेतत् Ve. 2. 10. 3 A combat of animals. 4 Cock-fighting. 5 War, battle (in general). 6 High birth. 7 A privy, the pudenda.

**कौलीन्यं** 1 High birth. 2 Family scandal.

**कौलुतः** A king of the Kulitas; कौलुतश्चक्रवर्त्ता Mu. 1. 20.

**कौलेयकः** A dog, hound.

**कौल्य** a. Noble-born, of a high birth.

**कौबे (वे) र** a. (की f.) Belonging to or coming from Kubera; यत्नं सप्तार कौबेरं R. 15. 45. -रि The north (the direction presided over by Kubera); ततः पतरवे कौबेरं मासानि चतुर्दिश R. 4. 66.

**कौष** a. (की f.) 1 Silken. 2 Made of Kusa grass.

**कौशलं (रुं)** 1 Well-being, happiness, prosperity. 2 Skill, skillfulness, cleverness; किमकौशलादुत प्रयोजनार्थ-शिलया Mu. 3; हावहारि रुतितं वचनायां कौशलं इति विकारविशेषः Si. 10. 13.

**कौशलिक** A bribe.

**कौशलिका**, **कौशली** 1 A present, an offering. 2 Friendly inquiry after one's health &c., greeting.

**कौशल्यः** An epithet of Rāma, son of Kausalyā.

**कौशल्य** The eldest wife of Dasaratha and mother of Rāma.

**कौशल्यवन्ति** Rāma, son of Kausalyā; Bk. 7. 90.

**कौशाकी** N. of an ancient city on the Ganges in the lower part of the Doab.

**कौशिक** a. (की f.) 1 Incased, sheathed. 2 Silken. -कः 1 An epithet of विश्वामित्र q. v. 2 An owl; U. 2. 29. 3 A lexicographer. 4 Marrow. 5 Bellium. 6 An ichneumon. 7 A snake-catcher. 8 The sentiment of love (सुगार). 9 One who knows hidden treasures. 10 An epithet of Indra. -का A cup, drinking vessel. -की 1 N. of a river in Behār. 2 N. of the goddess Durgā. 3 N. of one of the four varieties of dramatic style; सुकुमारार्थसंदर्भा कौशिकी तावु कथ्यते; See S. D. 411 et. seq. also. -Comp. -अरगिता, -अरिः a crow. -कलाः the cocoa-nut tree. -विषः an epithet of Rāma.

**कौशे (वे) र** 1 Silk; Pt. 1. 94. 2 A silken cloth in general Ms. 5. 120. 3 A woman's lower garment of silk; निनामि कौशेयमुपायताम्यममंगलप्रयममलंकार Ku. 9. 9; विदुष्यमकौशेयः Mk. 5. 3; R. 5. 9.

**कौसीर्यं** 1 The practice of usury. 2 Sloth, indolence.

**कौतुकिकः** 1 A cheat, knave. 2 A juggler.

**कौस्तुभ** N. of a celebrated gem obtained with 13 other jewels at the churning of the ocean and worn by Viṣṇu on his breast; स कौस्तुभं देवकीव कृष्ण R. 8. 49; 10. 10. -Comp. -लक्षणा, -वक्षसः m., -हृदयः an epithet of Viṣṇu. -कर 1 A. (कथ्यते) 1 To make a creaking sound. 2 To sink. 3 To be wet.

**ककचः** A saw. -Comp. -वृक्षः the Ketaka tree. -वृक्षः the teak tree. -पाद m., -पादः a lizard.

**ककरः** A kind of partridge. 2 A saw. 3 A poor man. 4 A disease.

**ककु** 1 A sacrifice; कतोरदेषिण कलेन युज्यतां R. 3. 65; शतं ककुतामपविष्मत्तः 3. 38; M. 1. 4, Ms. 7. 79. 2 An epithet of Viṣṇu. 3 One of the ten Prajāpatas; M. 1. 35. 3 Intelligence, talent. 5 Power, ability. -Comp.

-उत्सवः the sacrifice. -गुहः, -द्विष्टः m. a demon, goblin. -वन्दितः m. an epithet of Siva (who destroyed Dakṣa's sacrifice). -पतिः performer of a sacrifice. -पशुः a sacrificial horse. -गुहः an epithet of Viṣṇu. -गुहः m. a god, deity. -राजः m. 1 the lord of sacrifices; यथाशक्तः कतुष्टः Ms. 9. 260. 2 the sacrifice.

कृ 1 P. (कृति, कृति) To injure, hurt, kill.

कृषिकः (pl.) N. of a country; अधिपते कृषिकानां R. 5. 39; Ms. 8. 2.

कृषणः A slaughter.

कृषणः A canoe.

कृ 1 P. (कृति, कृति) 1 To cry, weep, shed tears; किं कृतिं दुराग्रं स्वपश-  
वकारकः Pt. 4. 29; कृतिः कृतिः कृतिः  
मनोज्ञः V. 1. 2; कृतिं विद्या कृतिः स्वः R.  
14. 68; 15. 42; Bk. 3. 28, 5. 5. 2 To  
call out to, call out piteously to any  
one, (with acc.); कृतिः कृतिः  
कृतिः कृतिः Mark. P. -10 P. or  
Caus. 1 To cry out continuously. 2  
To cause to weep. -With आ 1 to  
cry out, cry, creak, scream; कृतिः  
कृतिः पतिः कृतिः कृतिः कृतिः R. 4.  
7; Bk. 15. 50. 2 to call out to (caus.);  
कृतिः कृतिः कृतिः कृतिः कृतिः  
Mk. 5. 23.

कृति, कृति 1 Cry of distress or  
weeping, lamentation; हा नाति कृति-  
माकर्ष्य विपत्तः R. 9. 75. 2 Mutual  
defiance, challenge.

कृ 1 U., 4 P. (कृति, कृति, कृति, कृति)  
1 To walk, step, go, कृतिः कृतिः  
कृतिः कृतिः कृतिः Rām.; कृतिः कृतिः  
कृतिः कृतिः कृतिः Bk. S. 2, 25. 2 To go  
to, approach (with acc.); कृतिः कृतिः  
कृतिः कृतिः Sat. Br. 3 To pass or go  
over, go across; कृतिः कृतिः कृतिः  
Rām. 4 To leap, jump; कृतिः कृतिः  
कृतिः Bk. 2. 9; 5. 51. 5 To go  
up, ascend. 6 To cover, occupy,  
take possession of, fill; कृतिः कृतिः  
कृतिः R. 14. 17. 7 To surpass,  
excel, विद्याः कृतिः कृतिः कृतिः  
R. 1. 14. 8 To undertake, strive after,  
be able or competent for, show  
energy for (with dat. or inf.);  
कृतिः कृतिः कृतिः Sk.; कृतिः कृतिः  
Vop.; कृतिः कृतिः कृतिः कृतिः  
कृतिः कृतिः Vikr. 1. 16; कृतिः कृतिः  
कृतिः कृतिः कृतिः Bk. 9.  
23. 9 To be developed or increased,  
to have full scope, be at home  
(with loc.); कृतिः कृतिः  
कृतिः कृतिः कृतिः Sk.;  
कृतिः कृतिः कृतिः Bk. 8. 22. 10 To fulfil,  
accomplish. 11 To have sexual  
intercourse with, (By P. 1. 3. 38 कृतिः  
by itself is used in the Atm. in the  
sense of 'continuity' or 'want of  
interruption', 'energy or application',

and 'development or increase', and  
also 'conquering or getting over').

-With अति 1 to cross, go over;  
कृतिः कृतिः K. 92. 2 to go beyond,  
pass over or by; Ms. 57, 40. 3 to  
excel, surpass; Ms. 8. 161. 4 to  
transgress, violate, overstep; अति-  
कृतिः कृतिः K. 160. 5 to disregard,  
exclude, neglect; कृतिः कृतिः  
कृतिः M. 1; किं ना परिजनमतिकृतिः  
M. 4; or कृतिः कृतिः कृतिः  
M. 6 to pass, elapse (as time);  
अतिकृतिः कृतिः Ms. 5. 76; यथा यथा  
कृतिः कृतिः K. 59. -अति to ascend. -कृतिः  
to occupy, fill, take; अतिः कृतिः  
कृतिः कृतिः S. 2. 14. -अति 1 to  
follow. 2 to begin. 3 to give the  
contents of -अति to visit one after  
another. -अति to leave, go away  
from. -अति 1 to go to, approach,  
enter; अतिः कृतिः कृतिः  
Rām. 2 to wander, roam over. 3 to  
attack. -अति to withdraw. -आ 1 to  
approach, go towards. 2 to attack,  
subdue, conquer, vanquish; कृतिः  
कृतिः H. 1; कृतिः कृतिः R. 4.  
34; Bk. 1. 70. 3 to fill, enter, take  
possession of; कृतिः कृतिः  
Mk. 5. 2, 9. 12. 4 to begin, commence.  
5 to come up, rise (Atm.); कृतिः  
कृतिः कृतिः कृतिः R. 5. 71. 6 to ascend,  
mount, occupy. -उत् 1 to go up, out  
or beyond; कृतिः कृतिः Ms. 2.  
120. 2 to neglect, disregard; अति  
कृतिः कृतिः कृतिः M. 1; कृतिः  
3 to step beyond; R. 15. 33. -उत् 1  
to go towards, approach. 2 to assail,  
attack. 3 to treat, attend upon,  
physic (as a physician); to cure or  
heal. 4 to make advances of love to,  
win over; कृतिः कृतिः  
Rām. 5 to perform, set about. 6 (Atm.)  
to begin, commence. 7 कृतिः कृतिः  
K. 2. 28; R. 17. 33. -नि 1 to go  
away, or from, leave. 2 to issue  
from, come out of; Bk. 7. 71. -परा  
(Atm.) 1 to display courage,  
strength, or heroism, act bravely;  
कृतिः कृतिः कृतिः Ms. 7. 106;  
Bk. 8. 22, 93. 2 to turn back, 3 to  
march against, attack. -परि 1 to  
walk about, walk round; कृतिः  
कृतिः (in dramas). 2 to overtake. -य  
(Atm.) 1 to begin, commence;  
प्रकृतिः कृतिः कृतिः R. 3. 47, 2. 15;  
Ku. 3. 2. 2 to tread on, walk on;  
Bk. 15. 23. 3 to go, set out. -वति  
to return. -वि (Atm.) 1 to walk along  
or through; कृतिः कृतिः  
Bk. 8. 24. 2 to assail, over-  
come, conquer. 3 to cleave; open  
(Paras.). -वति 1 to transgress. 2 to  
pass (time). -यत् see -उत् -सत् 1  
to come or meet together. 2 to  
traverse, cross, go or pass through.

3 to approach, to go. 4 to go over or  
be transferred (to another). 5 to  
enter on or in; कृतिः कृतिः  
कृतिः R. 5. 10. -समा 1 to  
occupy, take possession of, fill;  
कृतिः कृतिः कृतिः 1 तेन विद्यासमे  
विद्यासमे कृतिः R. 4. 4. 2 to assail,  
conquer, subdue.

कृतिः 1 A step, pace; कृतिः; कृतिः  
कृतिः कृतिः कृतिः Mb. 2 A foot. 3  
Going, proceeding, course; कृतिः  
कृतिः or कृतिः in course of, gradually;  
कृतिः कृतिः कृतिः R. 8. 7, 30,  
32. 4 Performance, commence-  
ment; कृतिः कृतिः Si 14. 58. 5  
Regular course, order, series, suc-  
cession; कृतिः कृतिः कृतिः S 7. 30;  
Ms. 7. 24, 9. 85, 2. 173, 8. 69. 6  
Method, manner; कृतिः कृतिः R.  
7. 39. 7 Grasp, hold; कृतिः कृतिः  
Māl. 3. 18. 8 A position of attack  
(assumed by an animal before mak-  
ing a spring) 9 Preparation, readi-  
ness; Bk. 2. 9. 10 An undertaking,  
enterprise. 11 An act or deed,  
manner of proceeding; कृतिः कृतिः  
Amaru. 43, 33. 12 Particular manner  
of reciting Vedic texts. 13 Power,  
strength. -ने Mud. -Comp. -अतिः  
-अतिः regular order, due arrange-  
ment. -आयत, -आयत a. descended  
or inherited lineally, hereditary. -उत्  
the sine of a planet, declination.  
-अतिः irregularity.

कृतिः a. Orderly, methodical. -कृतिः  
A student who goes through a  
regular course of study.

कृतिः 1 The foot. 2 A horse. -कृतिः  
1 A step. 2 Walking. 3 Proceeding  
4 Transgressing.

कृतिः ind. Gradually, successively.  
कृतिः ind. 1 In due order, regu-  
larly, successively, serially. 2 Gra-  
dually, by degrees; R. 12. 57;  
Ms. 1. 68, 3. 12.

कृतिः a. 1 Successive, serial. 2  
Descended lineally, ancestral, here-  
ditary.

कृतिः, कृतिः The betel-nut tree;  
आयतः कृतिः कृतिः Si. 3. 81;  
Vikr. 18. 98.

कृतिः, कृतिः A camel; कृतिः  
कृतिः कृतिः कृतिः Vikr. 1. 29;  
Si. 12. 18; N. 6. 104.

कृतिः Buying, purchasing. -Comp.  
-आरोहः a market, fair. -कृतिः  
bought. -कृतिः a deed of sale, con-  
veyance &c.; (कृतिः कृतिः कृतिः  
Bṛihaspati). -कृतिः (du.) trade,  
traffic, buying and selling; Ms. 8. 5;  
7. 127. -कृतिः a trader, merchant.

कृतिः Buying, purchasing.  
कृतिः 1 A trader, dealer. 2 A  
purchaser.

**कृष्य** *a.* A thing exhibited for sale in the market; (opp. *क्रेद* which only means 'fit to be purchased').

**कृष्य** *a.* Raw flesh, carrion, स्पर्शकृतमपि कृष्यमप्युच्यते *Mā.* 5. 16. -**COMP.** -**अश्व**, -**अश्व**, -**अश्व** *a.* eating raw flesh; *Mā.* 5. 131. (-*m.*) 1 a carnivorous animal, such as a tiger &c.; *U.* 1. 49. 2 a demon, goblin; *R.* 15. 16.

**कृष्य** *m.* Thinness, emaciation, leanness.

**कृष्य** *a.* A lawyer.

**कृष्य** *a.* Gone, passed over, traversed &c.; (*p. p.* of *कृष्य* *q. v.*). -**सः** 1 A horse. 2 A foot, step. -**COMP.** -**कृष्य** *a.* omniscient.

**कृष्य** *f.* 1 Going, proceeding. 2 A step, pace. 3 Surpassing. 4 Attacking, overcoming. 5 Declination of a planet. 6 The ecliptic. -**COMP.** -**कृष्य**, -**कृष्य**, -**कृष्य** the ecliptic. -**पक्षः** the equinoctial points or nodes of the ecliptic. -**कृष्य**: 1 the ecliptic. 2 the tropical zone, space within the tropics.

**कृष्य** (*चि*) *a.* 1 A purchaser. 2 A trader, merchant.

**कृष्य** 1 A worm. 2 An insect; see *कृष्य*. -**COMP.** -**कृष्य** *a.* slowwood. -**कृष्य**: an ant-hill.

**कृष्य** 1 Doing, execution, performance, accomplishment; उपकारः, कर्मः प्रत्युक्तं हि प्रययिषु सतापीतितादीकिये *Me.* 114. 2 An action, act, business, undertaking; प्रययिषु *V.* 4. 15; *Mā.* 2. 4. 3 Activity, bodily action, labour. 4 Teaching, instruction; कृष्य हि वस्तुपठिता प्रसीदति *R.* 3. 29. 5 Possession of some art (as of singing, dancing &c.), knowledge; शिक्षा कृष्य कृष्यविद्यामसंख्या *M.* 1. 16. 6 Practice (opp. *ज्ञान* theory). 7 A literary work, कृष्य सनोभिरवहितः कृष्यामिना कलिदासस्य *V.* 1. 2; कलिदासस्य कृष्याया कथं परिषदी बहुमानः *M.* 1. 8 A purificatory rite, a religious rite or ceremony. 9 An expiatory rite, expiation. 10 (a) Ceremony of offering oblations to the deceased ancestors (अश्व). (b) Obsequies. 11 Worship. 12 Medical treatment, application of remedies, cure; शितकृष्य *M.* 4 cold remedies. 13 (In gram.) Action, the general idea expressed by a verb. 14 Motion. 15 Especially, motion as one of the seven categories of the *Vaiśeṣika*; see *कर्म*. 16 (In law) Judicial investigation by human means (witnesses &c.) or by ordeals. 17 Burden of proof. -**COMP.** -**अश्व** *a.* practising ritual observances. -**अश्व** 1 completion or termination of an affair, execution of a task, कृष्यपर्वण्युत्तुविषात् कृताः *Ki.* 1. 44. 2 liberation from ceremonial acts, abalution. -**अश्व** *a.* special

agreement; कृष्यामुपगम्यते वीजार्थं कृष्यते *Ms.* 9. 53. -**अश्व** *a.* one who loses a law-suit through the statements of the witnesses &c. -**कृष्य** see *कर्म* *वि.* -**कृष्य** 1 the whole body of ceremonies enjoined in the Hindu religious law. 2 all the particulars or points of any business. -**कृष्य** 1 an agent, worker. 2 a beginner, tyro, a fresh student. 3 an agreement. -**कृष्य** *m.* a witness whose testimony is prejudicial to the cause (one of the five kinds of witnesses).

-**निर्विश**: evidence. -**कृष्य** *a.* dexterous.

-**कृष्य**: mode of medical treatment.

-**कृष्य** *a.* diligent in the performance of one's duty.

-**कृष्य**: the third division of a legal plaint; that is, witnesses, documents and other proofs adduced by the plaintiff or complainant. -**कृष्य** 1 connection with the verb. 2 the employment of expedients or means. -**कृष्य**: omission or discontinuance of any of the essential ceremonies of the Hindu religion; कृष्यामोक्षं कृष्यत्वं *Ms.* 10. 43. -**कृष्य** necessity, necessary influence of acts done or to be done.

-**कृष्य**, -**कृष्य** *a.* expressing any action, as a verbal noun. -**कृष्य** *m.* a plaintiff, complainant. -**कृष्य**: a rule of action, manner of performing any rite; *Ms.* 9. 220. -**कृष्य** 1 an adverb. 2 a predicative adjective.

-**कृष्य** *f.* imparting (to others) one's knowledge, teaching, *M.* 1. 19.

-**कृष्य**: the repetition of any act.

**कृष्य** *a.* Engaged in any actual work, versed in the practice of a thing; यस्तु कृष्याभ्युदयः स विद्वान् *H.* 1. 67.

**कृष्य** *U.* (कृष्यति, कृष्यति, कृष्यते) 1 To buy, purchase, सहजं प्रययिष्येन कृष्ये कृष्योस्तथा *Sānti* 3. 1; कृष्यति मृज्जवितमेव पश्यमन्यत वेदसि नदसु पुन्यं *N.* 8. 87, 88; *Pt.* 1. 13; *Ms.* 9. 174. 2 To barter, exchange; कृष्यत्सद्विषयानमेकं कृष्यामि पठित *Mb.* -**कृष्य** आ to buy.

-**कृष्य** to buy off, redeem, ransom.

-**कृष्य** (in the *Atm.*) 1 to buy; संभोगाय परिकृतं कर्तासि तव नाभिष *Bk.* 8. 72. 2 to hire, purchase for a time (with instr. or dat. of the price at which one is employed on stipulated wages); शतेन शताय वा परिकृतः *Sk.* 3 to return, requite, repay; कृतेनोपकृतं वायोः परिकृष्यामिपुन्यत *Bk.* 8. 8. -**कृष्य** 1 to sell (*Atm.* in this sense); एका शतसहस्रेण विक्रीणीषे हत यदि *Rām.* विक्रीणीत निराशं बुद्ध्यान् *Ms.* 10. 90, 8. 197, 222; *Sānti.* 1. 12. 2 to barter, exchange; नाकस्माच्छाब्दिकीमता विक्रीणीति तिलैस्तिलान् *Pt.* 2. 65.

**कृष्य** 1 *P.* (कृष्यति, कृष्यति) 1 To play, amuse oneself; वायवः कृष्यिष्यायव्याः *Pt.* 1; एष कृष्यति कृष्यपयविक्रीणायव्या-

सको विविः *Mk.* 10. 59. 2 To gamble, play at dice; कृष्यिषे एते प्रियतमः *Mk.* 2; नातेः कृष्यिष्यति *Ms.* 4. 74; *Y.* 1. 138. 3 To jest, joke or trifle with; कृष्यिष्यतस्तममदस्तमकथं प्रणिमम कृष्यति *Gt.* 3; कृष्यिष्यामि तावद्विषया *V.* 3; एषाशाश्वपुस्तैः कृष्यति धनैर्नाथिभिः *H.* 2. 23; *Pt.* 1. 157; *Mk.* 8. -**कृष्य** *Atm.* (Atm.) to play, sport, amuse oneself; सायव्यकृष्यिष्यामि पश्य एतानि पठिष्या *Bk.* 8. 10. -**कृष्य**, -**कृष्य** (Atm.) to play &c; संक्रीडते कृष्यिष्येव कृष्याः *Me.* 70; but कृष्यिष्यत्वं सं is Paras. in the sense of 'making a noise'; संक्रीडति शकटानि *Mbb.* 'the carts creak.'

**कृष्य** 1 Sport, pastime, play, pleasure. 2 Jest, joke.

**कृष्य** 1 Playing, sporting. 2 A play-thing, toy.

**कृष्य** *a.* कृष्यिष्यति, -**कृष्य** A play-thing, toy.

**कृष्य** 1 Sport, pastime, play, pleasure; तोयक्रीडावित्तयुक्तानिस्नानातिर्कमकृष्यः *Me.* 33, 61. 2 Jest, joke -**COMP.** -**कृष्य** a pleasure-house. -**कृष्य**: an artificial hill serving as a pleasure-abode, a pleasure-mountain; कृष्यक्रीडाः वनकृष्यलविहवनवेष्टनीयः *Me.* 77. -**कृष्य** a prostitute. -**कृष्य**: feigned anger; *Amara.* 12. -**कृष्य**: a peacock kept for pleasure; *R.* 16. 14. -**कृष्य** 'the gem of sports', copulation.

**कृष्य** *a.* Bought; see *कृष्य*. -**कृष्य** One of the twelve kinds of sons recognised in Hindu Law; a son purchased from his natural parents; कृष्यताम्यां विक्रीतः *Y.* 2. 131; *Ms.* 9. 174. -**COMP.** -**कृष्य**: 'repenting a purchase', rescission, returning a thing purchased to the seller (admissible in some cases by law).

**कृष्य** *m.* कृष्यः A curlew, heron.

**कृष्य** 4. *P.* (कृष्यति, कृष्यते) To be angry (with the dat. of the person who is the object of anger); हरे कृष्यतिः but sometimes with words like उपरि, तान् &c. also; ममोपरि न कृष्यः न मां गति कृष्यो मृकः &c. -**कृष्य** *Atm.* to be angry in return; कृष्यत न प्रतिकृष्यत् *Ms.* 6. 48. -**कृष्य** to get angry with; संकृष्यसि एषा किं त्वं दिक्षु मां एवेक्षणे *Bk.* 8. 76.

**कृष्य** *f.* Anger.

**कृष्य** 1 *P.* (कृष्यति, कृष्यते) 1 To cry, weep, lament, mourn (for); कृष्यत्यस्तं कृष्यिष्यः *Bk.* 6. 124. 2 To cry out, yell, scream, bawl, call out; अतीव बुकोश जीवनाशं ननाश च *Bk.* 14. 31. -**कृष्य** *Atm.* to pity, take compassion on. -**कृष्य** to bewail. -**कृष्य** 1 to cry, cry out loudly; अये गीरीनाय विजुगुप्सु शब्दे विनयन प्रसीदित्यकोशान् *Bb.* 3. 123. 2 to revile, abuse; शते बाह्यनामकस्य श्रुतिवो



ह्रस्वमिति Ms. 8. 267; Bk. 5. 30. -परि to lament. -अस्व to revile in return. -वि 1 to call aloud, cry out loudly; आक्रोश विक्रोश लपविचं Ms. 1. 41; Bk. 14. 42; 16. 32. 2 to utter (with acc.). 3 to call out to (with acc.). 4 to resound. -स्व to lament, bewail.

कुहू a. 1 Cried out. 2 Called out to. -ह Crying, a cry, yell.

क्रूर a. 1 Cruel, wicked, hard-hearted, pitiless; तस्याभिषेकसमारं कल्पितं क्रूरनिबन्धन R. 12. 4, Ms. 105; Ms. 10. 9. 2 Hard, rough. 3 Formidable, terrible, fierce. 4 Destructive, mischievous. 5 Wounded, hurt. 6 Bloody. 7 Raw. 8 Strong. 9 Hot, sharp, disagreeable; Ms. 2. 33. -रः A hawk; heron. -रं 1 A wound. 2 Slaughter, cruelty. 3 Any horrible deed. -Comp. -आकृति a. terrible in form. (तिः) epithet of Rāvaṇa. -आचार a. following cruel or savage practices. -अक्रूर a. 1 containing fierce animals (as a river). 2 of a cruel disposition. -कर्मन् n. 1 a bloody a. 2 any hard labour. -कृ a. fierce, cruel, unrelenting. -क्रोह a. having coactive bowels unaffected by strong purgatives. -कृष् sulphur. -कृष् a. 1 evil-eyed, having a malignant look. 2 mischievous, villainous. -राविन् m. a raven. -लोचनः an epithet of the planet Saturn.

क्रुम m. A purchaser; Y. 2. 168.

क्रोचः N. of a mountain; see क्रौच.

क्रोडः 1 A hog. 2 The hollow of a tree, cavity; हाहा हेत तयापि जम्बविटपि-कोडे मनो धावति Udb. 3 The chest, bosom, breast; कोडीकृ to clasp to the bosom; Bh. 2. 35. 4 The middle part of anything; Vikr. 11. 75; see क्रोड n. 5 An epithet of the planet Saturn. -ड, -डा 1 The breast, chest, the part between the shoulders. 2 The interior of anything, a cavity, hollow. -Comp. -अंकः, -अंघ्रिः, -पादः a tortoise. -पत्रं 1 marginal writing. 2 a postscript to a letter. 3 a supplement. 4 a codicil to a will.

क्रोडीकरणं Embracing, clasping to the bosom.

क्रोडीमुखः A rhinoceros.

क्रोधः 1 Anger, wrath; कामाक्रोशोऽभिजायते Bg. 2. 62; so क्रोधापः, क्रोधात्मलः &c. 2 (In Rhet.) Anger considered as the feeling which gives rise to the *raudra* sentiment. -Comp. -अभिज्ञात a. free from anger, cool, composed. -सुखित a. overcome or infatuated with anger.

क्रोधन a. Wrathful, passionate, angry, irascible; यदायेन कृतं तदेव क्रुते शृण्वायसि क्रोधनः Ve. 3. 31. -न Being angry, anger.

क्रोधात् a. Passionate, irascible, angry.

क्रोशः 1 A cry, yell, shout, scream, noise. 2 A measure of distance equal to 1/4th of a Yojana, a *Koss*; क्रोशार्धं पङ्क्तिदुरःसरेण मन्वा R. 13. 79; सङ्ग्रहायुति क्रोशो or क्रोशदो. -Comp. -तालः -वणिः a large drum.

क्रोशन a. Crying. -न A cry.

क्रोहू m. (ही f.) A jackal (the strong cases of this word are necessarily formed from क्रोहृ and the weak ones optionally).

क्रौचः 1 A curlew, heron; मनोहर-क्रौचनिवादिनामि सीमातराण्डुलकंति चतः R. 4. 8; Ms. 12. 64. 2 N. of a mountain (said to be the grandson of Himālaya and said to have been pierced by Kārtikeya and Parasurāma); इतदारं यदातिविको धर्मं यत् क्रौचं Ms. 57. -Comp. -अवृन् the fibres of the stalk of a lotus. -अरातिः, -अरिः, -रिडुः 1 an epithet of Kārtikeya. 2 of Parasurāma. -द्वारणः -द्वयः an epithet (1) of Kārtikeya (2) of Parasurāma.

क्रौर्ध Crnelty, hard-heartedness.

क्रूर 1. 1 P. (कृति, कृति) 1 To call, call out. 2 To cry, lament. -II. 1 A. (कृते or कृते) To be confused.

क्रूर 1. 4. P. (क्रामति, क्राम्यति, क्रात) To be fatigued or tired, be exhausted or depressed; न चक्राम न विव्ये Bk. 5. 102; 14. 101. -With वि to be fatigued.

क्रुमः क्रुमः Fatigue, languor, exhaustion; विनोदितविनोदः कृतकचक्रां जायते St. 4. 66; Ms. 7. 151; S. 3. 21.

क्रुत a. 1 Fatigued, tired out; तमातपक्रुत R. 2. 13, Ms. 18, 36; V. 2. 92. 2 Withered, faded; क्रुतो मम्मथलेख एव नलिनीपत्रं नक्षेरापित. S. 3. 26; R. 10. 48. 3 Lean.

क्रुति f. Fatigue. -Comp. -रिश् a. refreshing, invigorating.

क्रुि 4 P. (क्रियति, क्रि) To become wet, be damp, be moist. -Caus. To moisten, wet; न येन हेतुदयदपः Hg. 2. 23; Bk. 18. 11.

क्रुि a. Wet, moistened. -Comp. -अक्ष a. bleary-eyed.

क्रुि 4 A. (also P. according to some authorities) (क्रिपते, क्रिष्ट or क्रिशित) 1 To be tormented, be afflicted, suffer; अयुष्यदेशमणे नातिक्रिशते वः शिष्या M. 1; ययः परायं क्रियंति साक्षिणः प्रतिशुः कुले Ms. 8. 159. 2 To torment, molest. -II. 9 P. (क्रिप्ताति, क्रिष्ट, क्रिशित) To torment, afflict, molest, distress; क्रिप्ताति लम्पपरिपलनहृतिरेव S. 5. 6; एव-माराधमानोपि क्रिप्ताति युवमय Ku. 2. 40; R. 11. 58.

क्रुि a. 1 Distressed, suffering pain or misery. 2 Afflicted, tormented. 3 Faded. 4 Inconsistent, contradictory; e. g. माता मे शय्या. 5

Elaborate, artificial, (as a composition.) 6 Put to shame.

क्रुि f. 1 Affliction, anguish, distress, pain. 2 Service.

क्रुि (व) a. 1 Impotent, neuter, emasculated; Ms. 3. 150, 4. 205; Y. 1. 223. 2 Unmanly, timid, weak, weak-minded; R. 8. 84; क्रुिन् पाल-विता Mk. 9. 5. 3 Cowardly. 4 Mean, base. 5 Idle. 6 Of the neuter gender. -वः, -वः (-वः -वः) 1 An impotent man, a eunuch; न सुनं केनिलं गय विद्या चाह निमज्जति । मेहं पोम्मादुशुकायां हीनं क्रुिः स नम्यते ॥ Kātyāyana quoted in Dāya-bhāga. 2 The neuter gender.

क्रुि 1 Wetness, moisture, dampness; Sānti. 1. 29; R. 7. 21. 2 Running, discharge from a sore. 3 Distress, suffering; R. 15. 32 (=उपद्रव Malli.).

क्रुि 1 Pain, anguish, suffering, distress, trouble; क्रिप्ता क्रुिः स नम्यते S. 1; क्रुिः कलेन हि पुनर्नम्यते विधत्ते Ku. 5. 86; Bg. 12. 5. 2 Wrath, anger. 3 Worldly occupation. -Comp. -काम a. capable of enduring trouble.

क्रुि (व) 1 Impotence (lit.); वं क्रुिः पुंसां न च परकलामिममं Pt. 1. 2 Unmanliness; timidity, cowardice; क्रुिः मा स्व मयः पार्थ Bg. 2. 5. 3 Uselessness; impotence, powerlessness; R. 12. 86.

क्रुि The lungs.

क्रुि ind. 1 Whither, where; क तेज्यो-न्यं यज्ञाः क च यु गहनाः कौतुकसाः U. 6. 33; क्रुि-क्रुि when repeated in co-ordinate sentences imply 'great difference', or 'incongruity'; क रुजा हृदयमाथिनी क च ते विश्वसनीयमायुषं M. 3. 2; क सुयममो वशः क चालाविषया मतिः R. 1. 2; Ki. 1. 6; S. 2. 18. 2 Sometimes क्रुि is used in the sense of the loc. of क्रि; क वंशे i. e. कस्मिन्वंशे. (a) With a following अति it means (1) somewhere, any-where. (2) sometimes. (b) With a following चित् it means (1) in some places; प्रतिगम्य. कश्चिदिष्टुक्तं क्रुिः सुख्यत एवोपलाः S. 1. 14; Rs. 1. 4; R. 1. 41. (2) in some cases; क्रुिद् गोचरः कश्चिन् गोचरोऽर्थः. कश्चित्-कश्चित् (a) in one place in another place, here-here, कश्चिदीपादाय कश्चिदपि च इति कश्चित् Bh. 3. 125, 1. 4. (b) now-now (referring to time); कश्चित् पथा सचिदे पुराणा कश्चित् वमाना पतना कश्चित् R. 13. 19.

क्रुि 1 P. (कृति, कृति) 1 To sound (indistinctly), jingle, tinkle; इति घोषयतीव क्रिडिमः करिणो हस्तिपंकादतः कृण् H. 2. 86; कृण्ममिदुर्गरी Amaru. 28; R. 3. 36; Ms. 36. 2 To hum, warble (as bees &c.); sing indistinctly; Ku. 1. 54; U. 3. 24; Bk. 6. 84.

क्रुणः कृणः, कृणिः, कृणः 1 A sound in general. 2 The sound of any musical instrument.

कर *a.* Belonging to what place, being where.

कर 1 P. (कृति, कथित) 1 To boil, decoct. 2 To digest.

करा, करा: A decoction, solution prepared with a continued or gentle heat.

काविक *a.* (कवि) *f.* Met with occasionally, rare, unusual; इति काविकः पाठः.

का 1 Destruction. 2 Disappearance, loss. 3 Lightning. 4 A field. 5 A farmer. 6 Vishnu in his 4th or Narasimha incarnation. 7 A demon.

का (क) 8 U. (करोति, कुरुते, कृत्) 1 To hurt, injure; इति इति कृतपातमहोत्त Ku. 5. 54. 2 To break (to pieces); (वदुः) क किलावन्तिरुद्धोः R. 11. 72; (with) -उप, -रि -रि used in the same senses as का.

काना, -न 1 An instant, moment, measure of time equal to  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a second; क्षणमात्रविस्तस्यो बुद्धिर्न इव हृदः R. 1. 73; S. 60; Me. 26; क्षणमन्तिष्ठस्व wait a moment. 2 Leisure; अहमपि ह्यक्षणाः स्वर्गे गच्छामि M. 1; गृहीतः क्षणः S. 2 'my leisure is at your disposal', i.e. I pledge my word to do your work. 3 A fit moment or opportunity; रक्षो नास्ति क्षणो नास्ति नास्ति प्रार्थयिता नः Pt. 1. 138; Me. 52; अभिमतक्षण. Dk. 147. 4 An auspicious or lucky moment. 5 A festival, joy, delight. 6 Dependence, servitude. 7 The centre, the middle. -Comp. -अंतरे *ind.* the next moment, after a little while.

-क्षेपः a momentary delay. -कः an astrologer. (-क) water. (-क) 1 night; क्षणादधेय क्षणद्वयपतिवः N. 1. 67; R. 8. 74; 16. 45; Si. 3. 53. 2 turmeric. -करः -रतिः the moon, Si. 9. 70. -करः a night-walker, a demon; साधुः प्रभुति क्षणद्वयराणां R. 13. 75. -अधरं night-blindness, nyctalopsia. -युतिः *f.* -प्रकाशः, -प्रभा lightning. -निःश्वासः the porpoise. -भेद्य *a.* transient, frail, perishable; H. 4. 130. -मात्र *ind.* for a moment. -रामिन् *m.* a pigeon. -रिचसिन् *a.* perishable in a moment. (-*m.*) a class of atheistic philosophers who deny the continued identity of any part of nature, and maintain that the universe perishes and undergoes a new creation every instant.

क्षणतुः A wound, sore.

क्षणं Injuring, killing, wounding.

अक्षिक *a.* Momentary, transient; स्वर्गे क्षणिकसमागमोक्तस्य R. 8. 92; रक्षस क्षणिका प्रीतिः H. 1. 66. -का Lightning.

क्षान्ति *a.* (नीति) 1 Having leisure. 2 Momentary. -नी Night.

क्षत *a.* Wounded, hurt, injured, bitten, torn, rent, broken down &c.; see क्षण; रक्षसापिचक्षुः क्षतविग्रहः Ve.

क्षत 1 U. (क्षति-ने, क्षति) To fast, to be abstinent; Ms. 5. 69. -Caus. or 10 U. (क्षयति-ने, क्षयित) 1 To throw, send, cast. 2 To miss.

क्षयः A Buddha mendicant. -क्ष 1 Defilement, impurity (अक्षीय). 2 Destroying, suppressing, expelling.

क्षयकः A Buddha or Jaina mendicant; नक्षयणके देशे रजः किं कल्पति

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1. 7; R. 1. 28; 2. 56; 3. 53. -क्ष 1 Scratching. 2 A wound, hurt, injury; क्षणे क्षाभिवासं जाते तस्मिन् क्षणे U. 4. 7; क्षारं क्षतं प्रक्षिप्य Mk. 5. 18. 3 Danger, destruction, peril; क्षातुं किल जायत ह्यु-क्षः R. 2. 53. -Comp. -अरि *a.* victorious. -अदरं dysentery. -कासः a cough produced by injury. -क्ष 1 blood; म क्षिप्तः क्षतजं रोगः R. 7. 43; Ve. 2. 27. 2 puss, matter. -क्षेति *f.* a violated woman, a woman who is no longer a virgin. -विक्षत *a.* mangled, covered with cuts and wounds. -क्षेति *f.* destitution, being deprived of any means of support. -क्षतः a student who has violated his vow or religious engagements.

क्षति *f.* 1 Injury, wound. 2 Destruction, cutting, tearing down; विस्मयं क्षिता वराहतिभिर्मुक्ताक्षतिः पञ्चले S. 2. 6. 3 (Fig.) Ruin, loss, disadvantage; क्षयं राजाक्षते तस्याः सर्वयोग्येति का क्षतिः S. D. 17. 4 Decline, decay, diminution; प्रतापक्षतिशीतलः Ku. 2. 24; H. 1. 114.

क्षत् *m.* 1 One who cuts or carves anything. 2 An attendant, a door-keeper. 3 A coachman, charioteer. 4 A man born of a Sūdra man and Kshatriya woman; cf. Ms. 10. 9. 5 The son of a female slave; (e.g. विश्वर). 6 Brāhmin. 7 A fish.

क्षत्र-क्ष 1 Dominion, power, supremacy, might. 2 A man of the Kshatriya caste or the Kshatriya: tribes taken collectively; अतास्मिन् क्षत्रे क्षत्रं क्षत्रं क्षत्रं क्षत्रं R. 2. 53; 11. 69, 71; अक्षत्रं क्षत्रं क्षत्रं क्षत्रं S. 1. 21; Ms. 9. 322. -Comp. -अक्षत्रः an epithet of Parasurāma. -धर्मः 1 bravery, military heroism. 2 the duties of a Kshatriya. -क्षः a governor, satrap. -क्षुः 1 a Kshatriya by caste; Ms. 2. 38. 2 a mere Kshatriya, a vile or wretched Kshatriya, (as a term of abuse); cf. ब्रह्मक्षुः.

क्षत्रियः A member of the military or second caste; क्षत्रियः क्षत्रियो वैश्यश्च वर्णा द्विजातयः Ms. 10. 4. -Comp. -क्षत्रः an epithet of Parasurāma.

क्षत्रियका, क्षत्रियः, क्षत्रियिका A woman of the Kshatriya caste.

क्षत्रियानी 1 A woman of the Kshatriya caste. 2 The wife of a Kshatriya.

क्षत्रियी The wife of a Kshatriya.

क्षुत *a.* (क्षी) Patient, forbearing, submissive.

क्षु 1 U. (क्षयति-ने, क्षयित) To fast, to be abstinent; Ms. 5. 69. -Caus. or 10 U. (क्षयति-ने, क्षयित) 1 To throw, send, cast. 2 To miss.

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क्षयकः A Buddha or Jaina mendicant; नक्षयणके देशे रजः किं कल्पति

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Chân. 110; कथं प्रथमेन क्षयकः Mn. 4. क्षयनी 1 An ear. 2 A net.

क्षयः An offence.

क्षया 1 A night; विममकाक्षिद एव क्षयाः S. 6. 4; R. 2. 20; Me. 110. 2 Turmeric. -Comp. -अक्षः 1 night-stalker. 2 a demon, goblin; नक्षः क्षयः पृथिव्याक्षः Bk. 2. 30. -क्षरः, -क्षयः 1 the moon. 2 camphor. -क्षयः a dark cloud. -क्षरः a demon, goblin.

क्षय 1 A., 4 P. (क्षयते, क्षयति, क्षयत or क्षयित) 1 To permit, allow, suffer; अतो नृपाक्षयिरे सन्तः क्षीरमलाभ न क्षयामजस्य R. 7. 34; 12. 46. 2 To pardon, forgive (as an offence); क्षयते न क्षमया Bh. 3. 13; क्षमस्व परमेष्ठिनः; क्षिप्रं न क्षमि-देशरीक्षं देवि क्षमयति वक्षुव नमः R. 14. 58. 3 To be patient or quiet, wait; R. 15. 45. 4 To endure, put up with, suffer; अपि क्षमतेऽस्मदुपजायं प्रकृतयः Ms. 2; नाक्षाम-गक्षाय राजा क्षमते स्वक्षानपि H. 2. 107. 5 To oppose, resist. 6 To be competent or able (to do anything); क्षते रक्षेः क्षालयितुं क्षमते कः क्षमातनस्कांडवल्लीयस नमः Si. 1. 38, 9. 65.

क्षम *a.* 1 Patient. 2 Enduring, submissive. 3 Adequate, competent, able (with gen, loc., inf. or in comp.); क्षमिष्ये हि यथाक्षी क्षमालोकस्य न क्षमः Y. 3. 141; सा हि रक्षणविधी तयोः क्षमा R. 11. 5; क्षयं न क्षमयितुं क्षमाः R. 8. 59; यमक्षम, निर्दुलक्षम. &c. 4 Appropriate, fit, proper, suitable; क्षी यन्मक्षमक्षिं न हि तक्षमं U. 1. 14; आत्मक्षमक्षम देह क्षमो यम क्षमक्षि. R. 1. 13, S. 3. 26. 5 Fit for, capable of, suited to, उपयोगक्षमे देशे V. 2, नक्षः क्षमं मानयितुं य क्षमक्षि S. 1. 18. 6 Bearable, endurable. 7 Favourable, friendly.

क्षमा 1 Patience, forbearance, forgiveness; क्षमा क्षमा न क्षिं च यक्षिणमेव क्षमं H. 2; R. 1. 22; 18. 9, तेजः क्षमा वा नक्षते क्षयक्षम नक्षिणः Si. 2. 43. 2 The earth. 3 An epithet of Durgā. -Comp. -क्षः the planet Mars. -क्षयः a king.

क्षमिषु *a.* (क्षी) क्षमिषु *a.* (क्षी) Patient, forbearing, of a forgiving nature; क्षम क्षमयतु यः क्षमी Si. 2. 43; Y. 2. 200, 1. 133.

क्षयः 1 A house, residence, abode, यातनाय यमक्षम Ms. 6. 61; निर्जगाम पुनस्त-स्मात्क्षयक्षमक्षमक्षम Ms. 2. 10. 2 Loss, decline, waste, wane, decay, diminution; अक्षयः R. 3. 60. यक्षयं नक्षति जातराक्षिः Pt. 2. 178; स यक्षयः क्षयक्षमः &c. 3 Destruction, end, termination; निक्ष-क्षये क्षति क्षियेयं यादुना R. 1. 9; Amaru. 60. 4 Pecuniary loss; Ms. 8. 401. 5 Fall (as of prices). 6 Removal. 7 Universal destruction (प्रलय). 8 Consumption. 9 A disease in general. 10 A negative quality, minus (in algebra). -Comp. -क्षर (also क्षयकर) *a.* causing decay or

क्षम *a.* 1 Patient. 2 Enduring, submissive. 3 Adequate, competent, able (with gen, loc., inf. or in comp.); क्षमिष्ये हि यथाक्षी क्षमालोकस्य न क्षमः Y. 3. 141; सा हि रक्षणविधी तयोः क्षमा R. 11. 5; क्षयं न क्षमयितुं क्षमाः R. 8. 59; यमक्षम, निर्दुलक्षम. &c. 4 Appropriate, fit, proper, suitable; क्षी यन्मक्षमक्षिं न हि तक्षमं U. 1. 14; आत्मक्षमक्षम देह क्षमो यम क्षमक्षि. R. 1. 13, S. 3. 26. 5 Fit for, capable of, suited to, उपयोगक्षमे देशे V. 2, नक्षः क्षमं मानयितुं य क्षमक्षि S. 1. 18. 6 Bearable, endurable. 7 Favourable, friendly.

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क्षमा 1 Patience, forbearance, forgiveness; क्षमा क्षमा न क्षिं च यक्षिणमेव क्षमं H. 2; R. 1. 22; 18. 9, तेजः क्षमा वा नक्षते क्षयक्षम नक्षिणः Si. 2. 43. 2 The earth. 3 An epithet of Durgā. -Comp. -क्षः the planet Mars. -क्षयः a king.

क्षमिषु *a.* (क्षी) क्षमिषु *a.* (क्षी) Patient, forbearing, of a forgiving nature; क्षम क्षमयतु यः क्षमी Si. 2. 43; Y. 2. 200, 1. 133.

क्षयः 1 A house, residence, abode, यातनाय यमक्षम Ms. 6. 61; निर्जगाम पुनस्त-स्मात्क्षयक्षमक्षमक्षम Ms. 2. 10. 2 Loss, decline, waste, wane, decay, diminution; अक्षयः R. 3. 60. यक्षयं नक्षति जातराक्षिः Pt. 2. 178; स यक्षयः क्षयक्षमः &c. 3 Destruction, end, termination; निक्ष-क्षये क्षति क्षियेयं यादुना R. 1. 9; Amaru. 60. 4 Pecuniary loss; Ms. 8. 401. 5 Fall (as of prices). 6 Removal. 7 Universal destruction (प्रलय). 8 Consumption. 9 A disease in general. 10 A negative quality, minus (in algebra). -Comp. -क्षर (also क्षयकर) *a.* causing decay or

क्षम *a.* 1 Patient. 2 Enduring, submissive. 3 Adequate, competent, able (with gen, loc., inf. or in comp.); क्षमिष्ये हि यथाक्षी क्षमालोकस्य न क्षमः Y. 3. 141; सा हि रक्षणविधी तयोः क्षमा R. 11. 5; क्षयं न क्षमयितुं क्षमाः R. 8. 59; यमक्षम, निर्दुलक्षम. &c. 4 Appropriate, fit, proper, suitable; क्षी यन्मक्षमक्षिं न हि तक्षमं U. 1. 14; आत्मक्षमक्षम देह क्षमो यम क्षमक्षि. R. 1. 13, S. 3. 26. 5 Fit for, capable of, suited to, उपयोगक्षमे देशे V. 2, नक्षः क्षमं मानयितुं य क्षमक्षि S. 1. 18. 6 Bearable, endurable. 7 Favourable, friendly.

क्षमा 1 Patience, forbearance, forgiveness; क्षमा क्षमा न क्षिं च यक्षिणमेव क्षमं H. 2; R. 1. 22; 18. 9, तेजः क्षमा वा नक्षते क्षयक्षम नक्षिणः Si. 2. 43. 2 The earth. 3 An epithet of Durgā. -Comp. -क्षः the planet Mars. -क्षयः a king.

क्षमिषु *a.* (क्षी) क्षमिषु *a.* (क्षी) Patient, forbearing, of a forgiving nature; क्षम क्षमयतु यः क्षमी Si. 2. 43; Y. 2. 200, 1. 133.

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क्षम *a.* 1 Patient. 2 Enduring, submissive. 3 Adequate, competent, able (with gen, loc., inf. or in comp.); क्षमिष्ये हि यथाक्षी क्षमालोकस्य न क्षमः Y. 3. 141; सा हि रक्षणविधी तयोः क्षमा R. 11. 5; क्षयं न क्षमयितुं क्षमाः R. 8. 59; यमक्षम, निर्दुलक्षम. &c. 4 Appropriate, fit, proper, suitable; क्षी यन्मक्षमक्षिं न हि तक्षमं U. 1. 14; आत्मक्षमक्षम देह क्षमो यम क्षमक्षि. R. 1. 13, S. 3. 26. 5 Fit for, capable of, suited to, उपयोगक्षमे देशे V. 2, नक्षः क्षमं मानयितुं य क्षमक्षि S. 1. 18. 6 Bearable, endurable. 7 Favourable, friendly.

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destruction, ruinous. -**कालः** 1 time of universal destruction. 2 the period of decline. -**कासः** consumptive cough. -**कालः** the dark fortnight. -**कुक्ति** *f.* -**कालः** an opportunity of destroying. -**कासः** consumption. -**वायुः** the wind that is to blow at the destruction of the world. -**संपूर्ण** *f.* total loss, ruin.

**क्षयः** Consumptive cough, consumption.

**क्षयिष्णु** *a.* ( *क्षयि* *f.* ) 1 Diminishing, decaying; आरंभपूर्वी क्षयिणी क्षयः Bh. 2. 60; waning, wasting; न वायुतापि क्षयि R. 17, 71, Ms. 9. 314. 2 Consumptive. 3 Perishable, fragile. -**म.** The moon.

**क्षयिष्णु** *a.* 1 Wasting, decaying. 2 Perishable, fragile.

**क्षर** 1 P. ( *क्षरति*, *क्षरित* ) ( *Used transitively or intransitively* ) 1 To flow, glide. 2 To send or stream forth, pour out, emit; R. 13. 74; Bk. 9. 8. 3 To drop, trickle, ooze. 4 To waste away, wane, perish. 5 To become useless, have no effect; यतोऽन्तेन क्षरति तप क्षरति विस्मयत Ms. 4. 237. 6 To slip from, be deprived of ( with *abl.* ). -**Caus.** ( *क्षारयति* ) To accuse, traduce ( usually with *acc.* ). -**With** *क्वि* to melt away, dissolve.

**क्षर** *a.* 1 Molting away. 2 Movable. 3 Perishable; क्षरः मर्षणि सुतानि कृतस्थोऽक्षर उच्यते Bg. 15. 16. -**रः** A cloud. -**रः** 1 Water. 2 The body.

**क्षरण** 1 The act of flowing, trickling, dropping, oozing. 2 The act of perspiring; संदृष्टिश्चरणसकवर्ति R. 19. 18.

**क्षरिष्णु** *m.* The rainy season.

**क्षल** 10 U. ( *क्षालयति* *क्ते*, *क्षालित* ) 1 To wash, wash off, purify, cleanse; क्षले रवेः क्षालयितुं क्षमेन कः क्षपातमस्कादमलीमसं नमः Si. 1. 38, H. 4. 60. 2 To wipe away. -**With** *क्वि* 1 to wash, purify, cleanse; पादौ, हस्तौ, हस्तौ &c. प्रक्षालयति. 2 to wipe away; ( *अधः* ) तेषामनुवर्षेण राज्ञः प्रक्षालयामनः Mb. -**क्वि** to wash off; R. 5. 44.

**क्षयः**, **क्षयः** 1 Sneezing. 2 Cough.

**क्षत्र** *a.* ( *क्षी* *f.* ) Relating or peculiar to the military tribe; क्षात्रो यमः क्षिन इव तदु ब्रह्मचोवस्य ह्ये U. 6. 9; R. 1. 13. -**क्षी** 1 The Kshatriya tribe. 2 The qualifications of a Kshatriya; the Gītā thus describes them: -क्षीर्य तेजो धृतिर्दक्षिणं बुद्धेर्वाचस्पदायनं। क्षान्तीभिरभाषयन् क्षान् कर्म स्वभावेन Bg. 18. 43.

**क्षी** *p. p.* 1 Patient, forbearing, enduring. 2 Forgiven तत् The earth.

**क्षी** *f.* 1 Patience, forbearance, forgiveness; क्षीतिश्चक्षणेन ( *क्ते* ) Bb. 2. 21; Bg. 18. 42.

**क्षी** *a.* Patient, forbearing. -**क्षी** A father.

**क्षाम** *a.* 1 Scorched, singed. 2 Diminished, thin, wasted, emaciated,

lean; क्षामक्षामकपोलमायनं S. 3. 10; यत्ने क्षाम Ms. 82; क्षामक्षामं मयमयुना महिषोमेन दून 30, 89. 3 Slight, little, small. 4 Weak, infirm.

**क्षार** 2. Corrosive, caustic, acid, pungent, saline. -**रः** 1 Juice, essence. 2 Treacle, molasses. 3 Any corrosive or acid substance; हस्ते क्षारमिश्रामसं जातं तस्मिन् वृद्धेन U. 4. 7; क्षारं क्षले वक्षिणम् Mk. 5. 18; ( *क्षारं क्षले क्षि* &c. has become proverbial and means 'to aggravate the pain which is already unbearable,' 'to make bad worse,' 'to add insult to injury' ). 4 Glass. 5 A rogue, cheat. -**रः** 1 Black salt. 2 Water.

-**Comp.** -**अक्षर** sea-salt. -**अक्षर** an alkaline unguent. -**अक्षर** *n.* an alkaline fluid. -**उक्षर**, -**उक्षर**, -**उक्षि**, -**समुद्र**: the salt ocean -**क्षर**, -**क्षित** *n.* natron, salt-petre and borax. -**क्षर** a river of alkaline water in hell. -**क्षमि** *f.*; -**क्षमिका** saline soil; किमाक्षरं क्षामसुते प्रायदा यमक्षमिका Ud. 6. -**क्षेलक**: an alkaline substance. -**रसः** a saline flavour.

**क्षारका** 1 Alkali. 2 Juice, essence. 3 A cage, basket or net for birds. 4 A washerman. 5 A blossom; a bud or snowblown flower ( *कलिका* ).

**क्षारण**, -**या** Accusing; especially of adultery.

**क्षारिका** Hunger.

**क्षारित** *a.* 1 Distilled from saline matter. 2 Falsely accused, ( especially of adultery ).

**क्षालन** 1 Washing, cleansing ( with water ). 2 Sprinkling.

**क्षालित** *a.* 1 Washed, cleansed, purified. 2 Wiped away, requited; तथा हस्तं पापैर्व्यवर्तयित्वा क्षालितमयि U. 1. 28.

**क्षी** 1. 1 P. ( *क्षयति*, *क्षित* or *क्षीण* ) 1 To decay or waste. 2 To rule, govern, be master of. -**II** 1. 5. 9. P. ( *क्षयति*, *क्षिणति*, *क्षिणाति* ) 1 To destroy, affect, ruin, corrupt; न तपक्षः क्षयभूता क्षिणति R. 2. 40. 2 To diminish, cause to waste away; R. 19. 48. 3 To kill, injure. -**Pass.** ( *क्षियते* ) 1 To waste, wane, decay, be diminished ( *fig.* also ); प्रतिक्षयमयं कायः क्षीयमानो न लक्ष्यते R. 4. 66; प्रत्यासक्तविषयिषुद्धमनसा श्रयो यतिः क्षियते Pt. 2. 4; Amaru 93; Bb. 2. 19. -**Caus.** ( *क्षययति* or *क्षययति* ) 1 To destroy, remove, put an end to; यमापि न क्षययतु नीललेहितः पुष्पमयं परितप्तक्षारितमसुः S. 7. 35; R. 8. 47; Ms. 53. 2 To spend or pass ( as time ). -**With** *अव* to decay, decline, be diminished. -**परि**, -**य** -**क्ष** 1 to decay, wane. 2 to be emaciated or lean.

**क्षिति** *f.* 1 The earth. 2 A dwelling, an abode, a house. 3 Loss, destruction. 4 The end of the world. -**Comp.** -**क्षी**, -**क्षी** *a.* king; R. 1. 5; 3. 3; 11. 1. -**क्षय**: dust. -**क्षय**: an

earthquake. -**क्षि** *m.* a king, prince. -**क्ष**: 1 a tree. 2 an earth-worm. 3 the planet Mars. 4 N. of the demon Naraka killed by Vishnu. ( -**क्ष** ) the horizon. ( -**क्ष** ) an epithet of Sītā. -**क्ष** the surface of the earth. -**क्ष**: a Brāhmaṇa. -**क्ष**: a mountain; Ku. 7. 94. -**क्ष**: -**क्ष**, -**क्षति**, -**क्षाल**, -**क्षर** *m.* a king, sovereign; R. 2. 51, 5. 76, 6. 86, 7. 3, 9. 75. -**क्ष**: the planet Mars. -**क्ष** *a.* dwelling on the earth -**क्ष** *m.* 1 a mountain; सर्वक्षितियुता नाथ V. 4. 27; ( where it means 'a king' also ); Ki. 5. 20; Rs. 6. 26 2 a king. -**क्ष** the globe. -**क्ष** a ditch, hollow -**क्ष** *m.* a tree. -**क्ष** *m.* a corpse, dead body. -**क्ष** *f.* 'the course of the earth', patient behaviour. -**क्षुद्राक्ष**: a cave within the earth, an underground hole.

**क्षि**: 1 A disease. 2 The sun. 3 A horn.

**क्षि** 6 U. ( but only P. when preceded by *अभि*, *वति* and *अभि* ). 4 P. ( *क्षिपति* *क्ते*, *क्षिपति*, *क्षित* ) 1 To throw, cast, send, dispatch, discharge, let go ( with *loc.* or sometimes *dat.* ); नक्षत्रं इति तु क्षारि क्षिपेत्क्षत्रं क्षयः Ms. 3. 89; क्षिपति वा क्षयते नयि Mb; K. 12. 95; with *क्वि* also; Bh. 3. 57 2 To place, put on or upon, throw into; क्षययति क्षिपेत्क्षयः क्षिपति पुनस्तादात्म्यं S. 7. 24; Y. 1. 290; Bg. 16 19. 3 To fix on, attach to ( as a blame ); क्षय क्षयं क्षिपति H. 2. 4 To cast or throw off, cast away, rid oneself of; किं क्षयं क्षययति न क्षयि क्षयं न क्षिपेत्क्षयं न क्षयः Mn. 2. 18. 5 To take away, destroy; MAL. 1. 17. 6 To reject, disdain. 7 To insult, revile, abuse, scold; Ms. 8. 312, 270; Sknti. 3. 10. -**With** *अभि* -1 to censure, blame. 2 to offend, abuse. 3 to surpass. -**अव** 1 to cast down, leave, abandon. 2 to slander, revile. -**अ** 1 to throw or cast down, hit. 2 to contract 3 to draw back, snatch or draw away, pull or take off; अवपादनाक्षिप R. 7. 7; Bh. 1. 43; Ms. 68. 4 to hint at, indicate. 5 to infer ( from circumstances ); जात्या व्यकिराक्षिपते. 6 to object to ( as an argument ). 7 to neglect, disregard. 8 to insult. -**उक्ष** to throw up; Rs. 1. 92. -**उक्ष** 1 to cast on, throw at; ययुषि वचाय तप तप क्षययुक्षिपयः MAL. 5. 31. 2 to hint, indicate; adduce; क्षयं कायं युक्षिपति Mk. 9. 3. 3 to begin, commence. 4 to insult, upbraid. -**क्वि** 1 to put, place or throw down; Y. 1. 103; Amaru 80. 2 to entrust, consign to the care of; Ms. 6. 3, 8. 179, 180. 3 to encamp. 4 to cast off, reject. 5 to bestow on. -**परि** 1 to surround; गन्तव्योत्तरं परिक्षिप Ku. 6. 88. 2 to embrace. -**परि** to bind or tie up, collect ( as

hair); (केशान्) पराशिवत् कश्चिदुद्धारयं  
Kn. 7. 14. -प्र 1 to put into, throw  
at or in; नमिष्यं प्रक्षिप्यो Ms. 4. 53; हार  
स्ते प्रक्षिपन् Mk. 5. 18. 2 to insert,  
interpolate; इति ह्ये कश्चित्स्थितिं Kaiy-  
yasa. -वि 1 to throw or cast. 2 to  
divert. 3 to distract. -स 1 to collect,  
heap together; आतपात्यसंक्षिप्तविराह  
विषादिति R. 1. 52; Bk. 8. 86. 2 to  
withdraw, destroy. 3 to shorten,  
curtail, abridge; संक्षिप्येत् स्रज इव कथं  
वीर्यमा विना Ms. 108; Ms. 7. 34.

शिवणं 1 Sending, throwing, casting.  
2 Reviling, abusing.

शिवणी (वि) / 1 An oar. 2 A net.  
3 A weapon. -जि: A stroke.

शिवण्युः 1 The body. 2 The spring  
season.

शिवण 1 Sending, throwing, cast-  
ing. 2 Night.

शिव p. p. 1 Thrown, scattered,  
hurled, cast. 2 Abandoned. 3  
Disregarded, neglected, disrespected.  
4 Placed. 5 Distracted, mad (see  
क्षिप). -क्ष A wound caused by shoot-  
ing. -COMP. -कुक्षुरा a mad dog. -क्षिप  
a. distracted in mind, absent-minded.  
-वेद a. prostrating the body, lying  
down.

शिवि: f. 1 Throwing, sending  
forth. 2 Explaining a hidden  
meaning (such as solving riddles).

शिव a. (compar. क्षेपिष्य; superl.  
क्षेपिह) Quick, speedy. -स ind.  
Quickly, speedily, immediately;  
विनाशं व्रजति शिवनामपात्रविभक्ति Ms. 3.  
179; Śānti. 3. 6; Bk. 2. 44. -COMP.  
-कारिष्व a. acting quickly, prompt.

शिव्या 1 Loss, destruction, waste,  
decay. 2 An impropriety, offence  
against established customs (आचारवेद);  
the following is an instance; स्वयम्भ  
र्येन याति उपाध्याय पतिरिति गमयति Bk.

शिवजं The whistling of hollow  
reeds.

शोण a. 1 Thin, emaciated, waned,  
become lean, diminished, worn  
away, expended; भार्या शोणन् विनेष  
(जानीयात्) H. 1. 72; so शोणः शरीर; शोण  
गुण्ये मयलोके विज्ञप्ति. 2 Slender, delicate.  
3 Small, little. 4 Poor, miserable. 5  
Powerless, weak. -COMP. -शब्द: the  
moon on the wane. -धन a. reduced  
to poverty, impoverished. -पाप a.  
one who is purified after having  
suffered the consequences of sin  
-पुण्य a. one who has enjoyed all his  
stock of merit, and must work to  
acquire more in another birth -मरु  
a. slender-waisted. -वासिन् a. inhabit-  
ing a dilapidated house. -विज्ञान a.  
destitute of courage or prowess.  
-वृत्ति a. deprived of the means of  
support, out of employ.

शोच, शोच See शोच, शोच.

शोच: -र 1 Milk; इतो हि शोचतादृशे  
तमिष्या वर्ज्यत्वः S. 6. 27. 2 The milky  
juice or sap of trees; ये तक्षीरसुतिरुमयो  
दक्षिणेन वृक्षता Ms. 107; Ku. 1. 9. 3  
Water -COMP. -अङ्ग: an infant, a  
sucking child. -अविषा: the sea of  
milk. -ज: 1 the moon. 2 a pearl. -जं  
sea-salt. -जा शोचता an epithet of La-  
kshmi. -आङ्ग: the pine tree. -उङ्ग:  
the sea of milk; क्षीरोद्वेलेव हनेनपुञ्जा  
Ku. 7. 26. -तमव: the moon. -तमव,  
शुक्ल an epithet of Lakshmi. -उङ्गि-  
क्षीरो q. v. above. -ऊर्ति: a wave of  
the sea of milk; R. 4. 27. -ओदन:  
rice boiled with milk. -कङ्क: a young  
child (having milk in the throat);  
तथा तक्षीरकंठेन प्रातःप्रातःप्रातः Mv. 4. 52,  
5. 11. -जं coagulated milk. -जुम: the  
Asvattha tree. -पात्री a wet-nurse.  
-वि: -विषि: the sea of milk; इ-  
क्षीरविषादिव B. 1. 12. -वेष्टा f. a milch  
cow. -वीर 1 water and milk. 2 milk-  
like water. 3 a fast embrace. -व: a  
child. -वारि: -वारिषि: the sea of  
milk. -विक्षुति: inappetent milk. -वृक्ष:  
1 N. of the four trees गन्धोष, उदुवर,  
अपत्य and मयूक. 2 the glomerous fig-  
tree. -हार: cream, the skim of milk.  
-हल्लङ्ग: the sea of milk. -हार: butter.  
-हिङ्गीर: the foam of milk.

शोरिका A dish prepared with  
milk.

शोरिष्व a. Milky, yielding milk.

शोच 1. 4. P. (शोचति, शोचति) 1 To  
be drunk or intoxicated. 2 To spit,  
eject from the mouth.

शोच a. Excited, drunk, intoxicated;  
मृगं जये यस्य जवाहनेन शोचः क्षमाभर्तृरुत्कृपायः  
Vikr. 1. 96; शोचो हः शासनस्यजा Ve.  
5. 27.

शु 2 P. (शुति, शुत) 1 To sneeze;  
अपयाति सरोजया निरसो वृत्तं कामिनि उडुवे  
शुगाक्ष्या Si. 9. 83; Ch. P. 10; Bk. 14.  
75. 2 To cough.

शुण p. p. 1 Beaten, trodden; R.  
1. 17. 2 (Fig.) Practised, followed;  
सुदृजनशुण एव मार्गः K. 146. 3 Pounded;  
see शुद -COMP. -मनश्च a. penitent,  
repentant.

शुचि f. शुचं -ता Sneezing, a sneeze.

शुच 7 U. (शुचति, शुते, शुच) 1 To  
tread or trample upon, strike against,  
crush (under the foot), bruise,  
pound down; शुचि सपां वताले Bk. 6.  
36; ते ते व्याश्रितस्तोयः पदेरेतेनधास्त्रिद्व  
15. 43; 17. 66. 2 To move, be agi-  
tated (A.). -WITH वृ to crush, bruise,  
pound; मित्रमस्य वृक्षोद गन्धानं विभाषण  
Bk. 14. 33.

शुच a. (comp. क्षोदीय superl. क्षा-  
दि) 1 Minute, small, tiny, little,  
trifling. 2 Mean, low, vile, base;  
शुचिपि वृष शाप वपसे Ku. 1. 12. 3  
Wicked. 4 Cruel. 5 Poor, indigent.  
6 Miserly, niggardly; Mo. 17. -शु 1

A bee. 2 A quarrelsome woman. 3 A  
woman maimed or crippled. 4 A  
prostitute; उपपन्न इव शुभाभिहितमन्त्राः  
K. 107. -COMP. -अङ्ग: a kind of  
unguent applied to the eyes in  
certain diseases. -अङ्ग: the small ca-  
vity of the heart. -उङ्ग: an owl.  
-कङ्क: small shell. -कुटं a mild form  
of leprosy. -कुटिका 1 small bell. 2 a  
girdle of small bells. -कुङ्क: red  
sandal-wood. -जङ्ग: any small animal.  
-क्षुडिका a small gadfly. -कुडि a. low-  
minded, mean. -रसः honey. -रोचः a  
minor disease; (44 are enumerated  
by Susruta). -शङ्का a small conch-  
shell. -सुवर्ण low or bad gold, i. e.  
brass.

शुद्ध a. Minute, small (applied  
especially to diseases and animals).

शु 4 F. (शुचति, शुचि) To be  
hungry; Bk. 5. 66, 6. 44, 9. 39.

शुच f. शुच Hunger; क्षीयति शुचा Ms.  
7. 134, 4. 187. -COMP. -आर्त, -आविष  
a. afflicted by hunger. -क्षान a.  
emaciated by hunger; Bk. 2. 29.  
-विषासित a. hungry and thirsty.  
-निवृत्ति: f. cessation of hunger,  
appeasing of appetite (in general).

शुधाशु a. Hungry.

शुचि a. Hungry; R. 2. 39.

शुच: A tree with small roots and  
branches, a shrub.

शुच 1 A. 4. 9. P. (क्षोभते, शुचति,  
शुचति, शुचि-शुच) 1 To shake,  
tremble, to be agitated or disturbed;  
न्याह इव शुचन् Bk. 9. 118; R. 4. 21;  
Si. 8. 24. 2 To be unsteady. 3 To  
stumble (fig. also). -WITH वृ, -वि or  
वृ to tremble, be agitated or  
disturbed.

शुचि a. 1 Shaken, agitated &c.;  
न्याह इव शुचन् शुचिपुष्पवर्तक &c. Ve. 3. 2.  
2 Afraid. 3 Enraged.

शुच a. 1 Agitated, shaken, un-  
steady. 2 Disturbed. 3 Afraid. -वृ:  
A churning stick; शोभेव मयःशुचिमुचिता-  
मोषिवर्णना Si. 2. 107. 2 A particular  
mode of sexual enjoyment.

शुच Linseed, a kind of flax.

शु 6. P. (शुचति, शुचि) 1 To cut,  
scratch. 2 To make lines or furrows

शुच: 1 A razor; R. 7. 46; Ms.  
9. 262. 2 A razor-like barb attached  
to an arrow. 3 The hoof of a cow  
or horse. 4 An arrow. -COMP. -कर्म  
a. -क्षिप act of shaving. -वृक्ष the  
four things necessary for shaving.  
-धानं, -भाण्ड a razorcase. -धार a. as  
sharp as a razor. -श: 1 an arrow  
with a sharp horse-shoe-shaped head;  
तं शुचशक्तीकृतं कृती R. 11. 29; 9. 62.  
2 a sort of hoe, a weeding-spade.  
-मविन, -होडि m. a barber.

शुचि, शुचि 1 A knife, dagger. 2  
A small razor.





स्य.

स्यः The sun. — 1 The sky; सः  
 केन्द्रोत्तर इत्यकमितुं प्रवृत्तः Mk. 5. 2; शब्दः  
 से वक्ता चरति Ku. 3. 72; Me. 9. 2  
 Heaven. 3 Organ of sense. 4 A  
 city. 5 A field. 6 A cypher. 7 A  
 dot, an anusvāra. 8 A cavity, an  
 aperture, hollow, hole; Ms. 9. 43.  
 9 An aperture of the human body,  
 (of which there are 9, i.e. the  
 mouth, the two ears, the two eyes,  
 the two nostrils, and the organs of  
 excretion and generation); सानि से  
 सुखेति Ms. 2. 60, 53; 4. 144; Y. 1.  
 20; cf. Ku. 3. 50. 10 A wound.  
 11 Happiness, pleasure. 12 Talc. 13  
 Action. 14 Knowledge. 15 Brahman.  
 -COMP. -अः (सेजः) 1 a planet. 2  
 Rāhu, the ascending node. -आपण  
 an epithet of the Ganges. -उल्कः 1 a  
 meteor. 2 a planet. -उल्कः the planet  
 Mars. -कामिनी N. of Durgā. -कुतलः N.  
 of Siva. -कः 1 a bird; अपुनीत सगः स नेक  
 तनु N. 2. 2; Ms. 12. 63. 2 air, wind;  
 तमासीय यथा सरीं धृष्टानिर्गन्तव्यः Mb. 3 the  
 sun. 4 a planet; e. g. आपोहिमे यदि  
 सगः स किलेदुवारः Tv. 3 a grass-hopper.  
 6 a deity. 7 an arrow. -अधिपः an  
 epithet of Garuḍa. -अंतकः a hawk,  
 falcon. -अभिरामः an epithet of Siva.  
 -आसनः 1 the eastern mountain on  
 which the sun rises. 2 an epithet of  
 Viṣṇu. -इवः, ईश्वरः, पतिः epithe-  
 s of Garuḍa. -वती f. the earth. -स्थाने  
 1 the hollow of a tree. 2 a bird's  
 nest. -वेगा celestial Gangā. -गतिः f.  
 flight in the air. -गमः a bird. -(से)  
 गमनः a kind of gallinule. -गोलः the  
 celestial sphere. -विद्या astronomy.  
 -वमसः the moon. -वर (सेवरः also)  
 1 a bird. 2 a cloud. 3 the sun. 4 the  
 wind. 5 a demon. (-री i. e. खचरी)  
 1 a semi-divine female able to fly.  
 2 an epithet of Durgā. -जलं 'sky-  
 water,' dew, rain, frost &c. -ज्योतिष्  
 m. a fire-fly. -तमालः 1 a cloud. 2  
 smoke. -द्योतः 1 a fire-fly; सद्योताली-  
 विलसितनिर्मि विद्युन्मिवदृष्टि Me. 81. 2 the  
 sun -द्योतनः the sun. -धूपः a rocket;  
 धुष्यः स्रष्टा Bk. 3. 5. -पराम darkness.  
 -पुष्प 'sky-flower,' used figuratively  
 to denote anything impossible, an  
 impossibility; cf. the four impos-  
 sibilities in this verse — स्रष्टव्यमसि  
 क्षानः शशभृगुपुष्पः । एष वेधाहतां याति  
 अयमकुतशोर. Subhāsh. -भः a planet.  
 -अतिः a falcon. -मणिः 'the jewel of  
 the sky,' the sun -मीलनं sleepiness,  
 weariness. -मृतिः an epithet of Siva.  
 -वारि n ruin-water, dew &c -वास्य.  
 snow, hoar-frost. -वस्य (also सेवस्य)  
 a resting or dwelling in the air.

-शरीरं a celestial body. -वासः wind,  
 air. -समृद्धः, -संभव a produced in  
 the sky. -सिन्धुः the moon. -स्तनी the  
 earth. -स्तदिक the sun or moon gem.  
 -हर a. having a cypher for its  
 denominator.

खकृष्वत a. Hard, solid. -हः Chalk  
 खकरः A curl, a lock of hair.

खच् 1. 9. P. (खचति, खचनाति, खचित)  
 1 To come forth, appear. 2 To be  
 born again. 3 To purify. -II. 10 U.  
 (खचयति, खचित) To fasten, bind, set.  
 -With उद् to intermix, intermingle,  
 set or inlay with; R. 8. 53. 13. 54;  
 Mu. 4. 12.

खचित a. a. Fastened, joined, full  
 of, intermixed with; शकुतनीलखचित  
 विजयदामंदल S. 7. 11. 2 Fixed, blended.  
 3 Inlaid, set, studded, in comp.:  
 'दधि, रत्न.

खच् 1 P. (खजति, खजित) To churn,  
 agitate.

खजः, -जकः A churning stick

खजर्प Clarified butter

खजाकः A bird.

खजाजिका A ladle or spoon

खच् 1 P. (खजति) To limp, halt,  
 walk lame; खज् प्रमंजननः पथिकः पियाह  
 N. 11. 107.

खज a. Lame, crippled, halt; पथिन  
 खजः Sk.; Ms. 8. 242; Bh. 1. 64.  
 -COMP. -खेटः, -खेलः the wag-tail.

खंजनः A species of the wag-tail;  
 सुदृढमलोद्गरेण खंजिनखंजनस्य निव  
 Git. 11; नेत्रे खंजनगंजने S. D. एको हि  
 खंजनवरो नलिनीदलस्य S. Til. 4, 7 —  
 Going lamely. -COMP. -रत्न the  
 cohabitation of saints.

खंजना, खंजनिका A species of  
 wag-tail.

खंजरीटः, -वकः, खंजलेखः The wag-  
 tail; Bv. 2. 78; Cp. P. 8; Ms. 5. 14;  
 Y. 1. 174; Amaru. 99.

खटः 1 Phlegm 2 A blind well. 3  
 A hatchet. 4 A plough. 5 Grass.

-COMP. -खटाहकः a spitting-box.

-खारुकः 1 a jackal. 2 a crow. 3 an  
 animal. 4 a glass vessel.

खटकः 1 A man whose business is  
 to negotiate marriages; cf. वटक. 2  
 The half-closed hand.

खटकायुक्त A particular position of  
 the hand in shooting.

खटिका 1 Chalk. 2 The external  
 opening of the ear

खट (ह) खिका 1 A side door,  
 window.

खटिनी, खटी Chalk.

खट्टन a. Dwarfish. —कः A dwarf.

खट्टा 1 A bedstead. 2 A kind  
 of grass.

खट्टिः m. f. A bier.

खट्टिकः 1 A butcher. 2 A hunter,  
 fowler.

खट्टेरक a. Dwarfish.

खट्टा 1 A bedstead, couch, cot.  
 2 A swing, hammock. -COMP. -अङ्गः

1 a club or staff with a skull at the  
 top considered as the weapon of  
 Siva and carried by ascetics and  
 Yogins; Mā. 5. 4, 23. 2 N. of  
 Dilipa. -अर, भक्त m. epithets of Siva.

-अग्निन् m. an epithet of Siva

-आपुन, -आरुह a. 1 low, vile. 2  
 abandoned, wicked. 3 Silly, stupid.

खट्टाका, खट्टिका A small bedstead.

खट्ट ser खट्ट.

खट्टः Breaking, dividing

खट्टिका खटी Chalk.

खट्ट 1 A sword; न हि खट्टो विजानाति  
 कर्मकार स्वकाण Udb.; खट्टं परावृत्त &c. 2

The horn of a rhinoceros. 3 A  
 rhinoceros; R. 9. 62; Ms. 3. 272, 5.

18. —इं Iron. -COMP. -आघातः a  
 sword-cut. -आधरः a sheath, scabbard

-आमिषं a buffalo's flesh. -आहः a  
 rhinoceros. -कोजः a scabbard -धरः

a swordsman. -धेनुः, -धेनुका 1 a small  
 sword. 2 a female rhinoceros. -दण्डं

the blade of a sword. -पाणि a.  
 sword in hand. पात्रं a vessel made

of buffalo's horns -पिधानं, -पिधानकं  
 a scabbard. -पुष्पिका a knife, small

sword. -प्रहरः a swordcut. -फलं a  
 sword-blade

खट्टवत् a. Armed with a sword

खट्टिकः 1 A swordsman 2 A  
 butcher

खट्टिन् a. (नी. f.) Armed with a  
 sword. —m. A rhinoceros.

खट्टीक A sickle.

खट्ट 10 P. (खट्टयति, खट्टित) 1 To  
 break, cut, tear, break to pieces,

crush; Bk. 15. 54. 2 To defeat  
 completely, destroy, dispel; रजनीचर-

नाथेन खट्टिते तिमिरे विजि H. 3. 111. 3 To  
 disappoint; frustrate, cross in love;

श्रीभिः कस्य न खट्टितं भुवि मनः Pt. 1. 146.

4 To disturb. 5 To cheat.

खट्टः, -खं 1 A break, chasm, gap,  
 fissure, fracture. 2 A piece, part,

fragment, portion; दिवः कान्तिमत्तद्वदेन  
 Me. 30; काट्ट, सत्त &c. 3 section of

a work, chapter. 4 A multitude, an  
 assemblage, group; नखट्टस्य K. 23.

—हः 1 Candied sugar. 2 A flaw in a  
 jewel. —हं 1 A kind of salt. 2 A

sort of sugar-cane. -COMP. -अञ्ज 1  
 scattered clouds, 2 the impression of

the teeth in amorous sports. -आहि  
 f. 1 a measure of oil, 2 a pond or

lake, 3 a woman whose husband has

been guilty of infidelity. -**काव्य** a short tale. -**काव्यं** a small poem, such as the मेघदूत; it is thus defined:—**खंडकायं भवत् काव्यस्वेकदेशादुत्तरि च** S. D. 564. -**खः** a kind of angur. -**खरः** a scissor. -**परखः** 1 an epithet of Siva; महेश्वरं नीलाजितजयतः खंडपरखोः G. I. 1. येनानेन त्रयस्त खंडपरखैर्वो हराः कृपाः क्व Mv. 2. 33. 2 an epithet of Parasurāma, son of Jamadagni. -**परखः** 1 N. of Siva. 2 of Parasurāma. 3 of Rāhu. 4 an elephant with a broken tusk. -**पालः** a confectioner. -**प्रलयः** a partial destruction of the universe in which all the spheres beneath Svarga are dissolved in one common ruin. -**मेढरं** a segment of a circle. -**नोदकः** a kind of argar. -**लवणं** a kind of salt. -**निकारः** sugar. -**झरकरा** candied angur. -**झीला** a loose woman, an unchaste wife.

**खंडकः** -**क** A fragment, part or piece. -**खः** 1 Candied sugar. 2 One who has no nails.

**खंडन** a. 1 Breaking, cutting, dividing. 2 Destroying, annihilating. स्मरमलखंडनं नम शिरसि भद्रं Gt. 10; मन्त्रजालखंडन 12. -**खः** 1 Breaking or cutting. 2 Biting, injuring, hurting; अवरोधखंडन Pt. 1; चटय मन्त्रखंडनं तदयं रत्नखंडन Gt. 10; Ch. P. 13. 3 Disappointing, frustrating (as in love). 4 Interrupting; रत्नखंडनवर्जित R. 9. 36. 5 Cheating, deceiving. 6 Refuting (in argument). N. 6. 130. 7 Rebellion; opposition. 8 Dismissal

**खंडलः** -**ले** A piece.

**खंडशस्त्रं** ind. 1 To pieces, into fragments; 'क्षु' to cut into pieces. 2 Bit by bit, piece by piece, piecemeal.

**खंडित** p. p. 1 Cut, broken in pieces. 2 Destroyed, mutilated. 3 Refuted (in argument), controverted. 4 Rebelled. 5 Disappointed, betrayed, abandoned. **खंडितदुष्टविश्राम** Gt. 8. -**ता** A woman whose husband or lover has been guilty of infidelity and who is therefore angry with him; one of the 8 principal Nāyikās in Sanskrit; R. 5. 67; Me. 39. She is thus described:—**तार्यमिति प्रिये यस्या मयस्तमोवाचिष्ठितः । सा खंडितेति कथिता परितोषकपायिना** S. D. 114. -**Comm.** -**निग्रह** a. maimed, mutilated. -**वृत्त** a. Immoral, dissolute, abandoned.

**खंडिनी** The earth.

**खंडिकाः** (pl.) Fried or parched grain.

**खडिरः** 1 N. of a tree; Y. 1. 302. 2 An epithet of Indra. 3 The moon.

**खन** 1 U. (खनति, खतः pass. खनये or खाने) To dig up, delve, excavate; खनयामिषिष्ठित Pt. 3. 17, Ms. 2. 318; Bk. 1. 17. -**With** अति to dig. -**उद्** to dig out, root out, uproot, eradicate

(fig. also); **वगमुल्लाय नरता** R. 4. 36, 33, 14. 73; Me. 52; Bk. 13. 5; 15. 55; Mal. 9. 34. -**खि** 1 to dig, dig up. 2 to bury, inter; **ऊनद्विषं निषण्ण** Y. 3. 1; **वधया निषण्ण** R. 12. 30; Bk. 4. 3; 16. 22. 3 to erect (as a column); **निषण्ण** अवसंभान् B. 4. 36 4 to implant, infix, pierce into; **निषण्ण** हस्तं भुजे R. 3. 55, 12. 90; Bk. 3. 8; H. 4. 72. -**परि** to dig round (as a ditch).

**खनका** 1 A miner. 2 A house-breaker. 3 A rat. 4 A mine.

**खनने** 1 Digging, excavating. 2 Burying.

**खनिः** -**नी** f. 1 A mine; R. 17. 66; 18. 22; Mu. 7. 31. 2 A cave.

**खनित्रं** A spade, hoe, a pick-axe.

**खयुरा** The betel-nut tree.

**खर** a. (opp. सु. दृढ, द्रव) 1 Hard, rough, solid. 2 Severe, sharp, strict; R. 8. 9; खरः खरः कानः Kāv. 1. 59. 3 Pungent, acid. 4 Dense, thick. 5 Hurtful, injurious, cutting (words). 6 Sharp-edged; **हेदि खरन्वन्वशरपात** Gt. 10. 7 Hot; खराङ्गः &c. 8 Cruel. -**रः** 1 An ass; Ms. 2. 201; 4. 115, 120, 8. 370; Y. 2. 160. 2 A mule. 3 A hero. 4 A crow. 5 N. of a demon, half-brother of Ravana, and slain by Rāma; R. 12. 42. -**Comm.** -**अक्षरः**, -**रश्मिः** the sun. -**कुटी** 1 a stable for asses. 2 a barber's shop. -**कोणः** the francoline partridge. -**क्रोमलः** the month Jyeshtha. -**गृहं**, -**गर्हं** a stable for asses. -**वर्ष**, -**वर्ष** a. sharp-nosed. -**वृक्ष** a lotus. -**वर्द्धि** m. an epithet of Rāma, who killed the demon खर. -**वाहः** the braying of an ass. -**वालः** a lotus. -**वाह** an iron vessel. -**वालः** a wooden vessel. -**वियः** a pigeon. -**वानं** a donkey-cart. -**वाहः** 1 the braying of an ass. 2 an osprey. -**वाल** a stable for asses. -**खरा** with jasmine

**खरिका** Powdered musk.

**खरिचमय** a. Drinking ass's milk.

**खरी** A she-ass. -**Comm.** -**जंघ** an epithet of Siva. -**वृषः** a jackass.

**खड** a. 1 White. 2 Foolish, stupid & Cruel. 4 Desirous of prohibited things. -**रः** 1 horse. 2 A tooth. 3 Pride. 4 Cupid, the god of love. 5 Siva. -**रः** f. A girl who chooses her own husband.

**खर्च** 1 P. (खर्जति, खर्जित) 1 To pain, make uneasy. 2 To creak.

**खर्जने** Scratching.

**खर्जिका** 1 A venereal disease. 2 A relish.

**खर्जुः** f. 1 Scratching. 2 The date-tree. 3 The Dhātūra tree.

**खर्जुर** Silver.

**खर्जुः** f. Itching, itch.

**खर्जुरः** 1 Date-tree. 2 A scorpion. -**रः** 1 Silver. 2 Yellow orpiment. -**री** The date-tree; R. 4. 57.

**खर्जरः** 1 A thief. 2 A rogue, cheat. 3 A beggar's bowl. 4 The skull. 5 A piece of a broken jar, pot-sherd. 6 An umbrella.

**खर्परिका**, **खर्परी** A kind of collyrium. **खर्प** (खर्पति, खर्पित) 1 To go, move, go towards. 2 To be proud.

**खर्च** (र्च) a. 1 Mutilated, crippled, imperfect. 2 Dwarfish, low, short in stature. -**रः**, -**रि** a large number (10,000,000,000). -**Comm.** -**ग्राह** a. dwarfish, small, short.

**खर्चः**, -**रः** 1 A market-town. 2 A village at the foot of a mountain.

**खट** 1 P. (खलति, खलित) 1 To move, shake. 2 To gather, collect.

**खल** -**ल** 1 A threshing floor; Ms. 11. 17, 114; Y. 2. 282. 2 Earth, soil. 3 Place, site. 4 A heap of dust. 5 Sediment, dregs, deposit of oil &c. -**लः** A wicked or mischievous person; तर्पः कलः कलः कलः सर्पात् क्रतुः खलः । मन्वीषविशेषः । तर्पः खलः केन निवार्यते ॥ Chāṇ. 26; विषपरतोऽप्यतिविषमः खल इति न क्वा वदति विद्वान् । यद्यं नकुलं, क्वा सकुलं क्वा पुनः विद्वान् ॥ Vās. [खलीक means (1) 'to crush' (2) 'to hurt or injure'. (3) 'to ill-treat, scour'; परेष्टे खलीकृतोऽयं दत्त-वतः Mk. 2.] -**Comm.** -**उक्तिः** f. abuse, wicked language. -**घाव** a threshing floor -**घृ** m. f. a. sweeper, cleaner. -**मृत्तिः** quick-silver. -**संस्तारः** keeping company with a wicked man.

**खलकः** A pitcher.

**खलति** a. Bald-headed, bald युवखलतिः.

**खलतिकः** A mountain.

**खलि**, -**ली** f. Sediment of oil or oil-cake, खाल्यां वेदंमन्त्रं पतति निलखली-विषयेऽद्वयनादौ. Bh. 2. 100.

**खलि** (ली) नः न The bit of a bridle.

**खलिते** A multitude of threshing floors.

**खलीकारः**, -**कुतिः** f. 1 Hurting, injuring. 2 Ill-treating; **Khāṇi** 1. 25. 3 Evil, mischief.

**खलु** ind. A particle implying:— 1 Certainly, surely, verily, indeed; माये पदानि खलु ते दिव्यमपवर्ति S. 4. 14; अतुल्यः खलु विष्णुनामकः V. 1; न खलु-निर्जित्य खलु कुटी गगान् R. 3. 51. 2 Entreaty, conciliation ('pray'); न खलु न खलु वयं सखिवाचोयमस्मिन् S. 1. 10; न खलु न खलु मृगे साहसं कार्यमेतत् Nāg. 3. 3 Inquiry; न खलु तामधिकृतो घटः V. 3 (=किं अधिकृतो घटः); न खलु विदितस्ते त्वं निवसंतश्चाप्यवदन्तं Mu. 3; न खलुमह्यं विनाशिका गमितः शीघ्रं वृद्धतां गतं Ku. 4. 24. 4 Prohibition (with gerunda); निषोरितेऽर्थे लेखेन खलुस्त्वा खलु वाचिषः Si. 2. 70. 5 Reason (for); न विदितं कटिना खलुः खिन्ना Ku. 4. 5 (G. M. cites this as an illustration of विनाश or dejection); विविधा जगत् एव वक्षितव्यवर्तिनः खलु

देविनां तस्य 4. 10. 6 बहु is sometimes used as an expletive. 7 Sometimes only to add grace to the sentence (शायलकार).

संज्ञा *m.* Darkness.

संज्ञिका A place for military exercise.

संज्ञा A multitude of threshing floors.

संज्ञा 1 A stone or vessel for grinding drugs, a mill. 2 A pit. 3 Leather. 4 The Chātaka bird. 5 A leather water-bag.

संज्ञिका A frying-pan.

संज्ञि (ज्ञि) *z. a.* Bald-headed.

संज्ञाट *a.* Bald, bald-headed; संज्ञाटो विपरीतस्य किलोः संतापितो मरुतः Bh. 2. 90; Vikr. 18. 99.

संज्ञा (pl.) A mountainous country in the north of India and its inhabitants; Ms. 10. 44; (also written सज्ञ).

संज्ञिः (pl.) N. of a country and its people.

संज्ञा 1 Anger, 2 Violence, cruelty.

संज्ञा 1 Itch, scab. 2 N. of a country; see सज्ञ.

संज्ञिः *m. f.* 1 An expression of reproach (at the end of a compound); वैदिकसंज्ञिः 'a bad grammarian', 'one who has forgotten it.'

संज्ञाट Poppy. -Comp. -रसः opium.

संज्ञिकः Fried grain.

संज्ञ (ज्ञ) *ind.* The sound made in clearing the throat; संज्ञा to clear the throat.

संज्ञा-दा, -टिका-टी *f.* A bier, a bedstead on which dead bodies are carried to the pile.

संज्ञाटः Sugar-candy. -ञ् N. of a forest in Kurukshetra, sacred to Indra, and burnt by Agni with the assistance of Arjuna and Krishna. -Comp. -ग्रामः N. of a town.

संज्ञिकः, संज्ञिकः A confectioner.

संज्ञा *a.* 1 Dug up, excavated 2 Torn, rent. -ञ् 1 An excavation. 2 A hole. 3 A ditch, moat. 4 An oblong pond. -Comp. -यूः *f.* a moat, ditch.

संज्ञकः 1 A digger. 2 A debtor. -ञ् A moat, ditch.

संज्ञा An artificial pond.

संज्ञिः *f.* Digging, excavating.

संज्ञा 1 A spade. 2 An oblong pond. 3 A thread. 4 A wood, forest. 5 Horror.

संज्ञा 1 P. ( सञ्जति, खादति ) To eat, devour, feed; to prey upon, bite; शङ्खादयोः पतति खादति प्रहारां H. 1. 81; खादमानं न दुष्यति Ms. 5. 32, 53; Bk. 6. 6; 9. 78, 14. 87, 101; 15. 35.

संज्ञक *a.* ( विका *f.* ) Eating, consuming. -ञ् A debtor.

संज्ञनः A tooth. -ञ् 1 Eating, chewing. 2 Food.

संज्ञक *a.* ( की *f.* ) Mischievous, injurious, malicious.

संज्ञा Food, victuals.

संज्ञि *a.* ( री *f.* ) Made of or coming from the Khadira tree; संज्ञि रूपा कुर्वति; Ms. 2. 45.

संज्ञा 1 Digging. 2 Injury. -Comp.

-उदकः the cocoa-nut tree.

संज्ञक *a.* ( निका *f.* ) One who digs, a miner.

संज्ञि *f.* A mine.

संज्ञिः-ञ् A hole in a wall; breach.

संज्ञिः A house-breaker.

संज्ञा, -रि-री *f.* A measure of grain equal to 16 *dronas*.

संज्ञि *a.* Cooking a Khārt by measure.

संज्ञा The Tretā age or second Yuga of the world.

संज्ञिः 1 A fox ( री *f.* ) 2 The foot of a bedstead.

संज्ञा 1. 6 P. ( सिद्धि, सिद्धि ) To strike, press down. afflict. -II. 4. 7. A. ( सिद्धि, सिद्धि, सिद्धि ) 1 To suffer pain or misery, to be afflicted or wearied, feel tired, depressed or exhausted; S. 5. 7; कि नाम नमि सिद्धि गुरुः Vo. 1; स पुरुषो यः सिद्धि मेदिनीः H. 2. 141 overpowered; Santi. 3. 7; Bk. 14. 108, 17 10. 2 To frighten, terrify ( in caus. ) -With परि to suffer pain or misery, be distressed or wearied.

संज्ञिः 1 An ascetic. 2 A pauper. 3 The moon.

संज्ञा *p. p.* 1 Depressed, afflicted, dejected, distressed, suffering pain; गुरुः संज्ञे सिद्धे मयि भजति नायापि कुरुतु Vo. 1. 11; अनेनवाजकसिद्धिमानसः Gīt. 3. 2 Fatigued, tired, exhausted; सिद्धिः सिद्धि सिद्धिरितु पदं व्यस्य गतासि यम Me. 13. 38; नयोपचारजलसिद्धिस्तया R. 3. 11; Ch. P. 3. 20; Si. 9. 11.

संज्ञा-लं 1 A piece of waste or uncultivated land, desert, bare soil. 2 An additional hymn appended to the regular collection; Ms. 3. 232. 3 A supplement in general. 4 A compendium, compilation. 5 Vacuity. (संज्ञा is often used in combination with य and कः-संज्ञियु to become impassable, to be blocked up, be left unfrequented; सिद्धिः सिद्धि विमानां तत्प्रा-त्ययान्ति Ku. 2. 45. सिद्धिः means (a) to obstruct, impede, make impassable, block up; R. 11. 14, 31. (b) to lay waste, devastate, put down or vanquish completely; विपश्य सिद्धिः प्रतिष्ठा सल्लु वुल्लेया Si. 2. 24.

संज्ञाः A tawny (or black) horse.

संज्ञा 1 A hoof; R. 1. 85, 2. 2; Ms. 4. 67. 2 A kind of perfume. 3 A razor. 4 The foot of a bedstead. -Comp. -संज्ञाः-संज्ञाः a kick. -संज्ञा, -संज्ञा *a.* flatnosed. -संज्ञा a horse's

footmark. -ञ् an arrow with a semi-circular head; see संज्ञा.

संज्ञा Military exercise or practice (as of arms, archery &c.); संज्ञायाः सरलीकृत्ये मन्त्रां Mv. 2. 34; द्रोणतन्त्र-संज्ञिः सिद्धिः 5. 5.

संज्ञाः An iron arrow.

संज्ञाः 1 A razor-case 2 An iron arrow. 3 A pillow.

संज्ञा *a.* Small, little, mean, low; see संज्ञा. -Comp. -तातः a father's younger brother.

संज्ञा see संज्ञा.

संज्ञा 1 A village, small town or hamlet. 2 Phlegm. 3 The club of Balarāma. 4 A horse. (N. B. At the end of comp. संज्ञा expresses defectiveness or deterioration, and may be rendered by 'miserable', 'wretched' &c.; नमस्तुतः a miserable town). For संज्ञा see under संज्ञा.

संज्ञाः-लः A minstrel, whose business is to awaken the master of the house with music and singing; (संज्ञाः.)

संज्ञा *m.* A libertine.

संज्ञा 1 Depression, lassitude, dejection (of spirits). 2 Fatigue, exhaustion; अलसललितसुषाम्बन्धजान-संज्ञा U. 1. 24; अथसंज्ञे नयेयाः Me. 82; R. 18. 45. 3 Pain, torment; Amaru. 33. 4 Distress, sorrow; गुरुः संज्ञे सिद्धे मयि भजति नायापि कुरुतु Vo. 1. 11; Amaru. 53.

संज्ञा A ditch, moat. -ञ् A bridge.

संज्ञा 1 P. ( संज्ञति, संज्ञति ) 1 To shake, move to and fro. 2 To tremble. 3 To play.

संज्ञा *a.* Sportive, amorous, playful; R. 4. 22. V. 4. 16, 43.

संज्ञा 1 Shaking. 2 Play, pastime. 3 A performance.

संज्ञा Sport, play.

संज्ञा *f.* 1 Sport, play. 2 An arrow.

संज्ञा *f.* Cunning or shrewd woman.

संज्ञा *a.* Crippled, lame, limping.

संज्ञा (ल) *a.* Limping, lame.

संज्ञा 1 A helmet. 2 An anthill. 3 The shell of a betelnut. 4 Sance-pan.

संज्ञा A quiver.

संज्ञा 2 P. ( A. also in non-conjugational tenses ) ( सञ्जति, खादति ) To tell, declare, communicate (with dat. of person). -Pass. ( खादते ) 1 To be named or called; Bk. 6. 97. 2 To be known or famous. -Caus. ( खादयति-ते ) 1 To make known, proclaim; Ms. 7. 201. 2 To tell, declare, relate; Bh. 2. 59; Ms. 11. 99. 3 To extol, make renowned, praise. -With अस्मि ( pass. ) to be known. ( -caus. ) to declare, proclaim. -आ 1 to tell, declare, communicate; ( usually with dat. of

person); ते रामाय वयोपायसचरुविदुषद्विषः R. 15. 5; 41, 71, 93; 12. 42, 91; Bg. 11. 31; 18. 63; sometimes with gen.; आग्राहि नो विदुषेनस Pt. 4. 15. 2 to announce, signify. 3 to call, name; R. 10. 21; Ms. 4. 6. -परि to be well-known. -परितो to enumerate. -य to be well-known. -यस्या 1 to deny. 2 to decline, refuse, reject. 3 to forbid, prohibit. 4 to interdict. 5 to surpass, excel; M. 3. 5. -वि to be

well-known or famous. -व्या 1 to tell, communicate, declare, Bk. 14. 113. 2 to explain, relate; तपस्वस्यारि ते जन्म व्याख्यासाये Mb 3 to name, call; विदुषेर्विद्यावती व्याख्याता सा विदुषाता Srut. 15. -सु to count, enumerate, calculate, sum up; तान्मेव च तत्त्वानि सांख्यैः संख्ययन्ते S. B. ख्यात p. p. 1 Known: R. 18. 6. 2 Named, called. 3 Told. 4 Celebrated, famous; notorious. -Comp. -वर्धन a. notoriously vile, infamous.

ख्यातिः f. 1 Renown, fame, reputation, glory, celebrity; Ms. 12. 36; Pt. 1. 371. 2 A name, title, appellation. 3 Narration. 4 Praise. 5 (In phil.) Knowledge, the faculty of discriminating objects by appropriate designation; Si. 4. 55. 6 1 Declaring, divulging. 2 Confessing, avowing, publicly declaring; Ms. 11. 227. 3 Making renowned, celebrating.

ग.

ग a. (Used only at the end of comp.) Who or what goes, going, moving, being, staying, remaining, having sexual intercourse with &c. -गः 1 A Gandharva. 2 An epithet of Ganesa. 3 A long syllable (used as an abbreviation of गृ ), ( in prosody ). -ग A song.

गजं (गं) (Some suppose गज to be an incorrect form, as is observed by a writer:—कास्तुने गजने केने गजनिच्छति चरितः) 1 The sky, atmosphere; अशेष-देने गजस्युशा रवः स्वरज R. 3. 43; गजन-सिच महतर Pt. 5. 6; सोमं चंद्रः वसति गजान् S. 4 v. 1; Si. 9. 27. 2 (In math.) A cypher. 3 Heaven. -Comp. -अद्य the highest heavens. -अंगना a heavenly nymph, an Apsaras. -अरुणः 1 the sun. 2 a planet. 3 a celestial being. -अंशु m. rain-water. -उल्मुक the planet Mars. -कुसुमं पुष्पं 'sky-flower'; i. e. any unreal thing, an impossibility; see अयुज. -गतिः 1 a deity. 2 a celestial being; Ms. 46. 3 a planet. -चर (also गजनेचर) a. moving in the air. (-रः) 1 a bird. 2 a planet. 3 a heavenly spirit. -द्यजः 1 the sun. 2 a cloud. -सद् a. dwelling in the air. (-म.) a celestial being; Si. 4. 53. -सिंधु f. an epithet of the Ganges. -स्थ, -स्थित a. situated in the sky. -स्पर्शिनः 1 air, wind. 2 N. of one of the eight Maruts.

गंगा 1 The river Ganges, the most sacred river in India; अशेषो गेगं पद्-सुपमता स्तोत्रमथवा Bk. 3. 10; R. 2. 26; 13. 57; (mentioned in Rv. 10. 75. 3 along with other rivers); (also occasionally applied to several other rivers considered sacred in India). 2 The Ganges personified as a goddess. [Gangā is the eldest daughter of Himavat. It is said that a curse of Brahma made her some down upon earth, where she became the first wife of King Santanu. She bore him eight sons, of whom Bhishma, the youngest, became a well-known personage, renowned for his valour and lifelong

celibacy. According to another account she came down on earth being propitiated by Bhagiratha; see गगीरव and जङ्ग also; and cf. Bh. 3. 10.] -Comp. -अंशु, -अंशु m. 1 water of the Ganges. 2 pure rain-water (such as falls in the month of आश्विन). -अवतारः the descent of the Ganges on the earth; गगीरव इव हर्षमावतारः K. 32 (where द° also means 'descent into the Ganges' for ablution.) 2 N. of a sacred place. -उद्भेदः the source of the Ganges. -क्षेत्र the river Ganges and the district two Koss on either of its banks. -क्षिती Gangetic kite. -जः 1 N. of Bhishma. 2 of Kārtikeya. -जः an epithet of Bhishma. -क्षर the place where the Ganges enters the plains (also called क्षितीर). -क्षरः 1 an epithet of Siva. 2 the ocean. 3 N. of a town. -कुक्षः 1 N. of Bhishma. 2 of Kārtikeya. 3 a man of a mixed and vile caste whose business is to remove dead bodies. 4 a Brāhmana who conducts pilgrims to the Ganges. -भू m. 1 N. of Siva. 2 the ocean. -मरुत् the bed of the Ganges. -यात्रा 1 a pilgrimage to the Ganges. 2 carrying a sick person to the river-side to die there. -सागरः the place where the Ganges enters the ocean. -सुतः 1 an epithet of Bhishma. 2 of Kārtikeya. -द्वः N. of a तीर्थ.

गंगाका, गंगका, गंगिका The Ganges. गंगोलः A precious stone also called गीधे.

गच्छः 1 A tree. 2 The period (i. e. number of terms) of a progression (in math.).

गज्ज 1 P. (गजति, गजित) 1 To sound, roar; जगज्जुग्जा Bk. 14. 5. 2 To be drunk; to be confused or inebriated.

गजः 1 An elephant; कषाविती विष्णि-पागजो गजो Ki. 1. 36. 2 The number 'eight'. 3 A measure of length; a Gaja or yard, (thus defined:—हृत्पर-चपतमुला विदुषुलकी गजा). 4 A demon

killed by Siva. -Comp. -अयणी m. 1 the most excellent among elephants. 2 an epithet of वैराज, the elephant of Indra. -अधिपतिः lord of elephants, a noble elephant. -अपयः a superintendent of elephants. -अप-सद् a vile or wretched elephant, a common or low-born elephant. -अज्ञः the religious fig-tree (अयस्य). (-ने) the root of a lotus. -अरिः 1 a lion. 2 N. of Siva who killed the demon गज. -आजीवः 'one who gets his livelihood by elephants', an elephant-driver. -आननः, -आस्यः epithets of Ganesa. -आयुष्यः science of the treatment of elephants. -अरोहः an elephant-driver. -आह, -आहर् N. of Hastināpura. -इक्षुः 1 an excellent elephant, a lordly elephant; कि कृत्ति गजं इक्षुमने S. Til. 7. 2 Airāvata, Indra's elephant. -कणः an epithet of Siva. -कौक्षः a large esculent root. -कुर्माश्व m. N. of caruda. -गतिः f. 1 a stately, majestic gait like that of an elephant. 2 a woman with such a gait. -गमिनी a woman having a stately elephant-like gait. -दण्ड, इषस a. as high or tall as an elephant. -दंतः 1 an elephant's tusk. 2 an epithet of Ganesa. 3 ivory. 4 a peg, pin, or bracket projecting from a wall. -मय a. made of ivory. -द्वरं 1 the fluid (ichor) exuding from the temples of an elephant. 2 the gift of an elephant. -नासः the temples of an elephant. -पतिः 1 the lord or keeper of elephants. 2 a very tall and stately elephant; Si. 6. 55. 3 an excellent elephant. -पुंगवः a large and excellent elephant; गजपुंगवसु । धीरं विलोकयति चादुर्लभं दृष्टे Bk. 2. 31. -पुरे N. of Hastināpura. -वेषणी, -वेषिणी a stable for elephants. -वसकः the sacred fig-tree. -वस्त्रं the ornaments with which elephant is decorated, particularly the coloured, lines on his head. -वहलिङ्गा -वहली a ring or circle of elephants. -वाचता

al lion. -कुम्भा -सौमिक a pearl supposed to be found in the *kumbhas* or projections on the forehead of an elephant. -कुम्भः, -कुम्भः epithets of Ganesa. -मोटनः a lion. -गृध्रः a herd of elephants; R. 9. 71. -योधिन् a. fighting on an elephant. -राजः a lordly or noble elephant. -गजः a troop of elephants. -विज्ञा the science of elephants. -साहचर्य N. of Hastinapura. -स्नानं (lit.) bathing of an elephant; (fig.) useless or unproductive efforts resembling the ablution of elephants which, after pouring water over their bodies, and by throwing dirt, rubbish, and other foul matter; cf. अवशेष-विशेषितानि इतिहासनिश्चयः H. 1. 18.

गजला a multitude of elephants.

गजवत् a. Having elephants; R. 9. 10.

गञ्ज 1. P. (गञ्जति) To sound in a particular way.

गन्धः 1 A mine. 2 A treasury. 3 A cow-house. 4 A mart, a place where grain is stored for sale. 5 Disrespect, contempt. -गन्धः 1 A hut, hovel. 2 A tavern. 3 A drinking vessel.

गन्धः a. 1 Contemning, putting to shame, surpassing, excelling; इत्यल्लभ्यमानं गन्धं इत्युच्यते (चरणद्वयं) Gt. 10; अल्लभ्यमानं गन्धं 12; गन्धं गन्धजने N. D. 2 Defeating, conquering; कालिदासपद्यगजने Gt. 1.

गन्धिका a tavern, liquor-shop.

गन्धः 1 P. (गन्धति, गन्धित) 1 To distil, draw out. 2 To run (as a liquid).

गन्धः 1 A screen. 2 A fence. 3 A ditch, moat. 4 An impediment. 5 A kind of gold fish. -Comp. -उत्पत्तिः, -विकासः, -लक्षणं rock or fossil salt, especially that found in the district called गन्ध.

गन्धर्वः, गन्धर्वस्तुः A cloud.

गन्धः 1 A young steer. 2 A lazy ox; गुणाभावेन दीर्घाभावादि धुर्वो निवृत्तः। अमंजानिक्रियरूपः गन्धः स्वयिनिर्गन्धः K. P. 10

गन्धः a. Crooked, hump-backed -गन्धः 1 A hump on the back. 2 A javelin. 3 A water-pot. 4 An earthworm. 5 Any superfluous excrecence or addition, a useless object; see अन्तर्गु

गन्धकः 1 A water-pot. 2 A finger ring.

गन्धरुतः a. Hump backed, crooked, bent

गन्धरुतः A cloud

गन्धरुतः 1 A mouthful. 2 Raw sugar.

गन्धरुतः-तः A sheep.

गन्धरुका 1 A line of sheep. 2 A continuous line, stream, current; 'गन्धरुका' a stream of sheep, used to signify 'blindly following other people like a flock of sheep'; cf. इति गन्धरुकावधिनिर्गन्धः K. P. 8.

गणकः A golden vase.

गण 10 U. (गणयति, गणित) 1 To count, number; enumerate; सीलाकमल-वर्णाणि गणयामास पार्वती Ku. 6. 84; गण-सुरं गणयन् वन्दति गणयन्तं S. 6. 11. 2 To calculate, compute. 3 To sum or add up, reckon. 4 To estimate, value at (with instr.); गन्ते नृणां वि गणयामि. 5 To class with or among reckon among अगण्यमानेषु Dk. 154. 6 To take into account, give consideration to; गण्यो काण्यजीमजिगण्य Malli. 7 To regard, consider, think or take to be; त्वया विना मुखमेतावदजस्य गणयन्तो R. 8. 69, 5. 10, 11. 75; जातस्तु गणयते सौम्यः वः सुकृत्यन्वयविकं Pt. 1. 27; किसलयनलं गणयति विहितवृत्ताधिकृत्यं Gt. 4. 8 To ascribe or impute to, attribute to (with loc.); जायते क्षीयति गणयते Bh. 2. 54. 9 To attend to, take notice of, mind; गण-व्यगणयित्वा यममावृत्तस्य V. 4. 13. 10. (With a negative particle) not to care for, not to mind; न गहानमपि कुत्र-मजीगण्य K. 64; मनस्वी कार्याशी न गणयति दुःखं न च सुखं Bh. 2. 81, 9; Sānti. 1. 10; Bk. 2. 53; 15. 5, 45; H. 2. 142. -With अवि 1 to praise. 2 to enumerate, count. -अव to disregard. -ववि 1 to enumerate, count; 2 to consider, regard, think; अ-विगणयन् Me. 5. -य to calculate. -वि 1 to number; Y. 3. 104. 2 to regard, consider; Me. 109; R. 1. 87. 3 to disregard, not to mind. 4 to reflect, think; Pt. 3. 43.

गणः 1 A flock, multitude, group, troop, collection; गुण्यगणयना, गणः &c. 2 A series, a class. 3 A body of followers or attendants. 4 Particularly, a troop of demigods considered as Siva's attendants and under the special superintendence of Ganesa; a demigod of this troop; गणानां त्वा गणयन् इवामहे कवि पद्मिना &c.; गणा नयेकस्यवाच्यता Ku. 1. 55, 7. 40, 71; Me. 53, 55; Ki. 5. 13. 5 Any assemblage or society of men formed for the attainment of the same objects. 6 A sect (in philosophy or religion). 7 A small body of troops (a sub-division of अर्द्धहिरी), consisting of 27 chariots, as many elephants, 81 horses and 135 foot. 8 A number (in math.) 9 A foot (in prosody). 10 (In gram.) A series of roots or words belonging to the same rule and called after the first word of that series; e. g. गन्धर्वः, गन्धर्वः, the class of roots which begin with ग्. 11 An epithet of Ganesa. -Comp. -अन्तर्गन्धः N. of Ganesa. -अन्तर्गन्धः N. of the mountain Kailāsa, as the residence of the Ganes of Siva.

अधिपः-अधिपतिः 1 N. of Siva; Si. 9. 27. 2 N. of Ganesa. 3 the chief of a troop of soldiers or of a class of disciples, of a body of men or animals. -अन्धः a mess, food prepared for a number of persons in common; Ma. 4. 209, 219. -अन्धः-तर a. one of a troop or number (-रः) the leader or member of any religious association; Ma. 3. 154. -इन्द्रः N. of Gāpapati, Siva's son (see गणपति below). -अन्तर्गन्धः an epithet of Pārvati. -गणपतिः red-lead -इन्द्राणः, -इन्द्राः 1 an epithet of Ganesa. 2 of Siva. -उत्साहः the rhinoceros. -कारः 1 a classifier. 2 an epithet of Bhṛmāsena. -कुत्सवत् ind. for a whole series of times, for a number of times. -गतिः a particular high number. -गणकः a dinner eaten in common by a party of virtuous men. -उत्सवः a metre regulated and measured by feet. -सिधः a. forming a troop or collection. -दीक्षा 1 initiation of a number or a class. 2 performance of rites for a number of persons. -देवताः (Pl.) groups of deities who generally appear in classes or troops; Ak. thus classifies them -आदिगणित्यवसन्तुषिता मास्त्राणिताः। महारा-जिकसाध्याश्च रुद्राश्च गणद्वयताः॥ -द्वयः public property, common stock. -धरः 1 the head of a class or number. 2 the teacher of a school. -नाथः, -नायकः 1 an epithet of Siva. 2 of Ganesa. -नायिका an epithet of Durgā. -यः, -यतिः 1 N. of Siva. 2 N. of Ganesa. [He is the son of Siva and Parvati, or of Pārvati only, for, according to one legend, he sprang from the scurf of her body. He is the god of wisdom and remover of obstacles; hence he is invoked and worshipped at the commencement of every important undertaking. He is usually represented in a sitting posture-short and fat, with a protuberant belly, and four hands; riding a mouse, and with the head of an elephant. This head has only one tusk, the other having been lost in a scuffle between him and Parasurāma when he opposed the latter's entrance to Siva's inner apartments; (whence he is called Ekadanta, Ekadantahra &c.) There are several legends accounting for his elephant head. It is said that he wrote the Mahābhārata at the dictation of Vyāsa who secured his services as a scribe from the god Brāhmā]. -पर्वतः see गणपतिः. -पर्वतः the breast, bosom. -गुणः the head of a tribe or class. (pl.) N. of a country and its people. -गुणः the leader of a tribe or class. -गुणः m. 1 an epithet of Siva; गणगुणः Ki. 5. 42. 2 of



Gapeza. 3 the leader of a class.  
-भोजन mess, eating in common.  
-पक्षः a rite common to all. -राजं N. of an empire in the Dekkan.  
-रात्रि a series of nights. -रस see गणपद. -हस्तः; -हस्तकः a species of perfume.

-गणक *a.* (गणिका *f.*) Bought for a large sum. -कः 1 An arithmetician. 2 An astrologer; हे पाय पुस्तकपर धुमन तिष्ठ वेद्योति किं गणकशास्त्रविज्ञा-  
-होति किंनोपपन्न मम पश्यति यतुं किं गणिका गमिष्यति  
-रतिः गृधिरपात्री Subhā'sh. -की The wife of an astrologer.

-गणनं 1 Counting, calculation. 2 Adding, enumerating. 3 Considering, supposing, regarding. 4 Believing, thinking.

-गणना Calculation, consideration, regard, account; का ना गणना सचेतनेषु अगणतवतनाम्पि संघटितमुलं (मदनः) K. 157 (what need we say of &c.; cf. कथा); Me. 10, 87; R. 11. 64; Si. 16. 59; Amaru. 64. -Comp. -गणिः *f.* गणगणि *q. v.* -गतिः an arithmetician. -महामात्रः a minister of finance.

-गणसङ्घ *ind.* In troops or flocks, by classes.

गणिः *f.* Counting.

गणिका 1 A harlot, courtesan; छण्डिका गणिका च यस्य वसतश्चोभिव वसतसेना Mk. 1. 6; गणिका नाम पादुकांतरप्रविष्ट लघुका दुःखेन पुनरित्यक्रियते Mk. 5; निरका-  
-शयप्रविमपतयन् विद्यालयादपरविगणिका Si. 9. 10. 2 A female elephant. 3 A kind of flower.

-गणित *a.* 1 Counted, numbered, calculated. 2 Regarded, cared for &c.; see -गण. -ज्ञः 1 Reckoning, calculating. 2 The science of computation, mathematics; (it comprises पाटीगणित or चक्रगणित, arithmetic, बीजगणित, algebra and रेखागणित geometry) गणितमय कला वेदिकी हस्तिकिंशो शाखा Mk. 1. 4. 3 The sum of a progression. 4 A sum (in general).

गणितज्ञ *m.* 1 One who has made a calculation. 2 A mathematician.

गणित *a.* (गौ *f.*) Having a flock or troop (of anything); गणित् 'having a pack of hounds'; R. 9 53. -*m.* A teacher (having a class of pupils).

गण्य *a.* Numerable, what may be counted.

गणेशः The Karnikāra tree. -*f.* 1 A harlot. 2 A female elephant. गणेशका 1 A bawd, procuress. 2 A female servant.

गण्डः 1 The cheek, the whole side of the face including the temple; गण्डयोगे घृणकपटके Mal. 2. 3; तंकीपगण्डादिगण्डलेखे Ku. 7. 82. Me. 26. 92; Amaru. 81; Rs. 4. 6; 6. 10.

S. 6. 17; Si. 72. 54. 2 An elephant's temple; Mal. 1. 1. 3 A bubble. 4 A boil, tumour, swelling; pimple; अयमप्येत गण्डयोपरि विस्फोटः Mu 5; तदा गण्डयोपरि विस्फोटा सृष्टा S. 2. 5 Goitre and other excreasances of the neck. 6 A joint, knot. 7 A mark, spot. 8 A rhinoceros. 9 The bladder. 10 A hero, warrior. 11 Part of a horse's trappings, a stud or button fixed as an ornament upon the harness. -Comp.

-अंशः a rhinoceros -उपधानं a pillow; सुगुण्डोपधानानि शयनानि मुखानि च Snr. -सु-  
-सुमे the juice that exudes from the elephant's temples during rut, ichor.

-कूपः a well on the peak or summit of a mountain. -ग्रामः any large or considerable village. -दंष्ट्रः -पक्षः the cheek. -फलकं a broad cheek;

पुनस्त्यगण्डकलेविषमविस्फोटज्जिह्वास्यकपलेः प्रमदाः Si. 9. 47. -भित्तिः *f.* 1 the opening in the temples of an elephant from which ichor exudes during rut.

2 'a wall-like cheek', an excellent *i. e.* broad and expansive cheek; निर्धनद्वानामलगदभित्तिः (गजः) R. 5. 43.

(where Malli. says प्रवृत्ती गंडी गंडभित्ति see *et seq.*) 12. 102. -मालः, -माला inflammation of the glands of the neck; -वृक्ष *a.* exceedingly foolish, very stupid. -शिरः any large rock.

-शैलः 1 A huge rock thrown down by an earthquake or storm; Ki. 7. 37. 2 the forehead. -साहय N. of a river, also called गंडरी.

-स्थली. -स्थली the cheek; गण्डस्थलेषु मद्यारिषु Pt. 1. 123; S. Til. 7; गण-  
-स्थलीः प्रोक्षितप्रलेखाः R. 6. 72; Amaru. 77. 2 the temples of an elephant.

गण्डकः 1 A rhinoceros. 2 An impediment, obstacle. 3 A joint, knot. 4 A mark, spot. 5 A boil, tumour, pimple. 6 Disjunction, separation. 7 A coin of the value of four cowries. -Comp. -पत्नी see गण्डकी *q. v.*

गण्डका A lump, a ball.

गण्डकी 1 N. of a river flowing into the Ganges. 2 A female rhinoceros. -Comp. -पुत्रः -मिता the Sāligrama stone.

गण्डलिङ्ग *m.* N. of Siva.

गण्डिः The trunk of a tree from the root to the beginning of the branches.

गण्डिका 1 A sort of pebble. 2 A kind of beverage.

गण्डिरः A hero, champion.

गण्डुः *m. f.* 1 A pillow. 2 A joint, knot.

गण्डु *f.* 1 A joint, knot. 2 A bone. 3 A pillow. 4 Oil. -Comp. -पक्षः a kind of worm -मन lead. -पक्षी a small गण्डुप.

गण्डुप-वा A mouthful, handful (of water); गजया गण्डुपजले करेणः (पदो)

Kn. 3. 37; U. 3. 16; Mal. 9. 34; गण्डुपजलमात्रेण शक्ती ककरापने Udb. 2 The tip of an elephant's trunk

गण्डोलः 1 Raw sugar. 2 A mouthful.

गत *p. p.* (of गम्) 1 Gone, departed, gone for ever: Mu. 1. 25

2 Passed away, elapsed, past; गतायां रात्रौ 3 Dead, deceased, departed to the next world; Ku. 4. 30.

4 Gone to, arrived at, reaching to. 5 Being in, situated in, seated in, resting on, contained in; usually in comp.; गमाद्गमनः Pt. 1 seated on &c.; सङ्गमनः R. 3. 66 seated in the assembly; सङ्गमनः सङ्गमनः exulting everywhere. 6 Fallen into, reduced to: *a. g.* अपगमनः 7 Referring or relating to, with regard to, about, concerning, connected with (usually in comp.); गताः शकुन्तलानन्देन चित्तयति S. 5; भूगमनः चित्तया S. 4 चरमवि भ-

वस्थौ सखीगन किमपि पृच्छामः S. 7; सङ्गमनः सङ्गः &c. -सं 1 Motion, going; गतमुच्यते एवमात्रं चरितगमनं S. 7. 7; Si. 1. 2. 2 Gait, manner of going; Ku. 1. 34; V. 4. 16. 3 An event.

As first member of comp. translated by 'free from', 'bereft of', 'deprived of', 'without'. -Comp.

-अक्ष *a.* sightless, blind -अचक्ष *a.* 1 one who has accomplished or finished a journey. 2 conversant, familiar (with anything). (-*f.*) the time immediately preceding new moon when a small streak of the moon is still visible; (चन्द्रोदय-  
-पुकाः आवास्या). -अनुगत following custom or precedent. -अनुगमिक *a.* doing as others do, a blind follower; गतादुगतिको लोका न लोकः परमादिकः Pt. 1. 342 people are blind followers or servile imitators; Mu. 6. 5. -अन्तः *a.* one whose end has arrived -अर्थ *a.* 1 poor 2 mean-  
-ingless (the meaning being already expressed). -अस्तु. -अविरत, -प्राण *a.* expired, dead; Bg. 2. 11. -आगत 1 going and coming; frequent visits, Bh. 3. 7; Bg. 9. 21; Mu. 4. 1. 2 irregular course of the stars (in astronomy). -आधि *a.* free from anxiety, happy. -आयुष *a.* decrepit, infirm, very old. -अर्तव्य a woman past her child-bearing.

-उत्साह *a.* dispirited, dejected. -ओजस *a.* bereft of strength or energy. -कलमस *a.* freed from crime or sin, purified. -कृष *a.* refreshed. -क्षेतन *a.* deprived of sense or consciousness, insensible, senseless. -दिनं *ind.* yesterday. -वत्प्राप्त *a.* returned after having gone away; Ms. 7. 146 -वय *a.* bereft of splendour, dim, obscured, faded. -वाय *a.* lifeless, dead. -वाय *a.*

almost gone, nearly passed away; मत्तमात्रजनी. -मृत्युका 1 a widow. 2 (rarely) a woman whose husband has gone abroad (मृत्युविमर्शका). -लक्ष्मीक a. 1 bereft of lustre or splendour, faded. 2 deprived of wealth, impoverished; suffering losses. -वयस्क a. advanced in years, aged, old. -वयः, -वय the past year. -वैर a. at peace (with), reconciled. -व्यथ a. free from pain. -वैराग्य a. past child-hood. -वृत्त a. 1 dead, annihilated, lifeless. 2 base. -वृत्तकः an elephant out of rut. -वृत्त a. indifferent to worldly attachments.

पति: f. 1 Motion, going, moving, gait; गतिविगलित Pt. 4. 78; अभिगमनः S. 1. 14; (न) भिन्ति मदा गतिमभ्युदयः Ku. 1. 11 do not mend their slow gait (do not mend their pace); so गमनगति: Pt. 1; लघुगति: Mo. 16, 10, 46; U. 6. 23. 2 Access, entrance; मनी वज्रसमुत्पत्तिं सूचयेवास्ति ये गति: R. 1. 4. 3 Scope, room; अन्तर्गति: Ku. 3. 19; मनोरथानामगतिं विद्यते Ku. 5. 64; मात्स्यमतिमनोरथानां V. 2. 4 Turn, course; वैभगतिर्हि विना. 5 Going to, reaching, obtaining; वैकुण्ठगति: Pt. 1 obtaining Heaven. 6 Fate, issue; भर्तृमैतिर्गतयः Dk. 103. 7 State, condition; हानं भोगो नाशवित्तो गतयो भवति विपत्त्यः Bh. 2. 43; Pt. 1. 106. 8 Position, station, situation, mode of existence; पार्श्वगति: पितुः R. 8. 27; कुतुमस्तकस्य द्वे गती लो मन्त्रिणां Bh. 2. 104; Pt. 1. 41, 420. 9 A means, expedient, course, alternative अयुष्येण द्वयी गति: Mu. 3; का गति what help is there, can't help (often used in dramas) Pt. 1. 319; अग्न्या गतिर्नास्ति R. 158. 10 Recourse, shelter, refuge, asylum, resort; विद्यमाना गतिर्यत् Pt. 1. 320, 322, आसयन् सलिले पृथ्वी यः स मे श्रीरिति गति: Sk. 11 Source, origin, acquisition; Bg. 2. 43; Ms. 1. 10. 12 A way, path. 13 A march, procession. 14 An event, issue, result. 15 The course of events, fate, fortune. 16 Course of asterisms. 17 The diurnal motion of a planet in its orbit. 18 A running wound or sore, fi-tula. 19 Knowledge, wisdom. 20 Transmigration, metempsychosis; Ms. 6. 73. 21 A stage or period of life (as शैशव, यौवन, वयस्क). 22 (In gram.) A term for prepositions and some other adverbial prefixes (such as अलं, निरुद्ध &c.) when immediately connected with the tenses of a verb or verbal derivatives. -COMP. -अनुसरः following the course of another. -भनः stoppage. -हीन a. without refuge, helpless, forlorn. गत्वर a. (रि. f.) 1 Going, movable locomotive. 2 Transient, perishable;

गत्वरिणः Ki. 2. 19; गत्वर्यौ यौवनमिवः 11. 12.

गद् 1 P. (गदति, गदित) 1 To speak articulately, speak, say, relate; जगद्वादे गद्वाजं Si. 2. 69; गद् जगद्पुरस्तास्य मत्ता किलां 11 39; सुदामरक्षया जगद् कुमारी R. 6. 45. 2 To enumerate. -WITH गि to declare, say, speak; R. 2. 33.

गद् 1 Speaking, speech. 2 A sentence. 3 Disease, sickness; असाध्यः कुक्ते कोपं गति काले मृदो गदा Si. 2. 84; जगद्वादे न गद्वादे R. 9. 4; 17. 81 4 Thunder. -द् A kind of poison. -COMP. -अगदौ (du.) the two Asvins, physicians of gods. -अगदीः the chief of all diseases; i. e. consumption. -अगदः a cloud अगदतिः a drug, medicament.

गदयिष्यु a. 1 Loquacious, garrulous, talkative. 2 Libidinous, lustful. -गदुः N. of Kāma, the god of love.

गद्वा A mace, club; सङ्घर्षायामि गद्वा न मुणोषवोर Ve. 1. 15. -COMP. -अगदः N. of Krishna; Si. 2. 84. -अगदपाणि a. having a mace in the right hand. -अगदः an epithet of Vishnu. -अगद a. a club-bearer, one who fights with a mace. (-m) an epithet of Vishnu -युद्धं a fight with clubs. -हस्त a. armed with a club. गदिव्र a. (नी. f.) 1 Armed with a club; Bg. 11. 17. 2 Affected with sickness, diseased. -m. An epithet of Vishnu.

गद्गद् a. Stammering, stuttering; तत्किं रादिभि गद्गदेन वचसा Amaru. 53; गद्गदगल्गद्गदिलिनासुरं को देहीति बदेत् Bh. 3 8; सानेदगद्गदपद् हस्तिरुवाच Gt. 10. -द् ind. In a faltering or stammering tone; विललाप स वाचगद्गद् R. 8. 43. -द्, -द् Stammering, indistinct or convulsive speech. -COMP. -अगदः low inarticulate sound expressive of joy or grief. -वाच f. inarticulate or convulsive speech, interrupted by sobbing &c. -स्वर a. uttering stammering sounds. (-रः) 1 indistinct or stammering utterance. 2 a buffalo.

गद्य pot. p. To be spoken or uttered; गद्यमैतल्लय मम Bk. 6. 47. -द्य Prose, elaborate pro-e composition, composition not metrical yet framed with due regard to harmony; one of the three classes into which all compositions may be divided; See Kāv. 1. 11.

गद्याण (न-ल) कः A weight equal to 41 Gunjās.

गदु a. (नी. f.) 1 One that goes or moves. 2 Having sexual intercourse with a woman.

गद्वी A car drawn by oxen; गद्वी-र in the same sense.

गद् 10 A (गदते) 1 To injure, hurt. 2 To ask, beg. 3 To move, go.

गन्धः 1 Smell, odour; गन्धमात्र चोर्धः Mo. 21; अपघ्नते दुरिति ह्यगन्धे: S. 4. 7; R. 12. 27. (गन्ध is changed to गन्धि when as the last member of a Bah. comp. it is preceded by उद्, द्रुति, य, द्रुति, or when the compound implies comparison; सुगन्ध, दुरगन्धि, कमलगन्धि सुखं; also when गन्ध is used in the sense of 'a little') 2 Smell considered as one of the 24 properties or guṇas of the Vaiseshikās; it is a property characteristic of पृथिवी or earth which is defined as गन्धवती पृथ्वी T. 8. 3. The mere smell of anything, a little, a very small quantity; घृतगन्धि भोजनं Sk. 4 A perfume, any fragrant substance; एषा मदा सविता गन्ध-दुक्तिः Mk. 8; Y. 1. 231. 5 Sulphur. 6 Pounded sandal wood. 7 Connection, relationship. A neighbour. 9 Pride, arrogance; म in आपगन्ध q. v. -गं 1 Smell. 2 Black aloewood. -COMP. -अगन्धः a kind of perfume. -अगन्धर्ण removing smells. -अगु n. fragrant water. -अगुल the wild lemon tree. -अगुल m. sulphur. -अगुल a mixture of 8 fragrant substances offered to deities, varying in kind according to the nature of the deity to whom they are offered. -आगुः the musk-rat. -आजीवः a vendor of perfumes. -आगुल a. rich in odour, very fragrant नजमोत्तमगन्धः Mb. (-द्वः) the orange tree. (-उद्) sandal-wood. -इन्द्रिय the organ of smell. -हन्धः, -गजः, -ह्रियः -हस्तिन m. 'the scent-elephant' an elephant of the best kind; हान-यति गजानन्यान्वहियः कलभोऽपि सन् V. 5. 18; R. 6. 7; 17. 70; Ki. 17. 17. -उत्तमः spirituous liquor. -उद् scented water. -उदजीविन् m. one who lives by perfumes, a perfumer. -अगुः (forming गन्धतु or गन्धितु) the civet-cat. -कारिका 1 a female servant whose business is to prepare perfumes. 2 a female artisan living in the house of another, but not altogether subject to another's control. -कालिका, -काली f. N. of Satyavati, mother of Vyāsa. -काव aloewood. -कुटी a kind of perfume. -केलिका, -केलिका musk. -गुण a. having the property of odour. -ग्राण the smelling of any odour. -अलं fragrant water. -जा the nose. -दुर्ध्व a musical instrument of a loud sound used in battle (as a drum or trumpet). -लेल a fragrant oil, a kind of oil prepared with fragrant substances. -द्वार a. aloewood. -द्वार a fragrant substance. -दुर्ध्व f. musk. -नकुलः the musk-rat. -गालिका, -गाली the

nose. -मिस्तुपा a kind of jasmine. -नः N. of a class of manes. -पत्र, -पलाकी a species of sedary. -पलासिका turmeric. -प्राणः sulphur. -विमलिका the smoke of burnt fragrant resin (so called from its dark colour or cloudy nature, or perhaps from its attracting demons by its fragrance). -वृषः 1 the Vetasa plant. 2 the Ketaka plant (-ञ्च) a fragrant flower. -वृषा an indigo plant. -वृषा a kind of imp or goblin. -कली 1 the Priyangu creeper. 2 a bud of the Champaka tree. -वृषः the mango tree. -वायु f. the earth. -वाहनः 1 a large black bee. 2 sulphur. (-ञ्च). N. of a particular mountain to the east of Meru renowned for its fragrant forests. -वाहनी spirituous liquor. -वाहिनी lac. -वाजः the civet-cat. -वृषः 1 the civet cat. 2 the musk-deer. -वैधनः a bull. -वोदः sulphur. -वोहिनी a bud of the Champaka tree. -मुक्तिः f. preparation of perfumes. -राजः a kind of jasmine. (-ञ्च) 1 a sort of perfume. 2 sandal-wood. -लता the Priyangu creeper. -लोहपा a bee. -वहः the wind; रात्रिदिग्ग्वयः प्रयाति S. 5. 4; दिग्वाहना गव्यं मुखे Ku. 3. 25. -वहः the nose. -वाहकः 1 the wind. 2 the musk-deer. -वाही the nose. -विहलः wheat. -वृषः the Sāla tree. -व्याकुलं a kind of fragrant berry (कण्डू). -वृषिनी the musk-rat. -वैधः musk. -वारः sandal. -सोमः the white water-lily. -हारिका a female servant whose business is to prepare perfumes; cf. गंधकारिका.

गंधकः Sulphur.

गंधने 1 Continued effort; perseverance. 2 Hurting, injury, killing. 3 Manifestation. 4 Intimation, information, hint.

गंधपती 1 The earth. 2 Wine. 3 N. of Satyavati, mother of Vyāsa. 4 A variety of jasmine.

गंधर्वाः A celestial musician, a class of demi-gods regarded as the singers or musicians of gods and said to give good and agreeable voice to girls; सोमं शीघ्रं वदामास गंधर्वाः सुभां विरं Y. 1. 71. 2 A singer in general. 3 A horse. 4 The musk-deer. 5 The soul after death and previous to its being born again. 6 The black cuckoo. -Comp. -गन्धर्वः, -पुरं the city of Gandharvas, an imaginary city in the sky, probably the result of some natural phenomenon, such as mirage. -राजः Chitraratha, the chief of the Gandharvas. -विद्या the science of music.

-विवाहः one of the eight forms of marriage described in Ms. 3. 27. &c.; in this form marriage proceeds entirely from love or the mutual inclination of a youth and maiden without ceremonies and without consulting relatives; it is, as Kālidāsa observes, कथमव्यवायवकृता स्नेहवृत्तिः S. 4. 16. -वेदः one of the four subordinate Vedas or Upavedas, which treats of music; see उपवेद. -वृषः, -वृषकः the castor-oil-plant.

गंधारः (pl.) N. of a country and its rulers.

गंधादी 1 A wasp. 2 Continued fragrance. -Comp. -गन्धः small cardamoms.

गंधाद्यु a. Fragrant, perfumed, scented.

गंधिक a. (Used only at the end of comp.) 1 Having the smell of; as उपलम्बिक. 2 Having a very small quantity of; भ्रातृगंधिकः a brother only in name. -कः 1 A seller of perfumes. 2 Sulphur.

गन्धस्ति m. f. A ray of light, a sunbeam or moonbeam. -स्तिः m. The sun. -f. An epithet of Svāhā, the wife of Agni. -Comp. -करः, -वाणिः, -वृषः the sun.

गन्धस्तिमत् m. The sun; वनस्पत्यादेन गन्धस्तिमतिव R. 3. 37. -न. One of the seven divisions of Pātāla.

गन्धीर a. 1 Deep (in all senses) उत्तमास्त इमे गन्धीरयवः प्रुवाः सरित्संगमाः U. 2. 30; Bv. 2. 105. 2 Deep sounding (as a drum). 3 Thick, dense, impervious (as a forest.) 4 Profound, sagacious. 5 Grave, serious, solemn, earnest. 6 Secret, mysterious. 7 Inscrutable, difficult to be perceived or understood. -Comp. -आत्मन् the supreme soul. -वेद्य a. very penetrating.

गन्धीरिका A large drum with a deep sound.

गन्धोलिकः A small round pillow.

गन्ध 1 P. (गच्छति, गतः; caus. गमयति, desid. जिगमिषति, जिगमिसे Atm.) 1 To go, move in general; गच्छत्वासां पुनर्ज्ञेयः V. 5; गच्छति पुरः शरीरं धावति पञ्चदहस्तुतं वेतः S. 1. 34; काशुना गम्यते 'where art thou going'. 2 To depart, go forth, go away, set forth or out; उत्क्रियेतां ज्योतिरेकं जगाम S. 5. 30. 3 To go to, reach, resort to, arrive at, approach; उदगम्योपि गम्यते Pt. 1. 7; एनो गच्छति क्तरं Ms. 8. 19 the sin goes to (recoils on) the deer; 4. 19; so परजे दुर्गा गन्ध &c. 4 To pass, pass away, elapse (as time); दिनेषु गच्छन् R. 3. 8 as days rolled on, in course of time; कायकाचविनोदेन काशो गच्छति वीरगां H. 1. 1; गच्छता कालेन in the long run. 5

To go to the state or condition of, become, undergo, suffer, partake of &c. (usually joined with nouns ending in ता, त्व &c. or any noun in the acc.); गमिष्याम्युपहासतां R. 1. 3; पञ्चादुमास्यां सुदुकी जगाम Ku. 1. 29 went by or received the name of Umā; so गतिं गच्छति becomes satisfied; विषादं गतः became dejected; क्रीवं न गच्छति does not become angry; आतृणं गतः released from debt. 6 To cohabit, have sexual intercourse with; गयोः युगां...यो गच्छति युगान् Pt. 2. 107; Y. 1. 80. -Caus. 1 To cause to go, lead to, reduce to (as a state). 2 To spend, pass (as time). 3 To make clear, explain, expound. 4 To signify, denote, convey an idea or sense of; द्वौ ननौ प्रकृतार्थं गमयतः 'two negatives make one affirmative.' -WITH अति to go or pass away. -अधि 1 to acquire, obtain, get; अभिगच्छति महिमानं वक्राजि विज्ञापि-प्रीतिः M. 1. 13.; समन्वयविगच्छति Ms. 2. 218; 7. 33; Bg. 2. 64; R. 2. 60, 5. 34. 2 to accomplish, secure, fulfill; अर्थं संप्रतिषेधं प्रदुरधिगन्तुं सहायकानेव M. 1. 9. 3 to approach, go towards, reach, have access to; युगाद्योऽन्यस-मन्वी नृपतिर्नाभिगम्यते Pt. 1. 384. 4 to know, learn, study, understand, तेनोऽधिगन्तुं निगमातिविद्या U. 2. 3; Ki. 2. 41; Ms. 7. 39; Y. 1. 99. 5 to marry or take (as a husband); Ms. 9. 91. -अध्वान् to find, get, meet with. -अनु 1 to go after, follow, accompany; ओदकात् स्निग्धो जनाः अनुगतव्यः S. 4; मार्गं अनुष्येक्षरथमवली-भुतेरिषाधं स्तिरिगम्यगच्छत् R. 2. 2, 6; Ki. 5. 2; Ms. 12. 115; Pt. 1. 73. 2 to approach, arrive at, go to. 3 to imitate, resemble, respond to; अस्कांति वनमदाकरादिद्वंद्वीरज्जयिमम्यगच्छत् R. 16. 13; Ki. 4. 36. -अन्तर् to go between, be included or comprised; see अन्तर्गत. -अप 1 to go away, depart, pass away, (as time &c.); Pt. 3. 8. 2 to vanish, disappear, go away from. -अभि to go near, approach, visit; वनमभिजगमुर्महर्षयः R. 15. 59; Ki. 10. 21; अनुमेकाधनासीमभिगम्य महर्षयः Ms. 1. 1. 2 to find, meet with (casually or by chance). 3 to cohabit, have sexual intercourse with; Y. 2. 205. -अभ्या 1 to approach, arrive, come or draw near; सर्वनाम्नागतो दुःखः H. 1. 108. 2 to come to, obtain. -अभ्यु 1 to rise, go up. 2 to go towards, go forth to meet. -अभ्युप to agree to, accept, undertake, admit, grant, own. -अप 1 to know, learn, think, understand, believe, परस्तत्त्वमन्यत एव S. 1. कथं शान्तमित्य-भिहिते अत इत्यन्यगच्छति दुर्लभः Mk. 1; Bg. 10. 41; R. 8. 88; Bk. 5. 61. 2

अवधः 1 N. of the king of birds, [He is a son of Kasyapa by his wife Vinatā. He is the chief of the feathered race, an implacable enemy of serpents and elder brother of Aruna. In a dispute between his mother and Kadrū, her rival, about the colour of उज्जिः Kadrū defeated Vinatā, and, in accordance with the conditions of the wager, made her her slave. Garuda brought down the heavenly beverage (Amṛita) to purchase her freedom, not however without a hard struggle with Indra for the same Vinatā, was then released; but the Amṛita was taken away by Indra from the serpents. Garuda is represented as the vehicle of Viṣṇu and as having a white face, an aquiline nose, red wings and a golden body.]  
2 A building shaped like Garuda.  
3 N. of a particular military array.  
-Comp. -अरुजः an epithet of Aruna, the charioteer of the sun. -अवधः an epithet of Viṣṇu. -ओसेन, -अ-इमस m., -उससि an emerald. -अरुजः

an epithet of Vishnu. -मयूहः a particular military array; see (3) above.

गर्धभ् *m.* 1 The wing of a bird. 2 Eating, swallowing. -Comp. -पोषिन् *m.* a quail.

गर्धभस् *a.* Winged; गरुडवासीविषभी-मर्दानः R. 3. 57. -*m.* 1 Garuḍa, 2 A bird in general.

गर्भलः Garuḍa, the chief of birds.

गर्भः 1 N. of an old sage, one of the sons of Brahṁā. 2 A bull. 3 An earth-worm. -(pl.) The descendants of Garga. -Comp. -स्रोतस् *n.* N. of a Tirtha.

गर्भरः 1 A whirlpool, an eddy. 2 A kind of musical instrument. 3 A kind of fish. 4 A churn. -*नि* A churn; a vessel for holding water.

गर्भटा A kind of fish.

गर्भ 1 P., 10 U. (गर्जति, गर्जयति-ने, गर्जित्) 1 To roar, growl; गर्जन् हरिः सप्तमि शैलकुञ्जे Bk. 2. 9; 15. 21. रणे न गर्जति वृथा हि ह्यराः Rām. इदो गर्जति मानिद्विषमकलां पुनोपनो वा शिखी Mk. 5. 6. 2 To emit a deep or thundering sound, thunder; यद्यि गर्जति वारिषये गर्जतु तन्नाम निहृता दुरवा Mk. 5. 32 (and in several other verses of the same Act); गर्जति हरदि न बभूवि गर्जति बभूवि निस्त्वो मेघः Udb. -*VITH* अनु to thunder in return, echo; Ku. 6. 40. -*प्रति* 1 to roar at, to roar against; (fig.) 2 to resist, oppose; अव्यवहृत्यः प्रतिगर्जता R. 9. 9.

गर्जः 1 The roaring of elephants. 2 The rumbling or thundering of clouds.

गर्जनं 1 Roaring, a roar, growl, thunder. 2 (Hence) sound, noise in general. 3 Passion, wrath. 4 War, battle. 5 Reproach.

गर्जा, गर्जिः The thundering of clouds.

गर्जित *a.* Sounded, roared. -*त्* The thunder of clouds. -*सः* A roaring elephant in rut.

गर्भः -*त्* A hollow, hole, cave; सस्तेषु गर्भेषु Ms. 4. 47, 203 (गर्भ also in this sense.) -*त्* The hollow of the loins. 2 A kind of disease. 3 N. of a country, a part of the Trigartas q. v. -Comp. -आश्रयः an animal living in holes or under ground; as a mouse or rat.

गर्भिका A weaver's work-shop; (so called because the weaver sits at his loom with his feet in a hole below the level of the floor.)

गर्भ 1 P., 10 U. (गर्दति, गर्दयति-ने) To sound, roar.

गर्दभः (भी. f.) 1 An ass; न गर्दभो वाजिपुत्रं बहति Mk. 4. 17; गति तु घोडशे नर्द गर्दभी ह्यस्तरयते Subhāsh. The ass is noted for three remarkable qualities:—अविभ्रातं बलेन्द्रं क्षीतोष्णं च न विदति । ससंतोषस्तथा नित्यं पीयि शिखेत् गर्दभात् ॥ Chān 70. 2 Smell, odour. -*त्* The white water-lily. -Comp. -अङ्कः 1 N. of a particular tree. 2 A tree in general. -आहारः a white lotus. -गर्दः a particular disease of the skin.

गर्दः 1 Desire, eagerness. 2 Greediness.

गर्दभ, गर्दित *a.* Covetous, greedy. गर्दिन् *a.* (नी. f.) 1 Desirous, greedy, covetous; नवानाविनगर्दिनः Ms. 4. 28. 2 Following or pursuing (anything) with eagerness.

गर्भः 1 The womb, the belly; गर्भेषु वसतिः Pt. 1; पुनर्गर्भे च संभवः Ms. 6. 63. 2 A fetus, embryo; act of conception; गर्भतिक्रमस्यै गर्भमायन राज्ञी R. 2. 75; गर्भोऽभवत्पुत्रराजपत्न्याः Ku. 1. 19. 3 The time of conception; गर्भाष्टमेऽग्रे कुर्वति ज्ञातव्यस्योपमायनं Ms. 2. 36. 4 The child (in the womb); S. 6. 5 A child, brood or offspring of birds. 6 The inside, middle, or interior of anything (in comp. in this sense). हिमार्गमन्दारः S. 3. 3; अग्निगता गर्भमिव 4. 1; R. 3. 9, 5. 17, 9. 55, Si. 9. 62; Mā. 3. 12; Mu. 1. 12. 7 The offspring of the sky, i. e. the vapours and fogs drawn upwards by the rays of the sun during 8 months and sent down again in the rainy season; cf. Ms. 9. 305. 8 An inner apartment, a lying-in-chamber. 9 Any interior chamber. 10 A hole, 11 Fire. 12 Food. 13 The rough coat of the jackfruit (पद्मकटुक). 14 The bed of a river, especially of the Ganges on the fourteenth day of the dark half of Bhādrapada or in the very height of the rains when the river is fullest. -Comp. -अङ्कः (also गर्भः) an interlude during an act, as the scene of the birth of Kusa and Lava in U. 7, or the स्थासत्यंवर in Bālarāmayana. The S. D. thus defines it:—अस्तीद्वारविद्धो वा रणद्वारादुत्पन्नान् । अङ्कः स गर्भः गर्भिनः कल्पयति ॥ 279. -अवक्रान्तिः *f.* descent of the soul into the womb. -अंगारः 1 uterus. 2 an inner and private room, the female apartments. 3 a lying-in-chamber. 4 the body or sanctuary of a temple, the chamber where the image of a deity is placed. -आधानं 1 impregnation; गर्भाधानस्यपरिचयः

मालाः (बलाकाः) Me. 9. 2 one of the Samakāras or purificatory ceremonies performed after menstruation to ensure or facilitate conception; (this ceremony legalizes in a religious sense the consummation of marriage); Y. 1. 11. -आश्रयः the uterus, the womb. -आश्रयः mis-carriage, abortion. -ईश्वरः one born rich (cf. 'born in the purple') a sovereign or rich man by birth. -उत्पत्तिः the formation of the embryo. -उपचातः miscarriage. -उपचातिनी a cow or female miscarrying from unseasonable gestation. -कर *a.* procreative. -कालः time of impregnation. -कोशः -*वः* uterus. -कुक्षः pains caused by the embryo, the throes of parturition or child-birth. -क्षयः miscarriage. -गृहं, -भवनं, -वेष्टनम् *n.* 1 an inner apartment, the body of a house. 2 a lying-in-chamber. 3 the sanctuary or body of a temple; निर्गल्य गर्भमवनात् Mā. 1. -ग्रहणं impregnation, conception. -घातिन् *a.* causing abortion. -चलनं quickening, motion of the fetus in the uterus. -च्युतिः *f.* 1 birth, delivery. 2 miscarriage. -दासः -*सी* a slave by birth; (often used as a term of abuse or reproach.) -द्रुह *a.* (nom. sing. द्रुहः) causing abortion. -धरा pregnant. -धारणं, -अरण gestation, impregnation. -ध्वंसः abortion. -पक्विन् *m.* rice ripening in sixty days. -प्रातः miscarriage after the fourth month of pregnancy. -प्राणं -भर्मन् *n.* nourishment of the fetus, gestation; अनुहितं भिषग्विमतोऽथ गर्भमर्माणं R. 3. 42. -शेष्टः an inner apartment, a bed-chamber. -नासः month of pregnancy. -मोक्षनं delivery, birth. -यागा a pregnant woman; (fig.) the Ganges overflowing its banks. -रक्षणं protecting the fetus. -सप्तः -रूपकः a child, an infant, a youth. -लक्षणं a symptom of pregnancy. -लम्बनं a ceremony performed for the sake of facilitating and developing pregnancy. -वसतिः *f.*, -वासः 1 the womb; Ms. 12. 78. 2 being in the womb. -विच्छ्रान्तिः *f.* abortion in the beginning of pregnancy. -वेष्टना throes of childbirth. -व्याकरणं the formation of the embryo. -शङ्कुः a kind of instrument for extracting the dead fetus. -शय्या the abode of the fetus or uterus. -संभवः, -संभूतिः *f.* becoming pregnant. -स्थ *a.* 1 situated in the womb. 2 interior, internal. -श्रावः abortion, miscarriage; वर्यमंशः Pt. 1; Y. 2. 2; Ms. 5. 66.

-वर्धकः A chaplet of flowers worn in the hair. -अर्धः A period of two nights with the intermediate day.



गर्भः Enlargement of the navel.  
गर्भती A pregnant woman.

गर्भिणी A pregnant female (whether of men or animals); योगमित्री-विश्वकोट्यमालभारिसिध्दिकण्डविद्यावलयो गर्भति Māl. 9. 2; Y. 1. 105; Ms. 3. 114. —Comp. —अवेक्षण mid-wifery, care and attendance of pregnant women and new-born infants. —बोधद the longings of a pregnant woman —व्याकरण, —व्याकृति f. 'science of the progress of pregnancy', (a particular head in medical works).

गर्भित a. Pregnant, filled with.

गर्भितु a. 1 'Contented in the womb as a child. 2 Contented as to food or issue. 3 Indolent.

गर्भित f. 1 A kind of grass. 2 A kind of reed. 3 Gold.

गर्भ 1 P. ( गर्भि, गर्भिन् ) To be proud or haughty; ( used only in p. p. which is also supposed to be an adjective derived from गर्भ ); कौशल्याय न गर्भितः Pt. 1. 146.

गर्भः 1 Pride, arrogance; मा कुरु यमजनयौवनगर्भं इति विमेषाच्छालः सवः Moha M. 4; सुवेदांशो यौवनयय बहसि M. 4. 2 Pride considered as one of the 33 subordinate feelings in rhetoric; कृपावधिपादियुक्तारसोक्तशङ्कनादीनामवर्गलन गर्भ R. G.; or, according to S. D. गर्भो मवः प्रभावार्थविद्यामन्त्रस्तादिनः । अवज्ञा सवि-लासाद्यदर्शनाविवादिभुक् ॥

गर्भः A watchman, door-keeper.

गर्भ 1. 10. A. ( sometimes P. also ) ( गर्भते, गर्भयते, गर्भित ) 1 To blame, censure, reproach; विषमा हि दृशा प्रायश्चैव गर्भयते नरः H. 4. 3; Ms. 4. 199. 2 To accuse, charge with. 3 To be sorry for. —WITH चि to blame, censure, reproach; न विगर्हति साधवः Ms. 9. 63, 3. 46, 11. 52.

गर्भणं-या Censure, blame, reproach, abuse.

गर्भ Abuse, censure

गर्भा a. Deserving censure, censurable, blamable; गर्भं कुर्यादुभे कुल Ms. 5. 141. —Comp. —वादिन a. speaking ill, speaking villain.

गर्भ 1. P. ( गर्भति, गर्भित ) 1 To drop, drip, ooze, trickle; तन्मित्रं गच्छत्युपदिष्टं K. 103; अन्तर्गतोत्पन्नमलिनं. ( अश्रुभिः ) Amaru. 26, 91, Bv. 2. 21; R. 19. 22. 2 To drop or fall down; प्राग्भूतमलद्रुमभोषमा Si. 6. 42; 9. 75. प्रतोदा जगत् Bk. 14. 99; 17. 87. गर्भद्रुमिह Git. 2; R. 7. 10; Me. 44. 3 To vanish, disappear, pass away, be removed; दृष्टान्ते सह गर्भति द्रुमजननेहः K. 289; धिया प्रमादगलितमिव चित्तवाग्नि Ch. P. 1; Bh. 2; 44. Bk. 5. 43; R. 3. 70. 4 To eat, swallow ( connected with गृ ). —Caus. or 10 U. ( p. p. गर्भित ) 1 To pour out. 2

To filter, strain. 3 To flow ( A ) —WITH भिक् to ooze or flow out, trickle down; R. 5. 17. —गर्भ to drop down; Bk. 2. 4. —वि 1 to drop down; V. 4. 10. 2 to ooze, or trickle. 3 to vanish, disappear.

गर्भः 1 The throat, neck; न गर्भं गले कस्तुरि; cf. अजानलस्तनः Bh. 1. 64; Amaru. 88. 2 The resin of the Sāla tree. 3 A kind of musical instrument. —Comp. —अक्षुरः a particular disease of the throat ( inflammation ). —उद्गः the tuft of hair on the neck of a horse. —ओषः tumor in the throat. —कण्ठः a bull's dewlap —गण्डः goitre. —ग्रहः, —ग्रहणं 1 seizing by the throat, throttling, smothering. 2 a kind of disease. 3 N. of certain days in the dark fortnight of a month:—i. e. the 4th, 7th 8th, 9th, 13th and the three following days. —गर्भन् n. the gullet, throat —हारं the mouth. —नेत्रला a nocklace —पारं a. 1 safe in the work of the throat, able to eat much and digest it, healthy, sound; इदंते देव तीर्थेषु गल-वातोस्त्वस्मिनः Pt. 3. v. 1. 2 a parasite. —जतः a peacock. —कुण्डिका the nuala. —कुण्डि swelling of the glands of the neck. —स्तनी ( also गलेस्तनी ) a she-goat —हस्तः 1 seizing by the throat, throttling, collaring. 2 an arrow with a crescent-shaped head; cf. अये-चन्द्र-हस्तित a. seized by the throat, throttled, strangled.

गर्भकः 1 The throat, the neck. 2 A kind of fish.

गर्भन 1 Oozing, trickling, dripping. 2 Leaking, melting away.

गर्भतिका, गर्भती 1 A small pitcher. 2 A small water-jar with a hole in the bottom from which the water drops upon the object of worship ( an image, Linga, Tulasi &c. ) placed below.

गर्भिः A strong but lazy bull; see गर्भि.

गर्भित p. p. 1 Dropped or fallen down. 2 Molted. 3 Oozed, flowing. 4 Lost, vanished, deprived. 5 Unfed, got loose. 6 Emptied, leaked away. 7 Filtered. 8 Decayed, impaired. —Comp. —कुष्ठे advanced or incurable leprosy when the fingers and toes fall off. —दन्त a. toothless. —नयन a. one who has lost his eyes, blind.

गर्भितकः A kind of dance.

गर्भमेढः A kind of bird, so called from the pendulous fleshy purse hanging from its throat.

गर्भ 1 A. ( गर्भते, गर्भित ) To be bold or confident. —WITH य

to be bold or confident; या कर्षणं सखीषकनेन प्रगमिप्रियतमे प्रजगले Si. 10. 18. न नीतिकविप्रवर्तकं शलाका इत्यन्ते. कर्षणि टिकियाः Vikr. 1. 16 cannot be bold ( competent ) enough to do the work of a hatchet.

गर्भ a. Bold, confident, audacious.

गर्भा A multitude of throats.

गर्भः The cheek; especially, the part of the cheek near the corners of the mouth. ( Rhetoricians consider this word to be गर्भ or vulgar; ) cf. the instance given in K. P. 7:—तांलभ्यतगर्भोयं महं जल्पति मातुषः but cf. Bhavabhūti's use:—वातालभ-तिमल्लगलविबरमक्षिपसतार्थं Māl. 5. 22. —Comp. —चातुरी a small round pillow to put underneath the cheek.

गर्भकः A wine-glass. 2 Sapphir; गर्भक below.

गर्भकः 1 A vessel for drinking spirituous liquor; एवं बृहते गर्भकप्रमाणे कुले जातः Mk. 8; गर्भकशतपरिवृतः.

गर्भकः 1 Crystal. 2 Lapis lazuli. 3 A goblet, a vessel for drinking spirituous liquor.

गर्भ 1 A. ( गर्भते, गर्भित ) To blame, censure.

गर्भ ( A substitute for गौ at the beginning of certain compounds, especially with words beginning with vowels ). —Comp. —अक्षः 1 an air-hole, a round window; बिलोत्तमप्रसरीर्षवाशः सहस्राक्षमरणा बहुदुः R. 7. 11; कथल्यितगवाक्ष लोचनेरगना 7. 93; Ku. 7. 5n; Me. 98. 2 जाले a lattice. —अक्षित a. furnished with windows. —अर्ध a multitude of cows; ( written अर्ध गौ, गौ, गौ and गौ ) —अर्धे pasture or meadow grass. —अर्धवी 1 a pasture. 2 a manger, a trough for holding grass &c. for feeding cattle. —अधिका lac. —अर्ध a. of the value of a cow. —अधिकं cattle and sheep. —अज्ञः 1 a shoe-maker. 2 an out-cast. —अर्धे bulls and horses. —आकृति a. cow-shaped. —अधिकं the daily measure of food given to a cow. —देष्टः 1 an owner of kine. 2 an excellent bull. —ईशः, —ईश्वरः an owner of cows. —उत्तः an excellent cow or bull.

गर्भः A species of ox; गोसरदो गर्भः T. S.; इयः कथिचिद्वर्धेतिविश्वः Ku. 1. 56; Rs. 1. 23.

गर्भः The wild buffalo. —ले Buffalo's horn; Si. 20. 12.

गर्भालूकः गवय p. v.

गर्भिनी A herd of cows.

गवय a. 1 Consisting of cattle or cows. 2 Coming or got from a cow ( as milk, curds &c. ). 3 Proper or

fit for cattle.—**वृ** 1 Cattle, herd of cows. 2 Pasture-land. 3 The milk of a cow. 4 A bow-string. 5 A colouring substance, yellow pigment.—**वृ** 1 A herd of cows. 2 A measure of distance equal to two Krośas. 3 A bow-string. 4 A colouring substance, yellow pigment.

**गन्धर्व**—**ति** *f.* 1 A measure of length nearly equal to two miles, or one Krośa. 2 A measure of distance equal to two Krośas.

**गन्धर्व**—**वृ**, **युक्ता** kind of grass eaten by cattle.  
**गन्धर्व** Rod chalk.  
**गन्धर्व** 1 A., 10 P. (गन्धर्वते, गन्धर्वयति, गन्धर्वित) 1 To seek, hunt for, search or inquire for; तत्पत्तिवत् यतः श्रवस्तत्रैवाप्तो गन्धर्वता Ka. 55. 176. 2 To strive after, desire ardently or fervently, make efforts for; गन्धर्वमानं महिषीकुलं जलं Rs. 1. 21.

**गन्धर्व** *a.* Searching for. —**वृ** Search, inquiry.

**गन्धर्वण**—**वृ** Search or inquiry after anything.

**गन्धर्वित** *a.* Searched, sought, inquired or looked for.

**गन्धर्व** 10 U. (गन्धर्वति-ने) 1 To be thick or impervious (as a forest) 2 To enter deeply into.

**गन्धर्व** *a.* 1 Deep, dense, thick. 2 Impervious, impenetrable, impassable, inaccessible. 3 Hard to be understood, inexplicable, mysterious; मेधाप्रमदः परमगहनो योगिनामगन्धर्वः Pt 1. 285; Bh. 2. 58; गन्धर्व कर्मणा गतिः Bg. 4. 17; Sānti. 1. 8. 4 Hard, difficult, causing pain of trouble; गन्धर्वः सञ्चारः Sānti. 3. 15. 5 Deepened, intensified; Mā. 1. 30 —**ने** 1 An abyss, depth. 2 A wood, thicket, deep or impenetrable forest; यद्वृक्षमनाय निश्चिगहनमपि शीतितं Git. 7; Bv. 1. 25. 3 A hiding-place. 4 A cave. 5 Pain, distress.

**गन्धर्व** *a.* ( **रा** or **री** *f.* ) Deep, impervious.—**र** 1 An abyss, a depth. 2 A thicket, forest. 3 A cave, cavern; गीरीशुरेणैव गन्धर्वान्नरा R. 2. 26, 45, Ra. 1. 21. 4 An inaccessible place. 5 A hiding-place. 6 A riddle. 7 Hypocriacy. 8 Weeping, crying.—**र** An arbour, bower.—**री** 1 A cave, cavern, recess in a rock or mountain.

**गन्धर्व** A song, verse.

**गन्धर्व** *a.* ( **गी** *f.* ) Being in or on the Ganges. 2 Coming from or relating to the Ganges; गन्धर्वस्य सितसंयुतं यामुने कञ्जलाममुमयन मज्जतः K. P. 14; Ku. 5. 37. —**वृ** 1 An epithet of Bhishma. 2 Of Kārtikeya. —**न** 1 Rainwater of a peculiar kind ( sup-

posed to fall down from the heavenly Ganges. ) 2 Gold.

**गन्धर्व**—**देव** A kind of prawn or shrimp.

**गन्धर्वानि** *N.* of Bhishma or Kārtikeya.

**गन्धर्व** *a.* ( **गी** *f.* ) Being in or on the Ganges.—**वृ** *N.* of Bhishma or Kārtikeya.—**र** Gold.

**गन्धर्व** A carrot.

**गन्धर्विका** A quail.

**गन्धर्व** *p. p.* 1 Dived or plunged into, bathed in, deeply entered. 2 Frequently plunged into, resorted to, thickly crowded or inhabited; तपस्विनाम तमसा शय नदी तुल्यमेव B. 9. 72. 3 Closely pressed together, tightly drawn, fast, close, tight; गन्धर्वैर्वाहनिः R. 16. 60; गन्धर्वलिग्न Amaru. 86, a close embrace; Ch. P. 6. 4 Thick, dense. 5 Deep, impervious. 6 Strong, vehement, excessive, intense; गन्धर्वकाललितवृद्धिते गन्धर्वसांस्तीति Mā. 1. 15; Me. 83; गन्धर्वद्वन्द्वं S. Til. 12; Amaru. 72; गन्धर्वेन तं Me. 102. —**र** *ind* Closely, fast, much excessively, heavily, vehemently, powerfully.

—**Comp.** —**वृद्धि** *a.* close-fisted, avaricious, miserly. (—**रि** ) a sword.

**गन्धर्वत** *a.* ( **गी** *f.* ) 1 Relating to the leader of a troop. 2 Relating to Ganesa.

**गन्धर्वपुत्र** A worshipper of Ganesa.—**वृ** 1 Worship of Ganesa. 2 The leadership of a troop, chieftainship.

**गन्धर्विक** A group of harlots.

**गन्धर्विका** A worshipper of Ganesa.

**गन्धर्वि** ( **गी** ) **वृ**—**र** 1 The bow of Arjuna, presented by Soma to Varuna, by Varuna to Agni, and by Agni to Arjuna, when the latter assisted him in consuming the सांख्यवन; गन्धर्विं संसेत हस्ताद् Bg. 1. 29. 2 A bow in general.—**Comp.** —**वृद्धवन्** *m.* an epithet of Arjuna; Me. 48.

**गन्धर्विन्** *m.* An epithet of Arjuna, the third Pāṇḍava prince; Ve. 4.

**गन्धर्वगतिक** *a.* ( **गी** *f.* ) Caused by going or coming.

**गन्धर्वगतिक** *a.* ( **गी** *f.* ) Caused by blindly following or imitating custom or example.

**गन्धर्व** 1 A song. 2 A singer. 3 A celestial chorister. 4 The male ( Indian ) cuckoo. 5 The large black bee.

**गन्धर्व** *m.* ( **गी** *f.* ) 1 A singer. 2 A Gandharva.

**गन्धर्व** 1 The body; अपचितमपि गन्धर्वं व्यावृत्तत्वाद् *S.* 2. 4; तपति तनुगानि मयः 3. 17 2 A limb or member of the body; वृद्धपरित्यागि न ते गन्धर्वयुवचारसर्वेति *S.* 3/18; Ms. 2. 209; 5. 109. 3 The fore-quarter of an elephant.—**Comp.** —**अनुलेपनी** a fragrant unguent applied

to the body.—**आवरण** a shield.—**उत्सर्जनं** cleaning the body with perfumes.—**कर्षण** *a.* emaciating or weakening the body.—**गर्भनी** a towel.—**रुद्धि** a thin or slender body; R. 6. 81.—**वृद्ध** the hair on the body.—**लला** a thin or tender body, slim figure.—**संकोचिन्** *m.* the polecat; ( so called because it contracts its body in order to spring ).—**संरुद्ध** a small bird, the diver.

**गन्धर्व** A song, singing.

**गन्धर्व**—**चिक** 1 A musician, singer. 2 A chanter of sacred poems or Purāṇas.

**गन्धर्व** 1 verse. 2 A religious verse, but not belonging to any one of the Vedas. 3 A stanza, song. 4 A Prākṛita dialect.—**Comp.** —**कार** a writer of Prākṛita verses.

**गन्धर्विका** A song, verse; Y. 1.45.

**गन्धर्व** 1 A. ( गन्धर्वते, गन्धर्वित ) 1 To stand, stay, remain. 2 To set out for; dive or plunge into; गन्धर्विते नमो वृद्धः Bk. 22. 2; 8. 1. 3 To seek, search or inquire for. 4 To compile, string or weave together.

**गन्धर्व** *a.* Fordable, not very deep, shallow; सतिः कुर्वती गन्धर्वः पद्मप्रस्थानकर्व-मान् R. 4. 24; cf. अगन्धर्व.—**वृ** 1 A shallow place, ford. 2 A place, site. 3 Desire of gain, cupidity. 4 Bottom.

**गन्धर्वि**, **गन्धर्विन्** *m.* *N.* of the father of Viśvāmitra ( he is supposed to have been an incarnation of Indra and born as the son of king Kauśāmba ).—**Comp.** —**वृ**—**वृद्धना**,—**वृद्ध** an epithet of Viśvāmitra.—**नगर**,—**पुर** an epithet of Kānyakubja, the modern Kanōja.

**गन्धर्व** An epithet of Viśvāmitra.

**गन्धर्व** Singing, a song.

**गन्धर्वी** A carriage drawn by oxen.

**गन्धर्विनी** 1 An epithet of the Ganges. 2 *N.* of a princess of Kāśi, wife of Svaphalka and mother of Akṛūra.—**Comp.** —**सुत** an epithet (1) of Bhishma, (2) of Kārtikeya. (3) of Akṛūra.

**गन्धर्व** *a.* ( **गी** *f.* ) Relating to the Gandharvas.—**र** 1 A singer, celestial chorister. 2 One of the eight forms of marriage; गन्धर्वः तमयात्मिणः Y. 1.161; (for explanation, see गन्धर्वविवाह ) 3 A subordinate Veda treating of music attached to the Sāmaveda; see उपवेद. 4 A horse.—**र** The art of the Gandharvas; i. e. music, singing; कापि वेला वाद्यस्य गन्धर्वो गतस्य Mk. 3.—**Comp.** —**चित्त** *a.* one whose mind is possessed by a Gandharva.—**साला** a music saloon, a concert-hall.

**गन्धर्व** ( **रि** ) **क** A singer.

गिरि a. Venerable, respectable  
worshipful. -रिः 1 A hill-mountain,  
an elevation; पदवाचःस्त्रनने छुड गिरयो न  
पतेति किं S. Til. 19; पद्म प्रपातेऽपि

निष्पन्न गिरिः S. 6. 2 A huge rock. 3 A disease of the eye. 4 An honorary title given to Sannyāsins; e.g. आनन्दगिरिः S. (in math.) The number 'eight'. 6 A ball with which children play ( गेदुका ). -रिः f. 1 Swallowing. 2 A rat, mouse (written also गिरि in this sense). -Comp. -गिरिः 1 a high mountain. 2 An epithet of Śiva. 3 the Himalaya mountain. -गिरिः 1 an epithet of the Himalaya mountain. 2 an epithet of Śiva; हुता गिरिश्रवणसकमानस Ku. 5. 3. -कदम्बः a species of tortoise living in mountains. -कदम्बः Indra's thunderbolt. -कदम्बः, -कदम्बः a species of the Kadamba tree. -कदम्बः a cave, cavern. -कदम्बिका the earth. -कान्तः a blind or one-eyed man. -कान्तः a mountain grove. -कूटः the summit of a mountain. -गंगा N. of a river. -कुहा a ball for playing with. -कुहा a mountain cave. -करः a, roaming or wandering on a mountain; गिरि-कर इव नामः राजसर्पः विभक्तिः S. 2. 4. (-रः) a thief. -जः a. mountain-born. (-जः) 1 talc. 2 red chalk. 3 benzoin. 4 bitumen. 5 iron. (-जा) 1 N. of Pārvatī (the daughter of Himālaya). 2 the hill-plantain (चतकदली). 3 the Mallikā creeper. 4. an epithet of the Ganges. -जम्बः -जम्बः 1 an epithet of Kārtikeya 2 of Gaṇeśa. -जम्बः an epithet of Śiva. -जम्बः talc. -जम्बः a range of mountains. -जम्बः Indra's thunderbolt. -जम्बः a hill-fort, any stronghold among mountains; जम्बु गिरिजम्बु वा समा-धिव दहेतुरः Ma. 7. 70, 71. -जम्बः a mountain-pass. -जम्बः red chalk. -जम्बः Indra's thunderbolt. -जम्बः N. of a district in Dakṣiṇāpātha. -जम्बः (जम्बः) a mountain-torrent, rill. -जम्बः (जम्बः) a. enclosed by a mountain. -जम्बिका 1 N. of Pārvatī. 2 of the Ganges 3 a river in general (flowing from a mountain); कङ्क-गिरिनिविष्टगिरिदहप्रमल्लजम्बिका Bv. 4. 3. -जम्बिकः (जम्बिकः) the declivity of a mountain. -जम्बिकः N. of a fig-tree. -जम्बिकः bitumen. -जम्बिकः the top of a hill. -जम्बिकः the declivity or slope of a mountain. -जम्बिकः the table-land of a mountain. -जम्बिका a female of the Bos Grunniens. -जम्बिका m. an epithet of Indra. -जम्बिका a. mountain-born. (-जम्बिका f.) 1 an epithet of the Ganges. 2 of Pārvatī. -जम्बिका the Kūṭaja tree. -जम्बिका an elephant, especially a large and powerful one. -जम्बिका red chalk. -जम्बिका m. 1 a high mountain. 2 an epithet of the Himālaya. -जम्बिका the Himālaya mountain. -जम्बिका N. of a city in Magadha. -जम्बिका a kind

of bird. -जम्बिका an epithet of Gaṇeśa. (-जम्बिका) the peak of a mountain. -जम्बिका m. an epithet of Śiva. -जम्बिका a. tableland. -जम्बिका 1 iron. 2 tin. 3 an epithet of the Malaya mountain. -जम्बिका the Maināka mountain. -जम्बिका an epithet of Pārvatī. -जम्बिका a mountain torrent.

गिरिकः, गिरिकः, गिरिकः A ball for playing with.

गिरिका A small mouse.

गिरिकाः An epithet of Śiva; प्रका-हताक्षी गिरिश्रवणात् R. 2. 41; गिरिश्र-वणवार प्रवहं सा कुहेरी Ku. 1. 60, 37. गिरि 6 P. (गिरि, गिरित) To swallow; (properly speaking: this is not a separate root, but is connected with ग.)

गिरि a. Who or what swallows or devours; e.g. गिरिगिरिकोऽस्ति तद्वि-लो-यति तपः; see गिरिगिरि. -लः The citron tree. Comp. -गिरिः; -गिरिः a urocodile, shark.

गिरिगिरिः f. Swallowing, eating up.

गिरिगुः A hard tumour in the throat.

गिरि (रि) त a. Eaten, swallowed.

गि (ने) गुरुः 1 A singer. 2 Especially, a Brāhmaṇa versed in the hymns of the Sāmaveda and who chants them.

गीत p. p. 1 Sung, chanted (lit.); आनन्दगीतः S. 1. चारणगीतः सन्धः S. 2. 14. 2. Declared, told, said; गीत-आनन्दगीतः Māl. 2; (see under गी also). -गीतः Singing, a song; तपसि गी-तयेज्य हाणिता प्रत्ये हतः S. 1. 5; गीतगुहा-वृत्तिः वृत्तिः K. 32. -Comp. -अवयवः a means or instrument of singing, i. e. a lute, flute &c. -अवयवः the arrange-ment of a song. -अवयवः a. versed in the art of singing. -अवयवः fond of songs or music. (-वयवः) an epithet of Śiva. -गीतिका m. a Kinnara. -गीतिका the science of music.

गीतकः A song.

गीता A name given to certain sacred writings in verse (often in the form of a dialogue) which are devoted to the exposition of particular religious and theosophical doctrines; e.g. शिवगीता, रामगीता, भगवद्गीता. But the name appears to be especially con- fined to the last, the Bhagavadgītā; गीता गीता कर्तव्या किमर्थः शास्त्रविस्तरः । यः स्वयं वचनमस्य सुखमवाप्तिवि-दुता । quoted by Śrīdharaśvāmīn.

गीतिः f. 1 A song, singing; अहो रामपरिवाहिनी गीतिः S. 5; सुतामरगीतिरपि सुनेत्रसिन्धुः इतः वसन्तवासरो वदतः Ku. 3. 40. 2 N. of a metre; see App.

गीतिका 1 A short song. 2 Sing- ing.

गीतिन् a (गी f.). One who recites in a singing manner; गीतिः गीती किरःकरी तथा लिखितपत्रकः Sik. 32.

गीतः a. 1 Swallowed, eaten up. 2 Described, praised; (see ग.)

गीतिः f. 1 Praise. 2 Fame. 3 Kuting up, swallowing.

गु 6 P. (गुहति, गुह) To void by stool, void excrement, discharge faeces.

गुग्गुलुः-गुः A particular fragrant gum resin.

गुच्छः 1 A bundle, bunch (in general). 2 A bunch of flowers a cluster of blossoms, a clump (of trees &c.). अश्वोर्निक्षिपद्वजं शययोरुतापि-चगुच्छावलि Git. 11, Ma. 1. 48; Si. 6. 50. 3 The plumage of a peacock. 4 A necklace of pearls (in general). 5 A pearl-necklace of 32 (or, according to some, of 70) strings. -Comp. -अवयवः a pearl necklace of 24 strings. (-वयवः) half of a cluster. -कणिष्ठाः a kind of corn. -वयवः the palm tree. -कलः 1 the vine. 2 plantain tree.

गुच्छकः see गुच्छ.

गुञ्ज 1 P. (गुञ्जति), often 1 P. गुञ्ज (गुञ्जति, गुञ्जित of गुञ्जित) To sound inarticulately or indistinctly, hum, buzz; न बद्धदोक्षी न जुञ्ज यः कलः Bk. 2 19; 6. 143; 14. 2; U 2. 29. अथि बलद्वयं स्वयमानं मरुदं तव किमपि लिखितं ननु गुञ्जतु गुञ्जाः Bv. 1. 5.

गुञ्जः 1 Humming. 2 A cluster of blossoms, bunch of flowers, a nosegay; cf. गुच्छ. -Comp. -कृच्छः a large black bee.

गुञ्जः Sounding low, humming, buzzing.

गुञ्जा 1 A small shrub of that name, bearing a red black berry; अन्तर्विषमया (for च्चः) गुञ्जा बहिर्विषममोरमाः गुञ्जाकलसमाका (यो विहितः केन निर्मिताः । Pt. 1. 169; किं जातु गुञ्जाकलसुषमाणां हवर्णकारेण वनेचराणां Vikr. 1. 25. 2 A berry of this shrub used as a weight, measuring on an average 1½ grains Troy, or an artificial weight called Guṇja measuring 2½ grains. 3 Humming, a low murmuring sound. 4 A kettle-drum; Bk. 14. 2. 5 A tavern. 6 Reflection, meditation.

गुञ्जिका A berry of the Guṇja plant.

गुञ्जितः Humming, murmuring; स्व-च्छदं बलद्वयं ते मरुदं विदितो विदितुः गुञ्जितं मिथिदाः Bv. 1. 15. न गुञ्जितं तव अक्षर-वचनः Bk. 2. 29.

गुटिका 1 A pill. 2 A round pebble, any small globe or ball; लोह-गुटिकाः सिपति Mk. 5. 3 The cocoon of the silkworm. 4 A pearl; निर्गु-त्ताकटिकाविदं दिनाम R. 5. 70. -Comp. -अवयवः a kind of collyrium.

सुखी-सुखिका q. v.

**सुखी** 1 Treacle, molasses; सुखभाता: Sk.; सुखीयः Y. 1. 803; सुखीतीया हरी-  
तकी मल्लिक Susr. 2 A globe, ball.  
3 A ball for playing with. 4 A  
mouthful. 5 An elephant's armour.  
-Comp. -उदके water mixed with  
molasses. -उदका sugar. -ओदले rice  
boiled with coarse sugar. -तुण्ये;  
-चापः -इ n. sugar-cane. -वेष्टुः f.  
a milchcow symbolically represented  
by molasses and offered as a pre-  
sent to Brāhmanas. -विष्टुः a sort  
of sweatmeat, flour and molasses  
ground and boiled together. -फलः  
The Pitu tree. -शर्करा refined sugar.  
-शृंगे a cupola. -शरीरकी myrobalan  
preserved in molasses; ( Mar. सु-  
रान्ना ).

**सुखका** 1 A ball. 2 A mouthful.  
3 A kind of drug prepared with  
molasses.

**सुखले** Spirituous liquor distilled  
from molasses.

**सुखा** 1 The cotton plant. 2 A pill.  
**सुखाका** 1 Sloth. 2 Sleep.

**सुखाकेहा** 1 An epithet of Arjuna;  
मम देहे सुखाकेहा यथा न्यद्रु द्रुममहं Bg. 11.  
7 (and in several other places. of  
the Gītā). 2 An epithet of Siva.

**सुखसुखानं** A rattling in the throat  
(as breath) caused by cough.

**सुखेर** 1 A ball, globe. 2 A mouth-  
ful, bit.

**सुण** 10 U. ( गुणयति-ते, गुणित ) 1 To  
multiply. 2 To advise. 3 To  
invite.

**गुणः** 1 A quality (good or bad);  
गुण्य, गुण्य. 2 ( a ) A good quality,  
merit, virtue, excellence; कर्म ते  
गुणः Mal. 1; R. 1. 9, 22; साधुषु  
तस्य को गुणः Pt. 4. 108. ( b ) Emi-  
nence. 3 Use, advantage, good  
(with instr. usually); Mu. 1. 15.  
4 Effect, result, efficacy, good  
result. 5 A thread, string, rope,  
cord; मेखलागुणे Ku. 4. 8; 5. 10;  
यतः परं गुणग्रहीतासि Bv. 1. 9. (where  
गुण also means 'a merit') 6 The  
bow-string; तण्डुल्ये धनुषो नियोजिता Ku  
4. 15, 29; कनकपिणतद्विद्युत्सुतं R. 9.  
54. 7 The string of a musical in-  
strument; Si. 4. 57. 8 A sinew. 9  
A quality, attribute, property in  
general; Ms. 9. 22. 10 A quality,  
characteristic or property of all  
substances, one of the seven cate-  
gories or *padārthas* of the Vaiśe-  
ṣikas, (the number of these pro-  
perties is 24.). 11 An ingredient  
or constituent of nature, any one  
of the three properties belonging  
to all created things; (these are  
सत्त्व, रजस्, and तमस्); गुणत्रयविभागाय  
Ku. 2. 4; Bg. 14. 5; R. 3. 27.

12 A wick, cotton thread. 13  
An object of sense; (these are  
five रूप, रस, गन्ध, सङ्ग and शब्द). 14  
Repetition, multiplication, denoting  
'folds' or 'times' usually at the  
end of comp. after numerals;  
आहारो द्विगुणः श्रीणां बुद्धिस्तासां चतुर्गुणाः।  
चतुर्गुणो व्यवसायश्च कामशास्त्रायः सूतः ॥  
Chāṇ. 78; so त्रिगुण, त्रितुल्योपपत्ति be-  
comes a hundred-fold. 15 A second-  
ary element, a subordinate part  
(opp. मुख्य-) 16 Excess, abundance,  
superfluity. 17 An adjective, a  
word subordinate to another in a  
sentence. 18 The substitution of  
र, ओ, अर्, and अल् for इ, उ, ऋ (short  
or long) and ए, or the vowels  
अ, ए, ओ, अर् and अल्. 19 (In Rhet.)  
Quality considered as an inherent  
property of a *Rasa* or sentiment;  
mammata thus defines गुणः- ये रस-  
स्वायिनो धर्मोः जीर्वाद्य इत्यस्मिन् । उत्कर्षहेतव-  
स्ते स्युरपलक्षितयो गुणः ॥ K. P. 8  
(Some writers on rhetoric such as  
Vamana, Jagannātha Pandita, Da-  
ndin and others consider *Gunas*  
to be properties but) of शब्द and  
अर्थ and mention ten varieties under  
each head. Mammata, however,  
recognises only three, and, after  
discussing and criticizing the views  
of others, says- नायुर्वैजः प्रमत्ताख्यायसे  
न पुनर्दश K. P. 8. ) 20 (In gram.  
and Mīm.) Property considered as  
the meaning of a class of words;  
e. g. grammarians recognise four  
kinds of the meaning of words;  
जाति, गुण, क्रिया and द्रव्य, and give गोः,  
शुक्लः, चलः and द्विगुः as instances to  
illustrate these meanings. 21 (In  
politics) A proper course of action,  
an expedient. (The expedients to  
be used by a king in foreign poli-  
tics are six:- 1 सवि peace or alliance  
2 विग्रह war; 3 शन march or expe-  
dition; 4 स्थान or असन halt; 5  
सश्रय seeking shelter; 6 द्वेष or द्वेषी-  
भाव duplicity; 7 संधिर्वा वागवाचं  
द्वेषमाश्रयः Ak.; see Y. 1. 346; Ms.  
7. 160; Si. 2. 26; R. 8. 21 22  
The number 'three' (derived from  
the three qualities). 23 The chord  
of an arc (in geom.). 24 An  
organ of sense. 25 A subordinate  
dish; Ms. 3. 224, 233. 26 A cook.  
27 An epithet of Bhima. 28 Leav-  
ing, abandoning. -Comp. -अधीत a.  
freed from all properties, being be-  
yond them. -अधिष्ठानकं the region  
of the breast where the girdle is  
fastened. -अङ्कुरागः love or appre-  
ciation of the good qualities of  
others; Ki. 1. 11. -अङ्कुरोपः con-  
formity or suitableness to good qual-  
ities. -अङ्गित a. endowed with

good qualities, meritorious, worthy,  
good, excellent. -अपवादः disparage-  
ment, detracting. -आकरः 'a mine  
of merits', one endowed with all  
virtues. -आलम्ब्य a. rich in virtues.  
-आत्मन् a. having qualities. -आ-  
धारः 'a receptacle of virtues', a  
virtuous or meritorious person.  
-आत्मन् a. virtuous, excellent. -उत्कर्षः  
excellence of merit, possession of  
superior qualities. -उत्कर्षितं pane-  
gyric, eulogium. -उत्कृष्ट a. superior  
in merit. -कर्मन् n. 1 an unessential  
or secondary action. 2 (In gram.)  
the secondary or less immediate  
(i. e. indirect) object of an action;  
e. g. in the example वेतास्पस्य सुप्रं  
सुप्रसवा सुप्रं is a गुणकर्मन्. -कार a.  
productive of good qualities, profit-  
able, salutary. (-रः) 1 a cook who  
prepares side-dishes or any second-  
ary articles of food. 2 an epithet  
of Bhīma. -गान singing of merits,  
panegyric, praise. -गुण्य a. 1 deair-  
ing good qualities. 2 possessing  
good qualities. -गुण्य a. appreciating  
or admiring merits (wherever they  
may be), attached to merits, appre-  
ciative; ननु बन्धुविशेषनिःस्पृहा गुणगुण-  
यन्ने विपक्षितः Ki. 2. 5. -ग्रहीतु, -ग्राहक,  
-ग्राहिन् a. appreciating the merits  
(of others); Ratn. 1. 6; Bv. 1.  
9. -गुणः a collection of virtues or  
merits; गुणरक्षणप्रार्थनांभो जसुष्टोऽज्जलचन्द्रिका  
Bh. 3. 116; गुणयति गुणयामं Gīt. 2;  
Bv. 1. 103. -ज्ञ a. knowing how  
to admire or appreciate merits,  
appreciative; प्रमथति कमलानन्दे भूशमय-  
जासि Mu. 2; गुणगुणयन् गुणाय भवति H.  
Pr. 47. -त्रय, -त्रितयं the three con-  
stituent properties of nature; i. e.  
सत्त्व, रजस् and तमस्. -धर्मः the virtue  
or duty incidental to the possession  
of certain qualities. -निधिः a store  
of virtues. -प्रकर्षः excellence of  
merits, great merit. -लक्षणं mark  
of indication of an internal prop-  
erty. -लक्षिका, -लक्षनी a tent. -वचनं,  
-वाचकः a word which connotes an  
attribute or quality, an adjective, or  
substantive used attributively; as  
वेत in वेतोऽयम्. -विशेषणं discrimina-  
tion in appreciating the merits of  
others, a just sense of merit. -वृक्षः,  
-वृक्षकः a mast or a post to which  
a ship or boat is fastened. -वृत्तिः  
f. a secondary or unessential con-  
dition or relation (opp. मुख्यवृत्ति).  
-वेजेष्ट्यं pre-eminence of merit. -शब्दः  
an adjective. -संख्यानं 'enumeration  
of the three essential qualities', a  
term applied to the Sāṅkhya (in-  
cluding the Yoga) system of phi-  
losophy. -सङ्गः 1 association with  
qualities or merits. 2 attachment



to objects of sense or worldly pleasures. —सर्वम् *f.* excellence or richness of merits, great merit, perfection. —सागरः 1 an ocean of merit, a very meritorious man. 2 an epithet of Brahmā.

गुणकः 1 A calculator. 2 A multiplier (in math.)

गुणने 1 Multiplication. 2 Enumeration. 3 Describing merits or qualities, pointing out or enumerating qualities; इह रसमयने कृतहरिपुणने मधुरिपुणनेवे Git. 7. —नी Examining books, studying, collating and correcting copies to determine the value of variants.

गुणनिका 1 Study, repeated reading, repetition; विज्ञेयविदुषः शास्त्रं यत्परोक्षयाते पुः । हेतुः परित्यज्येयं वस्तुर्गुणनिका सा ॥ Si. 2. 75. (अत्रेति Malli.) 2 Dancing, the science or profession of dancing. 3 The prologue or introduction to a drama. 4 A garland, necklace; वृक्षिणां शितामणिगुणनिका A L. 3. 5. A cypher, the character in arithmetic which expresses nothing.

गुणनीय *a.* 1 To be multiplied. 2 To be enumerated. 3 To be advised. —यः Study, practice.

गुणवत् *a.* Endowed with virtues, good, meritorious, excellent.

गुणिका A tumour, a swelling.

गुणित 1 *p. p.* Multiplied. 2 Heaped together, collected. 3 Enumerated.

गुणित्व *a.* 1 Possessed of or endowed with merits, meritorious, गुणी गुणं बोधि न वेति निर्णयः; Ms. 8. 73; Y. 2. 78. 2 Good, auspicious; गुणिन्यस्ति Dk. 61. 3 Familiar with the merits of anything. 4 Possessing qualities (as an object). 5 Having (subordinate) parts, principal (opp. गुण); गुणगुणितेति संघः.

गुणीकृत *a.* 1 Deprived of the original meaning of importance. 2 Made secondary or subordinate. 3 Invested with attributes. —Comp. —चर्यम् (in Rhet.) the second of the three divisions of Kāvya (poetry), in which the charm of the suggested sense is not more striking than that of the expressed one. S. D. thus defines it:—अपरं तु गुणीकृतं चर्यं वाच्यत्वं गुणमेव ध्याये 265. This division of Kāvya is further subdivided into 8 classes; see S. D. 266 and K. P. 5.

गुह्य 10 U. (गुह्यति-ने, गुहित) 1 To encircle, surround, envelope, enclose. 2 To hide, conceal. —With अङ्ग to cover, screen, hide, envelope; राजनीतिभित्ताङ्गुहिते गुह्याङ्गे Ku. 4. 11.

गुह्यने 1 Concealing, covering, hiding. 2 Smearing, as in मम्मगहनं.

गुहित *a.* 1 Surrounded, covered. 2 Pounded, ground, reduced to dust.

गुह्य 10 P. (गुह्यति-ने, गुहित) 1 To cover, hide. 2 To pound, reduce to powder.

गुह्यकः 1 Dust, powder. 2 An oil-vessel. 3 A low pleasing tone.

गुह्यिका Flour, meal, powder.

गुहित *a.* 1 Pounded; ground. 2 Covered with dust.

गुह्य *a.* 1 Endowed with merits or virtues. 2 To be enumerated. 3 To be described or praised. 4 To be multiplied, the multiplicand.

गुह्या-गुह्य *q. v.*

गुह्यकः 1 A bundle, bunch. 2 A nosegay. 3 A cow-tail, chowrie. 4 The section or chapter of a book.

गुह्य 1 A. (गोह्यते, गुहित) To play sport.

गुह्य The anus; Y. 93. 9; Ms. 5. 136; 8. 282. —Comp. —अङ्गुरः piles.

—आवर्तः obstruction of the bowels. —उज्ज्वः piles. —ओष्ठः the opening of the anus. —कीला, कीलकः piles. —दाहः constipation, flatulence. —दाकः inflammation of the anus. —अङ्गुरः piles.

—अङ्गुरः piles. —अङ्गुरः piles. —अङ्गुरः piles. —अङ्गुरः piles.

—अङ्गुरः piles. —अङ्गुरः piles. —अङ्गुरः piles. —अङ्गुरः piles.

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added to the name of a Vaisya; as वैश्यगुह्यः, समुद्रगुह्यः &c. (Usually कर्मन् or देव is added to the name of a Brahmana, कर्मन् or वात् to that of a Kshatriya, गुह्य, गुहित or गुह्य to that of a Vaisya, and दास to that of a Śūdra; cf. गुह्या वैश्य विप्रश्च वर्मा वाता च सुहृदा । गुहितं दत्तं वैश्यस्य दासः सुहृदस्य कायेत् ) —सं ind. Secretly, privately, apart. —ता One of the principal female characters in a pectical composition, a lady married to another (परकीया) who conceals her lover's caresses and endearments past, present or future; गुह्यहरतमीपना वर्तिष्यमानहरतमीपना and वर्तमानहरतमीपना; see Rasamanjari 24. —Comp. —कथा a secret or confidential communication, a secret. —गतिः a spy, an emissary. —गच्छ *a.* going secretly. (—रः) 1 an epithet of Balarāma. 2 a spy, an emissary. —दानं a secret gift or present. —द्वेषः a disguise.

गुह्यकः A preserver.

गुह्यि *f.* 1 Preserving, protection; सर्वस्यास्य तु सर्वस्य गुह्यार्थं Ms. 1. 87, 94, 99; Y. 1. 198. 2 Concealing, hiding. 3 Covering, sheathing; असिधाराह कोपगुह्यः K. 11. 4. A hole in the ground, a cavern, sink, cellar. 5 Digging a hole in the ground. 6 A means of protection, fortification, rampart. 7 Confinement, prison; सत्यस्य इव गुह्यस्कोटः गर्भः करोति Si. 11. 60. 8 The lower deck of a boat. 9 Check, stoppage.

गुह्य or गुह्य 6 P. (गुह्य-कति, गुहित) 1 To string or weave together, tie, wind round; Bk. 7. 105. 2 (fig.) To write, compose.

गु (गुं) कति *p. p.* Strung together, tied, woven.

गुह्यः 1 Tying, stringing together; गुंकी वाणिना B. R. 1. 1. 2 Putting together, composing, arrangement. 3 A bracelet. 4 A whisker, a mustachio.

गुह्यना 1 Stringing together. 2 Arranging, composing. 3 Good adjustment, (of words and their senses), good composition; वाक्ये गुह्यार्थयोः सम्यग्बचनां गुह्यता वना.

गुह्य 1. 6 A. (गुह्यते, गुह्यते, गुह्यते) To make an effort or exertion. —II. 4 A. (p. p. गुह्यते) 1 To hurt, kill, injure. 2 To go.

गुह्यण Effort, perseverance.

गुह्य *a.* (गुह्य-र्त्त) (*f.*, compar. गुरीवसु; superl. गुरीव) 1 Heavy, weighty (opp. लघु); (fig. also); तेन गुह्यमनो यत् सविज्ञेयं विनिश्चये R. 1. 34; 3 35; 12. 102; Ra. 1. 7. 2 Great, large, long, extended. 3 Long (in duration or length); आत्मगुह्यं Bh. 2. 60; गुह्यं दिवसेष्वेव गच्छत्यु Ms. 83. 4 Important, momentous, great; विमदगुह्यः कृत्वा S. 4. 18; स्वाधीनतां गुह्यतरा प्रपयिष्येति V. 4. 15. 5 Arduous, difficult (to bear);

जातविरुद्धता जायेन Me. 1. 6 Groat, excessive, violent, intense; गुरुः महयः प्रचक्षु नामनि R. 3. 17; गुरुषु विरहदुःखं S. 4. 15; Bg. 6. 22. 7 Venerable, respectable 8 Heavy, hard of digestion (as food) 9 Best, excellent. 10 Dear, beloved. 11 Haughty, proud (as a speech). 12 (In prosody) Long, as a syllable, either in itself, or being short, followed by a conjunct consonant &c.; e. g. *g* in *ई* or *न* in *तकर*. (It is usually represented by *ग* in works on prosody; मासी गो चेच्छालिनी वेदलोके: &c.) —*व*: 1 A father; न केवलं तद्वत्कर्मपाणिनः क्षितावयुक्तपुत्रोऽपि सः R. 3. 31, 48; 4. 1; 8. 29. 2 Any venerable or respectable person, an elderly personage or relative, the elders (pl.) सुभूषणं गुरुम् S. 4. 14; Bg. 2. 5; 11. 7. 2, 18, 19, 49; अज्ञा गुरुणां सुविचारणीया R. 14. 46. 3 A teacher, preceptor; गुरुशिष्यौ. 4 Particularly a religious teacher, spiritual preceptor; सौ गुरुदेवकी च श्रीमा दितिनन्दनः R. 1. 57; (technically a *Guru* is one who performs the purificatory ceremonies over a boy and instructs him in the Vedas; स गुरुः क्षिमा कृष्ण देवदत्ते प्रवचति Y. 1. 34.) 5 A lord, head, superintendent, ruler; वर्णाश्रमाणां गुरवे स वर्णा R. 5. 19 head of the caste or orders; गुरुपाणां गुरवे निचय 2. 6x. 6 N. of Brihaspati, the preceptor of the gods; गुरु नमस्तद्वन्द्वेन चोद्यमास बासवः Ku. 2. 29. 7 The planet Jupiter; गुरुकाशानुयां विप्रजादीनि निभयः शिवः Si. 2. 2 8 The propounder of a new doctrine. 9 The lunar asterism called *guru*. 10 N. of Droṇa, teacher of the Kauravas and Pāṇḍavas. 11 N. of Prabhākara, the leader of a school of the Mīmāṃsaka as (called after him *Prābhākarīya*). —*Comp.* —*अर्थः* a preceptor's fee for instructing a pupil; गुरुधनमहर्षेण वसिष्ठे R. 5. 7. —*उत्तम* *a.* highly revered. —*ज्ञः* 1) the Supreme soul. —*कारः* worship, adoration. —*क्रम* instruction handed down through a series of teachers, traditional instruction. —*जन* any venerable person, an elderly relative, the elders collectively; गुरुक्षिणी गुरुजनः K. 15x; Bv. 2. 7. —*तल्पः* 1 the bed of a teacher. 2 violation or violator of a teacher's bed. —*तल्पनः*, —*तल्पिन्* *m.* 1 one who violates his teacher's bed (wife), (ranked in Hindu law as a sinner of the worst kind, committer of an *अतिपातकः* cf. Ms. 11. 103). 2 one who defiles his stepmother. —*दक्षिण* fee given to a spiritual preceptor; R. 5. 1. —*देवतः* the constellation *गुरु*. —*पाक* *a.* difficult of digestion. —*वं* 1 the constellation *गुरु*. 2 a bow. —*मर्दतः* a kind of drum or labor. —*रत्नं* *n*

*topaz*. —*सावर्ण* relative importance or value. —*वसिष्ठ*, —*वासिन्* *m.* a student ( *वासवार्ति* ) who resides at his preceptor's house. —*वासरः* Thursday. —*वृत्तिः* *f.* the conduct of a pupil towards his preceptor.

*गुरुक* *a.* ( *की* *f.* ) 1 A little heavy. 2 Long (in Prosody.)

*गु* ( *गु* ) *जैरः* 1 The district of Gujārāth; तेषां मर्षि परिचयश्चावर्जितं गुजराणां यः संतारं त्रिधिलमकरोत् सोमनाथं विलोक्य Vikr. 18. 97.

*गुर्विणी*, *गुर्वी* A pregnant woman; e. g. *गुर्विणी* नायुगच्छति न स्पृशति रजस्वला.

*गुलः* Molasses; cf. *गुह*.

*गुलुच्छः*, *गुलुक्* A bunch or cluster; see *गुच्छ*.

*गुल्फः* The ankle; आसक्तकीर्णपणमायं गुल्फं Ku. 7. 55; गुल्फवर्धनिना K. 10.

*गुल्मः*, —*ह्वं* 1 A clump or cluster of trees, a thicket, wood, bush; Ms. 1. 48; 7. 192; 12. 58; Y. 2. 229. 2 A troop of soldiers, a division of an army, consisting of 45 foot, 27 horse, 9 chariots and 9 elephants. 3 A fort. 4 The spleen. 5 A chronic enlargement of the spleen. 6 A village police-station. 7 A wharf of stairs ( *Mar. वाट* ).

*गुल्लिम्* *a.* ( *की* *f.* ) 1 Growing in a clump or cluster, clustered. 2 Having a diseased spleen, or a spleen affected by *गुल्म*.

*गुल्मी* A tent.

*गु* ( *गु* ) *वाकः* The betel-nut tree.

*गुह* 1 U. ( *वृत्ति*-ते, *गु* ) To cover, hide, conceal, keep secret; गुहं च गृहति गुणाय प्रकटीकरोति Bh. 2. 72; गुहेऽहं ह्यमानि Ms. 7. 105; R. 14. 49; Bk. 16. 49. —*With उप* to embrace; तरंगहरीरुपगृहतीव R. 18. 63; 18. 47; Bk. 14. 52; Si. 9. 38. —*नि* to hide, conceal.

*गुहः* 1 An epithet of Kārtikeya; गुह इवावतिष्ठतशक्तिः K. 8; Ku. 5. 14. 2 A horse. 3 N. of a Chāṇāla or *Nishāda*, King of Śringavera and a friend of Rama.

*गुहा* 1 A cave, cavern, hiding place; गुहानि बहुवचनान्तरि R. 2. 28, 51; पर्वतस्य तत्त्वं निहितं गुहायां Mb. 2 Hiding, concealing. 3 A pit, hole in the ground. 4 The heart. —*Comp.* —*आदिन्* *a.* placed in the heart. —*चर* Brahman —*ह्व* *a.* 'cave-mouthed,' wide mouthed, open-mouthed. —*हावः* 1 a mouse. 2 a tiger or lion. 3 the supreme soul.

*गुहिनं* A wood, thicket.

*गुहेरः* 1 A guardian, protector. 2 A blacksmith.

*गुह्य* *pot. p.* 1 To be concealed, covered or kept secret, private; गुह्यं च गृहति Bh. 2. 72. 2 secret, solitary, retired. 3 Mysterious; Bg. 18. 63. —*ह्वः* 1 Hypocrisy. 2 A tortoise. —*ह्वं* 1 A secret, mystery; मीनं वेदादि

*गुह्या* Bg. 10. 28; 9. 2; Ms. 12. 117. 2 A privy, the male or female organ of generation. —*Comp.* —*गुह्यः* an epithet of Siva. —*दीपकः* the fire-fly. —*निर्वहः* urine. —*भाषितं* 1 secret speech or conversation. 2 a secret. —*भवः* an epithet of Kārtikeya.

*गुह्यकः* N. of a class of demigods who, like the Yakshas, are attendants of Kubera and guardians of his treasures; गुह्यकस्य वयाचे Ms. 5. Ms. 12. 47.

*गु* *f.* 1 Dirt. 2 Ordure, excrement. *गुह* *p. p.* 1 Hidden, concealed, kept secret. 2 Covered. —*Comp.* —*अवः* a tortoise. —*शक्तिः* a snake. —*आत्मन्* (the compound word being *गुहोत्तम* thus accounted for in Sk.; अवेत् वर्णाग-माहृ नः शिरो वर्णाधिपयंवात् गुहोत्तमा वर्णाधिकृतैः-नेतोपाकरोदः ) the Supreme soul. —*उत्पन्नः*, —*जः* one of the 12 kinds of sons in Hindu law; he is a son born secretly of a woman, when her husband is absent, the real father being unknown; गुहे प्रवृत्त उत्पन्नो गुहजस्तु पुत्रः स्मृतः Y. 2. 129; Ms. 9. 159, 170. —*स्त्री* the wag-tail. —*पथः* 1 a hidden path. 2 a bypath. 3 the mind, intellect. —*पादः*, *पादुः* a snake. —*गुह्यः* a spy, secret emissary, disguised agent. —*गुह्यकः* the Bakula tree. —*मार्गः* a passage underground. —*नेद्युनः* a crow. —*वचनम्* *m.* a frog. —*साक्षिन्* *m.* 'a concealed witness', one placed to overhear secretly what has been said by the defendant.

*गुहा*—*व* Feces, ordure.

*गुल* *a.* Voided by stool (as ordure).

*गुरुणं* see *गुरु*.

*गुरुणा* The eye in a peacock's tail.

*गु* 1 P. ( *गरति* ) To sprinkle, moisten, wet.

*गुज्*, *गुज्* 1 P. ( *गर्जति* or *गुजति* ) To sound, roar, grumble &c.

*गुजः* 1 A small red variety of garlic. 2 A turnip. 3 The tops of hemp chewed to produce intoxication, the *gudū* —*न* The meat of an animal destroyed by poisoned arrows.

*गुहि* ( *की* ) *v.* A species of jackal.

*गुह्य* 4 P. ( *गुह्यति*, *गुह्य* ) To covet, desire, strive after greedily; to long for, be desirous of.

*गुह्य* *a.* Lustful, libidinous. —*गुः* The God of love.

*गुह्य* *a.* 1 Greedy, covetous; अगुह्य-सद्वै सौख्यं R. 1. 21. 2 Eager, desirous.

*गुह्य*—*त्वा* Desire, greediness.

*गुह्य* *a.* Greedy, covetous. —*ग्रा*, *ग्र* A vulture; ग्राजोत्सव हि देवेन ह्यो ग्राजो

जगत्तः H. 1. 59; K. 12. 50, 54. —*Comp.*

—*गुह्य* N. of a mountain near Rājagṛīha. —*वसि*, —*वास* the lord of the

vultures, an epithet of Jātāyū; अवैवासीमिति शिखरे गुमराजस्य वातः U. 2.25. -वाजः, -वाजित a furnished with vulture feathers (as an arrow).

गृहिः f. 1 A cow which has had only one calf, a young cow; (वक्त्रवत्ता गीः); आपीमारीगृहमन्त्रस्तत् गृहिः R. 2. 18; श्री तावत्संस्तुत पदेनी इत्यमरात्वा इव गृहिः सुखदा करोति Mk. 8.2 (In comp. with the names of other animals). Any young female animal; वासितागृहिः 'a young she-elephant'.

गृहं 1 A house, dwelling, habitation, mansion; न गृहं गृहमित्याहुर्गृहिणी गृहसम्पत्ते Pt. 4. 81; वक्ष्ये वागवर्णने ह्यगृही निगृहीकृता Pt. 1. 390. 2 A wife; (the first quotation in 1 is sometimes cited as an illustration). 3 The life of a householder. 4 A sign of the zodiac. 5 A name or appellation.

-गृहाः (m. pl.) 1 A house, dwelling; इमे नो गृहाः Mu. 1; रुद्रोपलक्षिकाया गृहाः शशभक्षिनिरेकभित्तयः N. 2. 74; नवान्नं चन-पनिगृहाचुरेणास्मादिव Me. 75. 2 A wife. 3 The inhabitants of a house, family.

-Comp. -अक्षः a loop-hole, eyelet-hole, a round or oblong window.

-अधिपः, -ईशः, -ईश्वरः 1 a householder. 2 a regent of a sign of the zodiac. -अयनिकः a householder.

-अर्थः domestic affairs, any household matter; गृहार्थोपनिषदिकया Ms. 2. 67.

-अन्तः a kind of sourgruel. -अवग्रहणी the threshold. -अहमन् m. a flat oblong stone upon which condiments are ground; (Mar. पात्र).

-आरामः a garden attached to a house. -आश्रमः the order of a householder, the second stage in the religious life of a Brāhmana; see आश्रम.

-आश्रमिन् m. a householder. -उपवासः any domestic nuisance. -उपकरणं a domestic utensil, anything required for household use.

-कच्छपः = गृहाक्षयः p. v. -कपोतः -तकः a tame or domestic pigeon. -कर्णः 1 house-hold affairs. 2 house-building.

-कर्मन् n. household affairs वासः a manial, domestic servant; इत्युक्तमगृहस्थो हरिश्चन्द्रायां येनाक्रियेन ततः गृहकर्मदासाः Bh. 1. 1 -कलहः domestic feuds, intestine broils.

-कारकः a house-builder, mason; Y. 3. 146. -कुलुटः a domestic opok. -कार्य household affairs; Ms. 5. 150. -द्वली a house with two rooms contiguous to each other, but one facing west, the other, east. -द्विद्वी 1 a family secret or scandal. 2 family discussions.

-जः, -जातः a slave born in the house. -जातिका deceit, disguise. -ज्ञानिन् (also गृहज्ञानिन्) 'wise only in the inside of the house,' inexperienced, stupid, foolish.

-तटी a terrace in front of the house. -वासः a domestic slave. -देवता the goddess of a house;

(pl.) a class of household deities. -देहली the threshold of a house, वाता बलिः तपदि मयुषदेहलीना Mk. 1. 9 -जमनं wind. -जातनः a wild pigeon. -जीहः a sparrow. -पतिः 1 a householder, a man who has entered on the second stage of life, one who after having completed his studies is married and settled. 2 a sacrificer. 3 the virtue of a householder; i. e. hospitality. -पालः 1 the guardian of a house. 2 a house-dog.

-पोतकः the site of a house, the ground on which it stands and which surrounds it. -प्रवेशः a solemn entrance into a house according to prescribed rites. -पशुः a domestic tehennumen. -पतिः a domestic oblation, offering of the remnants of a meal to all creatures, such as animals, supernatural beings, and particularly household deities, Ms. 3. 265. -पुच्छ m. 1 a crow. 2 a sparrow; नगराभेयुषद्विजिज्जामाकुलधामपथाः Me. 23. -देवता a deity to whom a domestic oblation is offered.

-भगः 1 one who is driven from his house, an exile. 2 destroying a house, 3 breaking into a house. 4 failure, ruin or destruction of a house, firm &c. -भुविः f. the site of a house. -भेदिन् a. 1 prying into domestic affairs. 2 causing domestic quarrels. -तजिः a lamp.

-माखिका a bat. -मृगः a dog. -मेघः 1 a householder. 2 a domestic sacrifice. -मेघिन् m. a householder (गृहक्षेत्रिणेन संगच्छते Malli.); प्रजाये गृह-मघिना R. 1. 7; see गृहपति above.

-पञ्च a stick or other instrument to which, on solemn occasions, flags are fastened; गृहसंयत्ताकाश्रीयी-राद्विनिमिता Ku. 4. 41. -वाटिका-वाटी a garden attached to a house. -वित्तः the owner of a house. -शुकः a domestic parrot, one kept for pleasure; Amarn. 18. -संवेष्टकः a house-builder by profession. -स्थः a householder, one who has entered on the stage of a householder; संकटा हासिनामीनां प्रत्ययार्थगृहस्थता U. 1. 9 see गृहपति above and Ms. 3. 68; 6. 90. -आश्रमः the life of a householder; see गृहस्थ. 'धर्मः the duty of a householder.

गृहवाच्यः A householder; (according to Tv. the form गृहवाच्य given in 'सम्प्रकाश' is not correct).

गृहवाह्य a. Disposed to catch hold of or seize.

गृहिणी 'The mistress of a house', a wife, house-wife, (the lady in charge of the house); न गृहं गृह-मित्याहुर्गृहिणी गृहसम्पत्ते । गृहं तु गृहिणीतीनं कतारदतिरिच्यते Pt. 4. 81. -Comp.

-वर्द्ध the position or dignity of the mistress of the house; यांसेव गृहिणीयं पुनवयो वासाः कुन्. स्थापयः S. 4. 17; सिननागृहिणीयदे 18.

गृहिन् The master of a house, a householder; गृहिण्यते गृहिणः कथं तु तमया-विश्वरुद्रः संनयः S. 4. 5. U. 2. 22; Santi. 2. 24.

गृहीत p. p. 1 Taken, seized; क-शेष गृहीतः. 2 Accepted. 3 Obtained, attained. 4 Worn 5 Robbed. 6 Learnt, understood (see गृह).

-Comp. -गर्भा a pregnant woman. दिश्व a. 1 run away, fugitive, dispersed. 2 disappeared.

गृहीतिन् a. (जी. f.) Who has grasped or comprehended (with loc.); गृहीती पश्यन्नेव Dk. 120.

गृह्य a. 1 To be attracted or pleased; as in गृह्ययत् q. v. 2 Domestic. 3 Not master of oneself, dependent. 4 Tame, domesticated. 5 Situated outside of; वागवृत्ता तेन 'an army out-side a village'. -गृहाः 1 The inmate of a house. 2 A tame animal. -गृह The anus. -Comp.

-अग्निः a sacred fire which every Brāhmana is enjoined to maintain.

गृह्या A village adjoining to a city. गृ 1. 9. P. (गृणाति, गृण) 1 To utter a sound, call out, invoke. 2 To announce, speak, utter, proclaim; R. 10. 13. 3 To relate, promulgate. 4 To praise, extol; कविर्ज्ञाताः वाजस्यो गृणन्ति Bg. 11. 21; Bk. 8. 77.

-With अद् to encourage; Bk. 8. 77. -11. 6. P. (गिरति or गिरति) 1. To swallow, devour, eat up. 2 To send forth, pour out, spit out, or eject, from the mouth. -With-

अव (Atm.) to eat, devour, तथा-गिरमात्रं विश्वचर्मसंशोभित Bk. 8. 30. -उद् to eject, spit out, vomit; उ-डिन्तो वहरन् पणिनः गुणांसि पणिनोदृष्टि Bv. 1. 11; Si. 14. 1. 2 to emit, discharge, send forth (words also); Ku. 1. 33; R. 14. 53; Ve. 5. 14; Pt. 5. 67. -नि to swallow, eat up, Bv. 1. 38. -सम् 1 to swallow. 2 to promise, make a vow (Atm.) लहद् 1 to throw out, eject. 2 to cry aloud. -III 10 A (गृह्यन्) 1 To make known, relate. 2 To teach.

गेंडु (इ) कः A ball for playing with (also गेंडू).

गेय a. 1 A singer, one who sings; गेयो गायकः उक्ता P. III. 4. 68 Sh. 2 To be sung. -य 1 A song singing, also the art of singing; गेयं केन विनातो वा R. 15. 69. Mo. 86. अनेता वाङ्मयस्यातो गेयस्य विविक्ता Si. 2. 78.

गेय 1 A. (गेयते, गेय). To seek, search, investigate; cf. गेयम्.

गेहं A house, habitation; ता गती

वर्द्ध the position or dignity of the mistress of the house; यांसेव गृहिणीयं पुनवयो वासाः कुन्. स्थापयः S. 4. 17; सिननागृहिणीयदे 18.

गृहिन् The master of a house, a householder; गृहिण्यते गृहिणः कथं तु तमया-विश्वरुद्रः संनयः S. 4. 5. U. 2. 22; Santi. 2. 24.

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गृहीतिन् a. (जी. f.) Who has grasped or comprehended (with loc.); गृहीती पश्यन्नेव Dk. 120.

गृह्य a. 1 To be attracted or pleased; as in गृह्ययत् q. v. 2 Domestic. 3 Not master of oneself, dependent. 4 Tame, domesticated. 5 Situated outside of; वागवृत्ता तेन 'an army out-side a village'. -गृहाः 1 The inmate of a house. 2 A tame animal. -गृह The anus. -Comp.

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गृह्या A village adjoining to a city. गृ 1. 9. P. (गृणाति, गृण) 1 To utter a sound, call out, invoke. 2 To announce, speak, utter, proclaim; R. 10. 13. 3 To relate, promulgate. 4 To praise, extol; कविर्ज्ञाताः वाजस्यो गृणन्ति Bg. 11. 21; Bk. 8. 77.

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गेय 1 A. (गेयते, गेय). To seek, search, investigate; cf. गेयम्.

गेहं A house, habitation; ता गती

विषया जाता मेदि रोदिनि तत्पतिः Subhāsh. N. B. The loc. of this word is used with several words to form aluk Tat. compounds; e. g. मेदि-रोदिनि a. 'bellowing at home only' i. e. a coward, poltroon. मेदिरोदिनि a. 'sharp at home only'; i. e. a coward. मेदिरोदिनि a. 'shouting defiance at home only'; i. e. a coward, dunghill-cock. मेदिरोदिनि a. 'making water at home'; i. e. indolent. मेदिरोदिनि a. braggadocio, braggart, boaster. मेदिरोदिनि a. 'house-hero', a carpet-knight, boasting coward.

मेदिनी a. (मी. f.) -पुर्वि. q. v.  
मेदिनी A wife, the mistress of the house; धर्म दत्त पिता सुता च जनी शान्तिधर मेदिनी Sānti. Me. 77. शिव इति सखे चेतना कारणे Me. 77.

मे 1. P. (गायति, गीत) 1 To sing, sing a song; अहो साधु रेभिलेन गीतं Mk. 8; गीतसमयमधिकृत्य गीतता S. 1; Ms. 4 64; 9. 42. 2 To speak or recite in a singing tone. 3 To relate declare, tell (especially in metrical language); गीतकायमर्षीगिरिमा Mā. 9. 4 To describe, relate or celebrate in song; चारणद्वन्द्वगीतः S. 2. 14; तन-वत्सल्य गीतत Ku. 2. 5. -With -अनु to follow in singing; अनुगायति का-चिदुचितपंचमतां Git. 1; Ki. 3. 60. -अच to censure, blame. -उच्च to sing aloud, sing in a high tone; उच्च-स्वतामिष्यति किशराणां Ku. 1. 8. मेदिनी-तुका Me. 86. उद्गीयमान बन्दननामिः li. 2. 12. -उच्च to sing, sing near; शि-व्याशङ्क्यपुगीयमानमेवेति तन्मन्त्रनामिकथाम Udb; Ki. 18. 47. -परि to sing, relate, describe. -वि 1 to censure, reproach, blame; विगिष्यते मन्मथदेहादिना. N. 1. 79. 2 to sing in a discordant tone.

मेर a. (मी. f.) Coming from a mountain, mountain-born.

मेरिका a. (मी. f.) Mountainborn.

मेरुः, -कं Red chalk. -कं Gold.

मेरेय Bitumen.

गो m. f. (Nom. गौः) 1 Cattle, kine (pl.). 2 Anything coming from a cow, such as milk, flesh, leather &c. 3 The stars. 4 The sky. 5 The thunderbolt of Indra. 6 A ray of light. 7 A diamond. 8 Heaven. 9 An arrow. -f. 1 A cow; गुणैर्गोमयवर्णमौषधौ R; 2. 3. क्षीरिणः सन्तु गायः Mk. 10. 60. 2 The earth; वृद्धा गौ स यज्ञाय R. 1. 26. गामा-चक्षरां रघुरद्वेष्य 5. 20. 11. 36; Bg. 15. 13; Me. 30. 3 Speech, words; रघोद्वारागवि गौ निशाय R. 5. 12. 2. 59, Ki. 4. 20. 4 The goddess of speech, Sarasvatī. 5 A mother. 6 A quarter of the compass. 7 Water (Pl.). 8 The eye. -m. 1 A bull an ox; असेजातकिरणकैः मूलं स्वपिनि गो-

मैदिः K. P. 10; Ms. 4. 72; of. जर-द्रव. 2 The hair of the body. 3 An organ of sense. 4 The sign Taurus of the zodiac. 5 The sun. 6 The number 'nine' (in math.). 7 The moon. 8 A horse. -Comp. -कैरकः, -कं 1 a road or spot trodden down by oxen and thus made impassable. 2 the cow's hoof. 3 the point of a cow's hoof. -कणः 1 a cow's ear. 2 a mule. 3 a snake. 4 a span (from the tip of the thumb to that of the ring-finger) 5 N. of a place of pilgrimage in the south, sacred to Siva; विलगो-कणनिकेतनीचर R. 8. 33. 6 a kind of arrow. -किराडा-किराडिका the Śārika bird. -किलः, -कौलः 1 a plough. 2 a pestle. -कुलं 1 a herd of kine; इतिमाकुलगोकुलावनसासुवृत्त मोक्षेन Git. 4; गोकुलस्य तृपार्तस्य Mb. 2 a cow-house. 3 N. of a village (where Krishna was brought up). -कुलिक a. 1 one who does not help a cow in the mud. 2. squint-eyed. -कुलं cow-dung. -क्षीरं cow's milk. -क्षीरं a nail. -गृहिः a young cow which has had only one calf. -गोरुमं a pair of oxen. गोर्ध्रं a cow-pen, cattle shed. -गविः 1 dried cowdung. 2 a cow-house. -ग्रहः capture of cattle. -ग्रसः the ceremony of offering a morsel (of grass) to a cow when performing an expiatory rite. -दत्तं 1 rain-water. 2 clarified butter coming from a cow. -दण्डं a kind of sandalwood. -दर. a. 1 grazed over by cattle. 2 frequenting, resorting to, haunting; विदुस्तस्योचरः Ku. 5. 77. 3 within the scope, power, or range of; अवाक्यमनसोचरं li. 10. 15; so दुर्दि. दि. 1, अचरं &c. 4 moving on earth. (-रः) 1 the range of cattle, pasturage; उपारताः पश्चिमराशिगोचरात् Ki. 4. 10. 2 a district department, province, sphere. 3 range of the organs of sense, an object of sense; अचरणोचरे तिष्ठेत् be within ear-shot; नयनोचरं या to be- come visible. 4 scope, range, reach in general हनुयति न गोचरं Bh. 2 18 5 (fig.) grip, hold; power, influ- ence, control; कः कालस्य न गोचरोन्मत्तः Pt. 1. 146; अपि नाम मनस्यवकीर्णोऽने रति- रमणरागोचरं Mal. 1. 6 horizon -चर्मस्य n. 1 a cow's hide. 2 a particular measure of surface thus defined by Vasishtā -दशहस्तेन बन्धेन दशधंशान् समनतः । पंच चाध्वनिकान् द्वादशधंशान् चोच्यते ॥ -दसनः an epithet of Siva. -दारकः a cowherd. -जरः an old ox or bull -जलं the urine of a bull or cow. -जामरिकं auspiciousness, hap- piness. -सत्तुजः an excellent bull or cow. -सीधं cowhouse -ज 1 a

cowpen. 2 a stable in general. 3 a family, race, lineage; गोधेय मावरोद्वि Sk.; so कौशिकगोषाः, बलिहगोषाः &c.; Ms. 3. 109, 9. 141. 4 a name, ap- pellation; जगद् गोधरालिने च का न ते N. 1. 30; see 'स्खलित' below; गद्गोषाकं विरचितपद्मं मेयमुद्गातुकामा Me. 86. 5 a mul- titude. 6 increase. 7 a forest. 8 a field. 9 a road. 10 posses- sions, wealth. 11. an umbrella, a parasol. -12. knowledge of futu- rity. 13. a genus, class, species (-चः) a mountain. -कीला the earth. -ज अ. born in the same family, gentile, a relation; Y. 2. 135. -पदः a genealogical table, pedigree. -भिरु m. an epithet of Indra; इति वृत्ता गोविन्दव्यवर्णनः R. 3. 53, 4. 78; Ku. 2. 52. -स्खलनं, 'स्खलितं' blundering or mistaking in calling (one) by his name, calling by a wrong name; स्मरति स्मर मल्लाद्यवदनं जेनस्खलितेनैव वचनं Ku. 4. 8. (-जा) 1 a multitude of cows. 2 the earth -वृत्तं a yellow ornament. -वा the river Godāvari. -दानं 1. the gift of cutting the hair; अथास्य गोदानविधेरन्तरं R. 3 33; (see Mallinātha's explanation of the word); कृतगोदानमंगलाः U. 1. (Rām. explains the word differently). -दारणं 1. a plough. 2. a spade, hoe. -दावरी N. of a river in the south. -दुग् m. दुग्ः a cowherd. -दूधः 1. the milking of cows. 2 the milk of cows. 3. the time of milking cows. -दोहनं 1 the time of milking cows. 2 the milking of cows. -दोहनी a milk-pail. -दूयः the urine of a bull or cow. -धनं a herd or multitude of cows, cattle. -धरः a mountain. -धुमः, -धुनः 1 wheat. 2 the orange, -धुलिः 'dust of the earth, the time of sunset or even- ing twilight (so called because cows, which generally return home at about sunset, raise up clouds of dust by their treading on the earth). -धेनुः a milchcow with a calf. -ध्रः a mountain. -ध्वी the female of the Śārāsa bird. -ध्वीः the (Indian) crane. 2 N. of a co- untry. -नद्वीचः an epithet of Patan-jali, author of the Mahābhāshya. -नस, -नसः 1 a kind of snake. 2 a kind of gem. -नाथः 1 a bull. 2 an owner of land. 3 a herdsman. 4 an owner of kine. -नायः a cow- herd. -निषण्डः cow's urine. -पः 1 a cowherd (considered as belonging to a mixed tribe); गोपदेशस्य विष्णोः Me. 15. 2 the chief of a cowpen. -3 the superintendent of a village. -4 a king. -5 a protector, guardian. (-नी) 1 a cowherd's wife; गोपीनी- नपयोधरमन्त्रचलकरयुगशाली Git. 5 'अथ-

शः, 'ब्रह्म'; 'हंस' the chief of herdsmen, an epithet of Krishna. 'वृक्ष' the betel-nut tree. 'वधू' f. a cowherd's wife. 'वधू' a young cowherdness, a young wife of a cowherd; गोवधूद्विभक्तौ Bhaṣā P. 1. -वति: 1 an owner of cows. 2 a bull. 3 a leader, chief. 4 The sun. 5 Indra. 6 N. of Krishna. 7 N. of Siva. 8 N. of Varuṇa. 9 a king. -वधू: a sacrificial cow. -वामसी a curved beam which supports a thatch. -वाल: 1 a cowherd. 2 a king. 3 an epithet of Krishna. -वाणी a cow-pen, cowshed. -वालक: 1 a cowherd. 2 an epithet of Siva. -वालिका, -वाली the wife of a cowherd. -वति: a species of wagtail. -वृक्ष: a cow's tail (-वृक्ष:) 1 a sort of monkey. 2 a sort of necklace consisting of two or four or thirtyfour strings. -वृषिक: the head of Siva's bull. -वृष: a young bull. -वृष: 1 a town-gate. 2 a principal gate; Ki. 5. 5. 3 the ornamental gate-way of a temple. -वृष: cowdung. -वृष: an excellent cow or bull. -वृष: pasture-ground, paelurage for cattle; Y. 2. 166. -वृष: the time when cows return home. Sunset or evening-twilight. -वृष: m. a mountain. -वृषिक: a gadfly. -वृष: 1 the globe. 2. multitude of cows. -वृष: गच्छति q. v. -वृषिका a tractable cow, an excellent cow. -वृष: a cowherd. -वृष: beef. -वृष: 1 a kind of frog. 2 a jackal; अमुकं वृषं न हि गोमायुक्तानि वृषी Si. 16. 25. 3 bile of a cow. 4 N. of a Gandharva. -वृष: -वृष: a kind of musical instrument; Bg. 1. 13. (-वृष:) 1 a crocodile, shark. 2 a hole of a particular shape in a wall made by thieves. (-वृष:) a house built unevenly. (-वृष:, -वृष:) a cloth-bag of the shape of a gnomon containing a rosary, the beads of which are counted by the hand thrust inside. -वृष: a. stupid as a bull. -वृष: cow's urine. -वृष: a kind of ox (वृष). -वृष: a gem brought from the Himalaya and Indus, described as of four different colours:—white, pale, yellow, red, and dark-blue. -वृष: a carriage drawn by oxen. -वृष: 1 a cowherd. 2 keeping or tending cattle. 3 the orange. -वृष: 1 a water-fowl. 2 a prisoner. 3 a naked man, a mendicant wandering about without clothes. -वृष: 1 cow's milk. 2 curds. 3 butter-milk. 4 buttermilk. -वृष: an excellent bull. -वृष: a measure of distance equal to two Krosas. -वृषिका, -वृषी the Śārikā bird. -वृषिका a bright yellow pigment prepared from the

urine or bile of a cow, or found in the head of a cow. -वृष: a measure of salt given to a cow. -वृष: (वृष) ल: a kind of monkey with a dark body, red cheeks, and a tail like that of a cow; Mā. 9. 80. -वृषी a prostitute. -वृष: a calf. -वृषिक m. a wolf. -वृष: a celeb. hill in the country about Mathurā. -वृष: -वृषिक m. an epithet of Krishna. -वृष: a barren cow. -वृष: -वृष: a cowpen. -वृष: 1 a cow-keeper, a chief herdsman. 2 N. of Krishna. 3 Brihaspati -वृष f., -वृष cowdung. -वृष: daybreak (when cows are let loose to graze in forests) -वृष: the price received for milk. -वृष: a drove of cattle. -वृष: an excellent bull or cow. -वृष: an excellent bull. -वृष: an epithet of Siva. -वृष: 1 a cowpen. 2 a herd of cows. 3 a place where cattle graze. -वृष: n. cowdung. -वृष: -वृष: three pairs of kine. -वृष: of गोष्ठ: See s. v. -वृष: a cow-herd -वृष: a species of ox (वृष). -वृष: the time at which cows are usually let loose, day-break; see गोविन. -वृषिका a rope fastened at both ends having separate halters for each ox or cow. -वृष: 1 the udder of a cow. 2 a cluster of blossoms, nosegay &c. 3 a pearl-necklace of four strings. -वृष:, -वृष: a bunch of grapes. स्थानं a cow-pen. -वृषिक m. 1 an owner of cows. 2 a religious mendicant. 3 an honorary title affixed to proper names; (s. p. गोपदेव-गोस्वामिन्). -वृष: cow-slaughter. -वृष: (sometimes written वृष) cowdung. -वृष: a. cherishing or protecting kine.

गोष्ठ: The water-melon.

गोष्ठी 1 A sack. 2 A measure of capacity equal to a Drona. 3 Ragged garment, torn clothes.

गोष्ठ: 1 A fleshy navel. 2 A man of a low tribe, mountaineer, especially one inhabiting the eastern portion of the Vindhya range between Narmada and Krishna.

गोष्ठम: N. of a sage belonging to the family of Angirā, father of Satānanda and husband of Ahalyā.

गोष्ठमी Ahalyā, wife of गोष्ठम.

-Comp. -गुष्ठ: an epithet of Satānanda.

गोष्ठा 1 A leathern fence fastened round the left arm to prevent injury from the bow-string. 2 The alligator. 3 A sinew, chord.

गोष्ठि: m. 1 The forehead. 2 The Gangetic alligator.

गोष्ठिका A kind of lizard.

गोष्ठा (री f.) 1 One who guards or protects; शास्त्रियोप्यो जयुष्ठा: R. 4. 20.

2 Hiding, concealment. 3 Reviling, abuse. 4 Flurry, agitation. 5 Light, lustre, splendour.

गोपयन् Protecting, guarding, defending.

गोपयित् a. Protected, defended.

गोपु (प्री f.) A Protector, preserver, guardian; तस्मिन् गोपि गार्हपत्ये R. 2. 14; 1. 55; M. 5. 20; Bg. 11. 11.

2 One who hides or conceals. -म. An epithet of Vishnu.

गोमत् a. 1 Rich in cows. -ती N. of a river.

गोमय: -वृ Cowdung. उष्ण, -मिष a mushroom, a fungus.

गोमिन् m. 1 An owner of cattle.

2 A jackal. 3 A worshipper. 4 An attendant on a Buddha.

गोरण Energy, continued effort, perseverance.

गोर्ध Brain; (also गोर्ध).

गोल: 1 A ball, globe. 2 The celestial or terrestrial globe 3 A sphere.

4 A widow's bastard; cf. कुल.

5 The conjunction of several planets or the presence of several in one sign. -ला 1 A wooden ball with which children play. 2 A large globular water-jar. 3 Read arsenic.

4 Ink. 5 A woman's female friend.

6 N. of Durgā. 7 N. of the river Godāvarī.

गोलक: 1 A ball, globe. 2 A wooden ball for playing with. 3 A globular water-jar. 4 A widow's bastard.

5 A conjunction of six or more planets. 6 Molasses. 7 Gum myrrh.

गोष्ठ 1 A. (गोष्ठे) To assemble, collect, heap together.

गोष्ठ-वृ (Usually गोष्ठ only) 1 A cowpen, cowhouse, cow-station. 2 A station of cowherds. -वृ: 1 An assembly or meeting. -वृ: a dog in a cowpen which barks at every one; applied figuratively to a slanderous person, one who stays idly at home and slanders his neighbours. गोष्ठे-पण्डित: 'wise in a cowpen,' a braggart, vain boaster.

गोष्ठि-प्री f. 1 An assembly, meeting. 2 Society, association. 3 Conversation, chit-chat, discourse.

गोष्ठि सरकपिभि: सप्त Bha. 1. 28; Mā. 10. 25; तेनैव सह सर्वदा गोष्ठिमनुभवति Pt. 2. 4 A multitude or collection.

5 Family connections, relatives, especially such as require to be maintained. 6 A kind of dramatic composition in one act. -पति: 1. the chief of an assembly, president.

गोष्ठपद 1 A cow's foot. 2 The mark or impression of a cow's foot in the soil. 3 The quantity of water sufficient to fill such an impression;



i. e. a very small puddle. 4 As much as a cow's footprint will hold. 5 A spot frequented by cows.

गोक्ष What ought to be concealed, secret.

गोस्त्रिक: A goldsmith.

गोत्र: 1 N. of a country; the स्व-द्वारा thus describes its position:—  
वन्देऽहं समारम्भ्य भुवनेश्वरतः विदे । गोत्रेणः समा-  
ख्यातः सर्वविधाविज्ञातः ॥ 2 A particular  
subdivision of Brāhmanas —  
(pl.) The inhabitants of Gauda.  
—  
गोत्रि 1 Spirit distilled from mo-  
lasses; गोत्री देहि च माषी च विदेया विविधा  
ह्यु मा. 11. 94. 2 One of the  
Rāgists. 3 (In rhet.) One of the  
Ritis or Vrittis or styles of poetic  
composition; S. D. mentions four  
Ritis; while K. P. only three,  
गोत्री being another name for पुरुषा  
वृत्ति; ओजः प्रकाशकः (वर्णः) तु पुरुषा  
(i. e. गोत्री) K. P. 7; ओजः प्रकाशक-  
वर्णैश्च आचरतः पुनः समासद्वया गोत्री S. D.  
627.

गोत्रिक: Sugar-cane.

गोत्र  $\alpha$ . (की. f.) 1 Subordinate,  
secondary, unessential. 2 (In gram.)  
Indirect or less immediate (opp.  
प्रत्यक्ष or प्रधान.); गोत्रे कर्मणि बुद्धिः प्रधाने  
गोत्रकृत्वा Sk. 3 Figurative, meta-  
phorical, used in a secondary sense  
(as a word or sense). 4 Founded  
on some resemblance between the  
primary and secondary sense of  
a word; as in गोपीलक्षणा. 5 Relating  
to enumeration of multiplication.  
6 Attributive.

गोत्र्य Subordination, inferior po-  
sition.

गोत्रवः N. of (1) the sage Bhā-  
radvāja; (2) of Satānanda, Go-  
tama's son; (3) N. of Kripa,  
Drona's brother-in-law; (4) of Bud-  
dha; (5) of the propounder of  
the Nyāya system of philosophy.

Comp. —  
गोत्रवः the river Godāvari.

गोत्रवती 1 N. of Kript, wife of  
Drona. 2 An epithet of the Go-  
dāvari. 3 The teaching of Buddha.  
4 The Nyāya system of philosophy  
propounded by Gautama. 5 Turme-  
ric. 6 A kind of yellow pigment.

गोत्रुमीन A field where wheat is  
grown.

गोत्रुवः An epithet of Patanjali,  
the author of the Mahābhāṣya.

गोत्रिकः The son of a Gopi or  
herdsman's wife.

गोत्रेयः The son of a Vaiśya  
Woman.

गौर  $\alpha$ . (रा or री f.) 1 White;  
केलासगौरं वृषभारुहः K. 2. 35; द्विद्वय-  
नन्दोद्गातस्य तस्य Me 59. 52; Rs. 1.  
6. 2 Yellowish, pale-red; गौराचना-  
क्षेपितातगौर Ku. 7. 17; R. 6. 65;

गौराणि गर्भं न कदापि कुर्वतः K. G. 3 Red-  
dish. 4 Shining, brilliant. 5 Pure,  
clean, beautiful. —  
गौरा 1 The  
white colour. 2 The yellowish  
colour. 3 The reddish colour. 4  
White mustard. 5 The moon. 6 A  
kind of buffalo. 7 A kind of deer.  
—  
गौरा 1 The filament of a lotus. 2  
Saffron. 3 Gold. —  
Comp. —  
गौरावः a  
kind of black monkey; with a white  
face. —  
गौरावः white mustard.

गौरावः The office of a herdsman.

गौरावः 1 Weight, heaviness (lit.);  
गौरावमाश्रित्यगर्भगौरावत् R. 3. 11. 2 Im-  
portance, high value or estimation;  
स्वयिक्रमे गौरावमाश्रित्य R. 14. 18; 18.  
19; कार्यगौरावेण Mu. 5 importance or  
urgent nature. 3 Respect, regard,  
consideration; तथापि सम्मन्यते ते उक्ति-  
स्तस्मिन् गौरावः Si. 2. 71. प्रयोजनपक्षितया प्र-  
युक्तं प्रयोजनं गौरावमाश्रित्य Ku. 3. 1;  
Amaru. 19. 4. Respectability, dig-  
nity, venerableness; कोऽर्थो गौरी गौरावः  
Pt. 1. 146; Ms. 2. 145. 5 Cumb-  
rousness. 6 (In prosody) Length  
(as of a syllable), 7 Depth (as of  
meaning); गौरावो गौरावः Mā. 1. 7.  
—  
Comp. —  
गौरावः a seat of honour.  
—  
गौरावः  $\alpha$ . praised, famed, celebrated.  
गौरावित  $\alpha$ . Highly esteemed or  
honoured.

गौरिका A virgin, a young girl.  
गौरिलः 1 White mustard. 2 Dust  
of iron or steel.

गौरी 1 N. of Pārvatī; as in गौरी-  
नाथ. 2 A young girl eight years  
old; अष्टवर्षा गौरीति. 3 A young  
girl prior to menstruation, virgin,  
maid. 4 A woman with a white  
or yellowish complexion. 5 The  
earth. 6 Turmeric. 7 A yellow  
pigment or dye; (called गौरीचन) 8  
The wife of Varuna. 9 The Mallikā  
oreopier. 10 The Tulast plant.  
11 The Manjishṭhā plant. —  
Comp.

—  
गौरीः, —  
गौरीः an epithet of Śiva.

—  
गौरीः the Himalaya mountain; गो-  
रीश्वरोद्गमनादिने R. 2. 26; Ki 5. 21.  
—  
गौरीः N. of Kārtikeya. (—  
गौरी) talc.  
—  
गौरीः the horizontal plate of the  
Linga or Phallus of Śiva, symbo-  
lizing the female organ. —  
गौरीः N.  
of Kārtikeya. —  
गौरीः a yellow or-  
piment. —  
गौरीः 1 N. of कर्तिकेय. 2  
the son of a girl married when  
8 years old.

गौरीतल्पिकः The violator of the  
preceptor's bed.

गौरीलक्षिकः One who knows the  
good or bad marks of a cow.

गौरीलक्षिकः A single soldier of a  
troop.

गौरीलक्षिक  $\alpha$ . (की. f.) Possessing  
a hundred cows.

गौरी The earth.

गुण or गुण 1. A. (गुणते, गुणते) 1  
To be crooked. 2 To be wicked.  
3 To bend.

गुणन 1 Coagulation, thickening;  
becoming obstructed or clogged  
with knotty lumps. 2 Stringing  
together. 3 Composing, writing;  
(न also in these two senses).

गुणनः A cluster, bunch, tuft.

गुणित  $p$ .  $p$ . 1 Strung or tied to-  
gether. 2 Composed; गुणितः कतिपयेन  
गुणितस्य स्वरितः Si. 2. 72. 3 Arranged,  
classified. 4 Thickened, coagulated.  
5 Knotty.

गुण 1. 9. P., 10 U., 1 A. (गुणति,  
गुणयति, गुणयति ते, also गुणति, गुणते) 1 To  
fasten, tie or string together; Bk.  
7. 105; सजो गुणयते &c. 2 To arrange,  
class together, connect in a regular  
series. 3 To wind round. 4 To  
write, compose; गुणयति काव्यज्ञाने विन-  
तार्थरसि K. P. 10. 5 To form, make,  
produce; गुणयति काव्यविदुः किरणं पद्मपत्रका  
K. 60; Bk. 17. 69. —  
With गुण 1 to tie  
up, tie or sew together; Mu. 1. 4; to  
intertwine, लतापत्रागोद्वयतिः स केतोः B.  
2. 8. 2 to unbind, loosen.

गुणः 1 Binding, stringing together  
(fig. also) 2 A work, treatise,  
composition, literary production,  
book; गुणयति, गुणयत्, गुणयमानि &c. 3  
Wealth, property. 4 A verse con-  
sisting of 32 syllables, written in the  
Anuṣṭubh metre. —  
Comp. —  
गुणः, —  
गुणः a writer, an author; गुणयति  
सहस्रितोद्देशता यद्यत्परावृत्तति K. P. 1.  
—  
गुणी, —  
गुणी 1 a library. 2 a studio.  
—  
गुणित, —  
गुणितः voluminousness,  
diffuse style. —  
गुणितः a section or  
chapter of a work; (for the several  
names by which sections, or chap-  
ters of works in Sanskrit, are called,  
see under अष्टादश).

गुणन, —  
गुणनः See गुणन.

गुणितः 1 A knot, bunch, protuber-  
ance in general; सली मंसुषी कनककल-  
शावितुपमिर्ग Bh. 3. 20; so वेदोद्देशि. 2  
A tie or knot of a cord, garment  
&c; इत्युपहितस्यमयिना स्वपर्वणे S. 1. 18;  
Mk. 1. 1; Ms. 2. 43; Bh. 1. 57. 3  
A knot tied in the end of a garment  
for keeping money; hence, purse,  
money, property; कर्तव्यं दारिद्र्यं परकर-  
नस्यविश्रामनात् Pt. 1. 11. 4 The joint or  
knot of a reed, cane &c. 5 A joint  
of the body. 6 Crookedness, dis-  
tortion, falsehood, perversion of  
truth. 7 Swelling and hardening of  
the vessels of the body. —  
Comp. —  
गुणितः, गुणितः, गुणितः a cut-purse, a pick-  
pocket; अंगुलीययिमेदस्य वेदयेत् प्रथमे गौ  
Ms. 9. 277; Y. 2. 274 —  
गुणितः —  
गुणितः 1 N.  
of a fragrant tree; न गुणितपत्रगवाक्षरति  
कस्तुरिकागंधमास्तुभेऽपि Vikr. 1. 17. 2 a  
kind of perfume. —  
गुणितः 1 Lying to-

gether the garments of the bride and the bridegroom at the marriage ceremony. 2 a ligament. -वृत्तः a minister.

पथिकः 1 An astrologer, a fortune-teller. 2 The name assumed by Nakula when at the palace of Virāta.

पथिक see पथित.

पथिक m. 1 One who reads books, bookish; अर्थः पथिकः पथिकः पथिकः पथिकः पथिकः Ma. 12. 103. 2 Learned, well-read.

पथिल a. Knotted, knotty.

पथ् 1. 1 A. (ग्रसते, ग्रस) 1 To swallow, devour, eat up, consume; स इमां पृथिवीं ग्रसन् संक्षिप्य ग्रसते पुनः Mb.; Bg. 11. 30. 2 To seize. 3 To eclipse; ग्रहणं ग्रसते द्विभारविशारणेभ्यो भास्वरो Bh. 2. 34: दिवांशुमासु ग्रसते तन्मह्यः स्तुत कलं Si. 2. 49. 4 To slur over words. 5 To destroy. -WITH सं to destroy; Bk. 12. 4. -II. 1. P., 10 U. (ग्रसति, ग्रसयति-ने) To eat, devour.

ग्रसने 1 Swallowing, eating. 2 Seizing. 3 A partial eclipse of the sun or moon.

ग्रस्य p. 1 Eaten, devoured. 2 Seized, stricken, affected, possessed; ग्रह, विपद् &c. 3 Eclipsed. -अर्ध A word or sentence half-uttered or slurred over. -Comp. -अर्ध the setting of the sun or moon while eclipsed. -उत्थः rising of the sun or moon while eclipsed.

ग्रह् 9 U. (in Vedic literature ग्रहः ग्रहानि, ग्रहीत, caus. ग्रहयति; desid. जिघृक्षति) 1 To seize, take, take or catch hold of, lay hold of, catch, grasp; तयोर्जगृहः पादान् राजा राजी च मामधी R. 1. 67; आलोने ग्रहते हस्ती बाजी बन्धासु ग्रहते; Mk. 1. 50; तं कटे जग्राह K. 363 पाणि ग्रहीत्वा, चरणे ग्रहीत्वा &c. 2 To receive, take, accept, exact; प्रजानामेव हृष्यति स ताभ्यो बलिमग्रहीत R. 1. 18; Ms. 7. 124; 9. 162. 3 To apprehend, capture, take prisoner; कश्चिद्ग्रहं ग्रहीता V. 1; वस्त्रं चारान् ग्रहीयान् Ms. 8. 34 4 To arrest, stop, catch, Bg. 6. 35, 5 To captivate, attract; महाराजग्रहीत-हृष्यन्मा मया V. 4; हृष्ये ग्रहणे नारी Mk. 1. 50; मातृवर्षीये हरिणान् ग्रहीतु R. 18. 13. 6 To win over, persuade, induce to one's side; हृष्यन्मयेन ग्रहीयान् Chān. 33. 7 (Hence) To please, gratify, satisfy, propitiate; ग्रहीतुमारोण परिकर्यया हृष्यन्मातृमाया हि निजान्तमधिगमः Si. 1. 17. 33. 8 To affect, seize or possess (as a demon, spirit &c.); as in विशाचग्रहीत, भैतालग्रहीत. 9 To assume, take प्रतिग्रहीत् ग्रहणः Si. 9. 29; Bk. 19. 29. 10 To learn, know, recognize, understand; Ki. 10. 8. 11 To regard, consider,

believe, take for; मयापि ग्रहिष्यद्विना तथैव ग्रहीते S. 6; परिहासविजयितं सखे परमार्थेनैव ग्रसतां वचः S. 2. 18; वयं जनीं ग्रह्णति M. 1; Mu. 3. 12 To catch or perceive (as by an organ of sense); ज्यामिनाद्ग्रहं ग्रह्णीत तयोः R. 11. 15. 13 To master, grasp, comprehend, R. 18, 46. 14 To guess, conjecture, infer; नेत्रवद्व-विकरिष्य ग्रह्णेत्यर्जुने मनः Ms. 8. 26. 15 To utter, mention (as a name); यदि मयाव्यस्य नामापि न ग्रहीत K. 305; ननु नामापि ग्रहीयान् पत्नी मेते परस्य तु Ms. 6. 157. 16 To buy, purchase; कियन्तु ग्रह्णेत्युक्तं ग्रहीत Pt. 2; Y. 2. 169; Ms. 8. 201. 17 To deprive (one) of, take away from, rob or seize away; Bk. 9 9; 15. 63. 18 To wear, put on (as clothes &c.); वासांसि जीर्णानि यथा विहाय नवानि ग्रह्णति नरो पराणि Bg. 2. 22. 19 To conceive. 20 To observe (as a fast). 21 To eclipse. 22 To undertake. [The senses of this root may be variously modified according to the noun with which it is joined.] -Caus 1 To cause to take, catch, seize or accept. 2 To give away in marriage. 3 To teach, make one acquainted with. -WITH अनु to favour, oblige, show kindness to; अनुग्रहीतोऽननया मयवतः संभावनया S. 7; अनुग्रहीताः स्मः 'many thanks', 'we are much obliged' -अनुसं to salute humbly. -अप to take away, tear off. -अभि to seize forcibly. -अप 1 to oppose or resist. 2 to punish. 3 to capture, overpower. -आ to persist in. -उद् 1 to raise, lift up, erect; उद्ग्रहीतलक्षणाः Me 8, Bk. 15. 52. 2 to deposit. 3 to draw out. -उप 1 to provide. 2 to seize, take possession of; Ms. 7. 184. 3 to accept, approve 4 to support, favour. -नि 1 to keep or hold down, keep in check. 2 to curb, restrain, suppress, control; Bg. 2. 68. 3 to stop, obstruct; निग्रहीतो बलाद् द्वारि Mb. 4 to punish, chastise; Ms. 8. 310; 9 308. 5 to seize, catch, lay hold of; तमार्युषं निग्रहीतपद्मः R. 2. 33. 6. to close or contract (as eyes); मायुरोऽक्षिणी निग्रह Mk. 2. -वरि 1 to clasp round, embrace. 2 to surround. 3 to lay hold of, seize. 4 to take, assume. 5 to accept. 6 to support, patronize. -व 1 to take, hold. 2 curb, restrain 3 to stretch forth, extend. -वति 1 to hold, seize, take, support; वर्यवरवतिग्रहीतमेन M. 4; Ms. 2. 48. 2 to take, accept, receive; ददाति वतिग्रह्णति Pt. 2; अतोवाः वतिग्रह्णन्वर्ध्यांनुप-माक्षिपः R. 1. 44, 2. 22. 3 to receive or accept as a present. 4 to receive inimically, oppose, encounter, resist; प्रतिजग्राह काकुत्स्थस्तमक्षिगंजसाधनः R. 4. 41, 12. 47. 5 to take in marriage; Ms. 9. 72. 6 to obey, conform to, listen to.

7 to resort to, betake oneself to. -वि 1 to hold or seize. 2 to quarrel, fight, contend; विग्रह्य वने ननुविद्विषो बली य इत्य-मस्यास्थमहर्षिः विनः Si. 1. 51; Bk. 6. 86. 17. 23. -सं 1 to collect, gather, accumulate, board; संग्रहं वने, राशान्, &c. 2 receive kindly. 3 to curb, restrain, rein in (as horses). 4 to unstring (as a bow). -II. 1. P., 10 U. (ग्रहति, ग्रहयति-ने) To take, receive, &c.

ग्रहः 1 Seizing, grasping, laying hold of, seizure; उद्ग्रहः उद्ग्रहः R. 19. 31. 2 A grip, grasp, hold; कर्कटकग्रहात् Pt. 1. 260. 3 Taking, receiving, accepting; receipt. 4 Stealing, robbing अंगुलीर्ग्रहिष्येदस्य हेतुलक्षणे ग्रहे Ms. 9. 277; सो ग्रीवः 5 Booty, spoil. 6 Eclipse; see ग्रहण. 7 A planet. (The planets are nine:—मर्यादयो मंगलश्च बुधश्चापि ग्रहस्ततिः। शुक्रः शनिश्चो राहुः केतुश्चोति ग्रहा नवः); नक्षत्रा-राहसकुलपि (राशिः) R. 6. 22, 3. 13; 12. 28; ग्रहणा स्तनभारेण हृष्यन्मयेन मासताः। इतिग्र-राश्यां पादाभ्यां रेजे ग्रहमयीं सा ॥ Bh. 1. 17. 8 Mentioning, utterance, repeating (as of a name); नामजातिग्रहं त्वेषामभिद्वेष्टेण कुर्वन् Ms. 8. 271; Amarn. 83. 9 A shark, crocodile. 10 An imp. in general. 11 A particular class of evil demons supposed to seize upon children and produce convulsions &c. 12 Apprehension, perception. 13 An organ or instrument of apprehension. 14 Tenacity, perseverance, persistence. 15 Purpose, design. 16 Favour, patronage. -Comp. -अधीन a. subject to planetary influence -अग्रमर्दनः an epithet of Rāhu. (-न) friction of the planets. -अधीकः the sun. -आधारः -अग्रवयः polar star (as the fixed centre of the planets). -आतपः 1 epilepsy. 2 demoniacal possession. -आतुलनं pun-ning on one's prey, tearing it to pieces; त्वेषां ग्रहातुलने Mk. 3. 20. -ग्रहः the sun. -कालोलः an epithet of Rāhu. -गतिः the motion of the planets. -क्षितकः an astrologer. -ग्रहण the aspect of a planet, the time during which it continues to exercise its influence. -देवता the deity that pre-sides over a planet. -नायकः 1 the sun. 2 an epithet of Saturn. -विपद्ही (du.) reward and punishment. -नेति the moon. -वतिः 1 the sun, 2 the moon. -ग्रीवः, -ग्रीवा 1 oppression caused by a planet. 2 an eclipse; शशिदिवाकरयोर्महर्षीहन् Bk. 2. 91. -उदं opposition of planets. -राजः 1 the sun. 2 the moon. 3 Jupiter. -मण्डलं -क्षी the circle of the planets. -पुतिः f. conjunction of planets. -वर्षः the planetary year. -विग्रहः an astrologer. -वतिः f. propitiation of planets by sacrifices &c. संग्रहं conjunction of planets.

गो म. १ The moon, २ Camphor.

## घ.

घ अ. (Used only as the last member of comp.) Striking, killing, destroying; as in रात्रिघ, राजघ &c. -घः 1 A bell. 2 Rattling, gurgling or tinkling noise.

घट 1 1 A. (घटते, घटित). 1 To be busy with, strive after, exert oneself for, be intently occupied with anything (with inf., loc. or dat.); इति वातुमलघटस्य Bk. 10. 40; अनेन समं योजुमघटिह 15. 77, 12. 26, 16. 28; 20. 24; 22. 31. 2 To happen, take place, be possible; अनेन घटितमिदं यथासंभवम् मदीये कृत्यं घटेत इत्यर्थे यथि मल्लत स्यात् Mā. 1. 9 if it can be effected; कस्या-परस्मैपुन्यैः प्रवर्तितमिदं घटितं भटस्य N. 22. 22. 3 To come to, reach. -Caus. (घटयति) 1 To unite, join, bring together; इत्थं नारीघटाविमुक्तं कामिनिः Si. 9. 87; अनेन मेमी घटयिष्यततया N. 1. 46; कथा सापि भीमां विघटयति दूयं घटयत Ye. 1. 10; Bk. 11. 11. 2 To bring or place near to, bring in contact with, put on; घटयति वनं कंठश्लेखे रसाज्ज पयोधरे Ratn. 3. 9; घटय जवने काचो Glt. 12. 3 To accomplish, bring about, effect; तदस्याः स्थानधाम् घटयति च नीने च भजते Mā. 1. 14; (अभिमत) आनीय ह्यदिनि घटयति Ratn. 1. 6. 4 To form, fashion, shape, work out, make; वसमभिप्राय वेन-तेषां...अघटयन् Pt. 1; कति कय घटितवायुप-लेन वेतः S. Til. 3; घटयन्नुजबन्धन Glt. 10. 5 To prompt, impel; स्नेहीघो घटयति मां तयापि वक्तु Bk. 10. 73. 6 To rub, touch. -WITH घ 1 to be busy with, be occupied in Bk. 21. 17. 2 to begin, commence; Bk. 14. 77. -घि 1 to be disunited or separated. 2 to be spoiled or ruined, come to a standstill, be stopped, break down. (-Caus.) to separate, break. -सं to be united. -II. 10 U (घाटयति, घाटित) 1 To hurt, injure, kill. 2 To unite, join, bring or collect together. -WITH -उघ् 1 to open, break open; कषाटगुघाटयति Mk. 3; निरयनगद्गारगुघाटयती Bk. 1. 63.

घटः 1 A large earthen waterjar, pitcher, jar, watering-pot; इमे पश्य पयोनिषावपि घटो दृक्काति तुल्यं जलं Bh. 2. 49. 2 The sign Aquarius of the zodiac (also called कुम्भ) 3 An elephant's frontal sinus. 4 Suspending the breath as a religious exercise. 5 A measure equal to 20 dropas. 6 A part of a column. -Comp., -आघोपः covering for a carriage or any article of furniture. -उघ्घः, -जः, -घोषिः, -संभवः epithets of the sage Agastya. -कृघस्य/ (forming घटोष्मी) a cow with a full udder; नः कौटिलः सख्यया घटोष्मी R. 2. 49. -कर्घरः 1 N. of a

post. 2 a piece of a broken jar, potsherd; जघिय वेन कविना यमकैः परेण तस्मिं वदेयमुक्त्वं घटकपरेण Ghat 22. -कारः, -कुत् म. a potter. -वाहः a water-bearer. -वासी a procurer; cf. कुमवासी -वर्घ-सर्ग the ceremony of performing the funeral rites of a *patila* or apostate (who is unwilling to go back to his caste &c.) during his very life-time. -वेद्युनकं an instrument used in making pots. राजः a water-jar of baked clay. -स्थापनं placing a water-pot as a type of Durgā.

घटका अ. 1 Exerting oneself, striving for; घटे मनुष्याः पराघटकाः स्वार्थं परि-त्यज्य ये Rh. 2. 74. 2 Bringing about, accomplishing. 3 Forming a constituent part, constituent, component. -कः 1 A tree that produces fruit without apparent flowers. 2 A match-maker, an agent who ascertains genealogies and negotiates matrimonial alliances. 3 A genealogist.

घटनं-ना 1 Effort, exertion. 2 Happening, occurring. 3 Accomplishment, bringing about, effecting; as in अघटितघटना. 4 Joining, union, mixing or bringing together, combination; तत्रेन तमनयसा घटनाय योयं V. 2. 16; इहदुर्वाधेघटनायितं K. 239. 5 Making, forming, shaping.

घटा 1 An endeavour, effort, exertion. 2 A number, troop, assemblage; प्रलम्बघटा K. 111; कौशिकघटा U. 2. 29; 5. 6; मातंगघटा Si. 1. 64 3 A troop of elephants assembled for martial purposes. 4 An assembly.

घटिकः A waterman. -कं The hip, the posteriors.

घटिका 1 A small water-jar, bucket, a small earthen vessel; नायः इमज्जानघटिका इव घटोदाराः Pt. 1. 192; वयं कडिते कृपयघटिकाभ्यामयसक्तौ विधिः Mk. 10. 59. 2 A measure of time equal to 24 minutes. 3 A water-pot used in calculating the *ghatikās* of the day. 4 The ankle.

घटिन् m. The sign Aquarius of the zodiac (also called कुम्भ).

घटिधम अ. One who drinks a pitchful (of water &c.).

घटी 1 A small jar. 2 A measure of time equal to 24 minutes. 3 A small water-pot used in calculating the *ghatikās* or time of the day. -Comp. -कारः a potter. -वाह, -वाह अ. See घटवाह. -वेद्युनकं a machine for raising water (largely used in India), the rope and bucket of a well; see अघट्य. 2 a contrivance (like a *clepsydra*) to ascertain the *ghatikās* or time of the day.

घटोल्काः N. of a son of Bhīma by a female demon named सिद्धिबा. [He was a very powerful person and fought valiantly in the great war between the Pandavas and Kauravas on the side of the former, but was slain by Karṇa with the Sakti or missile he had received from Indra; cf. Mu. 2. 15.]

घट् 1 A. (घटते), usually 10 U. (घट-यति-ते, घटित) 1 To shake, stir about; as in वायुघटिता लताः. 2 To touch, rub, rub the hands over; घटितजनकघटितेन कीना Mk. 1. 24; Bk. 14. 2. 3 To smooth, stroke. 4 To speak spitefully or malignantly. 5 To disturb. -WITH अघ् to open. -घति to strike; Si. 9. 64. -घि 1 to strike down, disperse, scatter, scare away; Si. 1. 64, Bh. 3. 54. 2 to rub, strike, rub against; कारंघवाननविघटितसीचिनालाः Re. 3. 8, 4. 9; Ku. 1. 9; Ki. 8. 45; Si. 8. 24, 13. 41. -सं 1 to strike, 2 to bring together, unite. 3 to gather, collect. 4 to rub, rub against or press against; R. 6. 73.

घटः 1 A landing place, steps on the side of a river leading to the waters (Mar. घाट). 2 Stirring, agitating. 3 A toll-station. -Comp. -कुटी a toll-station. 'वभातस्यघट see under स्याद. जीविन् m. 1 a ferryman. 2 a man of a mixed tribe; (वेद्यया) जलजातः).

घट्टना 1 Shaking, moving, stirring round, agitating. 2 Rubbing. 3 A means of livelihood, practice, business, profession.

घटः A kind of dish, a sort of sauce.

घटा 1 A bell. 2 A plate of iron or mixed metal struck as a clock. Comp. -अगारः a belfry. -कलकः -कं a shield furnished with small bells. -ताड a bellman. -वाद्यः the sound of a bell. -घरः the chief road through a village, a highway, main road; (इत्यन्वयेते राजमार्गे चंटापयः सूतः Kauṭilya). -काण्ड 1 bellmetal. 2 the sound of a bell.

घटिका A small bell.

घट्टः 1 A string of bells tied on an elephant's chest by way of ornament. 2 Heat, light.

घट्टः A bee.

घन अ. 1 Compact, firm, hard, solid; संज्ञातस्य घनायनः Mā. 9. 39; नासा घनास्थिक Y. 3. 89; R. 11. 18. 2 Thick, close, dense; घनविलम्बायः U. 2. 27; R. 8. 81; Amaru. 57. 3 Thick-set, full, fully developed (as breasts); घटयति हृदये कुपयुग्मयने हृदयद्वयविरहिते Glt. 7; अघुक्च-तुल्यं घटयति तुल्य ही घनकुपयुग्मये. कश्चिद्वनाजो Brat. 8; Bh. 1. 8; Amaru. 28. 4

Deep (as sound); Māi. 2. 12. 5 Uninterrupted, permanent. 6 Impenetrable 7 Great, excessive, violent. 8 Complete. 9 Auspicious, fortunate. -आ A cloud; वनोदय हाह तन्मन्तं पञ्च S. 7. 30; वनचिरकलापे निःस्पन्दोऽयं जातः V. 4. 10. 2 An iron club, a mace. 3 The body. 4 The cube of a number (in math.). 5 Extension, diffusion. 6 A collection, multitude, quantity, mass, assemblage. 7 Talc. -नं 1 A cymbal, a bell, a gong. 2 Iron. 3 Tin. 4 Skin; rind, bark. -COMP. -अवयवः, अंतः 'disappearance of the clouds,' the season succeeding the rains, autumn; (हाह). अंशु n. rain. आकृष्टः the rainy season. -आवयः 'the approach of clouds,' the rainy season; दानवमः कामिजलविषः विषे Rs. 2. 1. -आवयः the date tree. -आवयः the atmosphere, firmament -उपलः hail. -अवयः gathering of clouds. -ककः hail. -कालः the rainy season. -कलितं 1 thunder, peal or thundering noise of clouds, roar of thunder. 2 a deep loud roar. -कालकः alloy of gold and silver. -जवालः thick mire. -कालः a kind of bird. (सर्पकः) -तोलः the Chātaka bird. -नविः smoke (being supposed to be a principal ingredient in clouds; Me. 5). -नीहारः thick hoar-frost or mist. -वद्वी 'the path of clouds,' firmament, sky; कामिर्जित्-नपदीर्वाकसंक्षेपः Ki. 5. 34. -पावकः a peacock. -कलं (in geom.) the solid or cubical contents of a body or of an excavation. -कलं cube root (in math.). रसः 1 a thick juice. 2 extract, decoction 3 camphor. 4 water. -वमः the square of a cube, the sixth power (in math.). वमन्तं n the sky; वनवमं सहस्रमेव कुर्वन् Ki. 5. 17. -वह्निः, -वह्नी lightning. -वासः a kind of pumpkin-gourd. -वाह्वः 1 Siva. 2 Indra. -वधाम a. 'dark like a cloud', deep-black, dark. (-वः) an epithet (1) of Rāma, (2) of Krishna. -वसमः the rainy season. -वारः 1 camphor; वनसारमीहारहाह &c. Dk. 1 (mentioned among white substances). 2 mercury. 3 water. -स्वनः the roaring of clouds -वस्त-संख्या the contents of an excavation or of a solid (in math.).

पञ्चाङ्गः 1 Indra. 2 A vicious elephant or one in rut or intoxicated. 3 A thick or raining cloud.

चक्रः A grinding stone.

चूर्ण a. 1 Indistinct, purring, gurgling (as a sound); चूर्णरा परिश्रान्तं सति Māi. 5. 19 2 Murmuring, muttering (as clouds). -च 1 An indistinct murmur, a low, murmuring or gurgling sound. 2 Noise in general. 3 A door, gate. 4 Mirth, laughter. 5 An owl. 6 A fire of chaff.

चर्चरा-री 1 A bell used as an ornament. 2 A gurgle of small bells. 3 The Ganges. 4 A kind of lute.

चर्चरिका 1 A bell used as an ornament. 2 A kind of musical instrument.

चर्चरित The grunting of a hog.

चर्मः 1 Heat, warmth; H. 1. 97. 2 The hot season, summer, निःश्वसहार्थ-कुक्कमाजगाम चर्मः विमर्शमिदोपदेष्ट R. 16. 43. 3 Sweat, perspiration; Si. 1. 58. 4 A cauldron, boiler. -COMP. -अंशुः the sun; S. 5. 14. -अंतः the rainy season. -अंशुः, अंशु n. sweat, perspiration; S. 1. 30. Māi. 1. 37. -अश्विका eruptions-caused by heat and suppressed perspiration. -द्विधितिः the sun; R. 11. 64. -द्युतिः the sun; Ki. 5. 41. -वपस् n. sweat, perspiration; Si. 9. 36.

चर्मः, चर्मजं 1 Rubbing, friction. 2 Grinding, pounding.

चक्षु 1. 2. P. (चसति, चस्ति, चत) To eat, devour (a defective root used only to form certain tenses of अच्).

चस्मर a. 1 Voracious; gluttonous; द्वावातलो चस्मरः Bv. 1. 34. 2 Devourer, destroyer; दृष्टमनचक्षुस्मरौ द्रौणिरसि Vo. 5. 36.

चक्ष a. Hurtful, injurious. -चः 1 A day; चक्षो गमिष्यति अविष्यति सप्रक्षोचं Subhāsh. 2. The sun; Mv. 6. 8. -चं Saffron.

चाटः-वा The back of the neck.

चाटिकः 1 A bell-ringer. 2 A bard who sings in chorus, especially in honour of gods or kings. 3 The Dhātūra plant.

चातः 1 A blow, stroke, bruise, hit; ज्वाघात S. 3. 13; नमनहारघात Gīt. 10; so पाणिघातः शिरोघात &c. 2 Killing, hurting, destruction, slaughter; विमोहे गुप्ताभाः स चक्षुः शिरोघातचपरिघात U. 3. 44; पशुघातः Gīt. 1; Y. 2. 159; 3. 252. 3 An arrow 4 The product (of a sum in multiplication). -COMP. -चंद्रः the moon when in an inauspicious mansion. -चिन्तिः an inauspicious lunar day. -चक्रांशः an inauspicious constellation. -वारः an inauspicious day of the week. -व्याघ्रः a slaughter-house, place for execution.

चातक a. Killing, destroying, a killer, destroyer, murderer &c.

चातन a. A killer, murderer. -चं 1 Striking, killing, slaughter. 2 Killing (as an animal at a sacrifice), immolating.

चातिङ्ग a. (नी f.) 1 Striking, killing. 2 Catching or killing (birds &c.). 3 Destructive. -COMP. -चक्षिणः, -चिह्नः a hawk, falcon.

चातुक a. (नी f.) 1 Killing, destructive, mischievous, hurting. 2 Cruel, savage, ferocious.

चाटव a. Proper or fit to be killed.

चाटः Sprinkling, wetting.

चाटिकः A kind of dish or cake prepared with clarified butter which is full of small holes; and hence one of the learned fools in the Panchatantra says on seeing the cake served to him; "विद्वेष्यन्मया बहुलीभवन्ति".

चासः 1 Foot 2 Meadow or pasture grass; चासामावात् Pt. 5; चासहाहं पण्ये द्यावां तवस्मरे तु चः Mb. -COMP. -कुर्वं, -स्थानं a pasture.

चु 1 A. (चवते, चुत) To sound, make an indistinct noise.

चुः The indistinct sound of a pigeon.

चुह 1. 6 P. (चुदति, चुदित) 1 To strike again, retaliate, resist. 2 To protest. -II. 1. A. (चोदते) 1 To come back, return. 2 To barter, exchange.

चुहः, चुहिः-डी f., चुहिकः-का The ankle.

चुण 1. 1 A. 6 P. (चोणति, चुणति, चुणित) To roll, whirl, stagger, reel -II. 1 A. To take, receive.

चुणः A particular kind of insect found in timber. -COMP. -अक्षरं, -लिपिः f. an incision in wood or in the leaf of a book made by an insect or worm and resembling somewhat the form of a letter. -आवः see under व्याव.

चुङः, -चुङकः, चुङिका The ankle.

चुङः A large black bee.

चुङ 6 P. (चुदति, चुदित) 1 To sound, make a noise, snore, snort, grunt (as a pig, dog &c.); कः कः कुचन चुङ्गायितवृषीयं चुरङ्गकः K. P. 7. 2 To be frightful or terrible. 3 To cry in distress.

चुरी The nostrils, especially of a hog; चुरीयिनचुरीयोरं चुरङ्गकः K. P. 7.

चुङुर 1 Guinea worm. 2 Snorting, growling, grumbling.

चुङुरी The grunting of a hog.

चुलचुलारवः A sort of pigeon.

चुल 1. 1 P., 10 U. (चोषति, चोषयति, चोषित, चुह or चोषित) 1 To sound, make any sound or noise. 2 To cry or proclaim aloud, announce or declare publicly; स स वपावते ताता दुव्यं इति चुप्पता S. 6. 22; चोषयतु मन्मथविद्वं Gīt. 10; इति चोषयतीव विविधः करिणो हस्तिपकाहतः कण्व H. 2. 86; R. 9. 10. -WITH आ 1 to proclaim aloud, announce publicly; Bk. 3. 2. 2 to weep aloud, announce publicly; Bk. 3. 2. 2 to weep aloud. -उर to proclaim aloud, announce publicly. -II. 1 A. (चुपते) To be beautiful or brilliant.

चुल्लं Saffron; चक्षु क्षीणां मञ्जुलमुष्णालेप-नोष्णं कुक्षीः Vikr. 18. 31.

चूकः An owl. -COMP. -अरिः a crow.

चूर्ण 1 A., 6 P. (चूर्णते, चूर्णति, चूर्णित) To roll about, move to and fro, whirl, turn round, shake, reel,



stagger; येविनामनिर्वाहः सुदुर्लभमिति शब्दार्थः  
Bk. 10. 32; अन्वयविशेषः Bk. 15. 32, 118; Si. 11. 18; अन्वयिनां वृत्त-  
जागरणमिति Ch. P. 5. -Caus. (पूर्वपक्षिणे)  
To cause to skake, reel or roll about;  
नयनाम्बुजाणि पूर्वम् Ku. 4. 12; Si. 2. 16;  
Bh. 1. 89; (with prepositions like  
अ, वि the root retains the same  
meaning).

पूर्व a Shaking, moving to and fro.  
-COMP. -वायुः a whirl wind.

पूर्वन्, -ना bhaking, reeling, whirl-  
ing or turning round; revolving;  
वीलिपूर्वन्चलत् Gti. 9; पूर्वनामाचलत्तनचलना-  
दर्थवादिह S. D.

वृ 1. 1 P. (वृत्ति, वृत्त) To sprinkle.  
-It. 10 U. (वारयति-ने, वारित), To  
sprinkle over, wet, moisten. -WITH  
अनि to sprinkle. -अ to sprinkle.

वृ 6 P. (वृजति, वृज्ज) To shine,  
burn.

वृणा 1 Compassion, pity, tender-  
ness; ता विलोप्य वनितावने वृणां वनिता सह  
मुनेषु च वृणाः B. 11. 17; 9. 81; Ki. 15.  
13. 2 Disgust, aversion, contempt;  
तत्प्राज तोषं वृणुष्वे वृणां च वनितावने विनेने  
N. 3. 60; 1. 20; R. 11. 65. 3  
Reproach, censure.

वृणात्तु a. Compassionate, merciful,  
tender-hearted.

वृजिः 1 Heat, sunshine. 2 A ray of  
light. 3 The sun. 4 A wave. -n.  
Water. -COMP. -विधिः the sun.

वृत् 1 Ghee, clarified butter;  
(सर्पिर्विलीनमायं स्वाद् वनीयते वृत्  
मवेत् Sāy.) 2 Butter. 3 Water.  
-COMP. -अन्वः, -अन्वि m. blazing  
fire. -आहुतिः f. an oblation of  
ghee. -आहः the Sarala tree. -उवः  
'ocean of ghee', one of the seven  
oceans. -ओद्धनः boiled rice mixed  
with ghee. -कुल्लार a stream of ghee.  
-वृषिनिः fire. -धारा a continuous  
stream of ghee. -धूरः, -धूरः a kind  
of sweetmeat. -लेखनी a ladle for  
ghee.

वृताची 1 Night. 2 N. of Sgrasvati  
3 N. of an apsaras; (the following

are the principal nymphs of Indra's  
heaven; वृताची मेनका रत्ना उर्वशी च विलो-  
पनाः इत्येतां मंजुलोपायाः कथ्यन्तेऽन्येऽपि वृताः ).  
-COMP. -मर्मलंका large cardamoms.

वृ 1 P. (वृत्ति, वृत्त) 1 To rub,  
strike against; अन्वयि तत्कनककुलपुष्पात्  
Ch. P. 11; Pt. 1. 144. 2 To brush,  
furbish, polish. 3 To crush, grind,  
pound; द्वीपा ननु मत्स्यराजमने वृत् न किं  
चन Pt. 3. 175. 4 To compete, rival  
(as in संवृ q. v.). -WITH उप to  
scratch; वृत्तमणिभिर्द्वयावपि महीक्षिता  
R. 17. 28. 5 To rival, emulate  
compete or vie with; स वयोवयुषेः प्रयो-  
क्तुमिः संजयं सह विजयिष्यामी R. 19. 36. 6  
to rub, scratch.

वृष्टि A hog. -f. 1 Grinding, pound-  
ing, rubbing. 2 Emulation, rivalry,  
competition.

वृष्टः, वृष्टकः A horse. -COMP. -अरि  
a buffalo.

वृष्टी, वृष्टिका A mare, horse in gene-  
ral; आरीकृष्टं कर्तव्यमिति वृष्टी वृष्टि-  
वृष्टिजाः Asvad. 5.

वृष्ट (न) सः A sort of reptile.

वृष्टा 1 The nose; घोषोक्तं वृष्टं Mk.  
9. 16. 2 The nose of a horse, snout  
(of a hog); वृष्टायमानघोरघोषेन K. 78.

वृष्टिन् m. A hog.

वृष्ट The jujube tree.

वृष्ट a. 1 Terrific, frightful, horri-  
ble, awful; शिवाघोरस्वना वृष्टाद्वृष्टे विह्वलेति  
at R. 12. 39; or तस्मिन् कर्मणि वृष्टं मा विभो-  
जयति क्लेश Mb.; घोरं लोके वितनमयः U. 7.  
6; Ms. 1. 50; 12. 54. 2 Violent,  
vehement. -रः N. of Siva. -रा  
Night. -रं 1 Horror, awfulness. 2  
Poison. -COMP. आहुति, -वृष्टिन् a.  
frightful in appearance, terrific,  
hideous. -वृष्ट्य bellmetal. -रासना  
रासिन्, -वाहनः, वाहिन् m. a jackal.  
-वृष्टः an epithet of Siva.

वृष्टः -लं Butter-milk having no  
water in it; (ननु तस्मिन्मज्जं मथिनं वृष्ट-  
मुच्यते Suar.)

वृष्टः 1 Noise, tumult, cry or sound  
in general; स वृष्टो धर्तारानां हृदयानि व्यदा-  
यन् Bg. 1. 19; ७० रवौ, त्वष्टे, शब्दौ &c. 2  
The thundering of clouds; शिखरमभीर-  
वृष्टो Mo. 64. 3 Proclamation. 4 Ru-  
mour, report. 5 A herdsman; द्वैतवृष्टी-  
नमादाय वृष्टद्वाराधुरितान् li. 1. 45. 6 A  
hamlet, station of cowherds; गंगायो  
वृष्टः K. P. 2; वृष्टादीय Mk. 7. 7. (In  
gram). The soft sound heard in  
the articulation of the soft consonant.  
8 A Kāyastha. -रं Bellmetal.

वृष्टं, -ना Proclamation, declar-  
ing, or speaking aloud, public  
announcement; व्यावृत्ते जयवृष्टादि  
वृष्टावृष्टलानां वृष्टः Mu. 3. 26; R. 12. 72.

वृष्टिस्तुः 1 A orier, bard, herald. 2  
A Brāhmana 3 A cuckoo.

वृष्ट a. (वृष्टि) (Used only at the  
end of comp.) Killing, destroying,  
removing, curing; वृष्टकः, वृष्टकः,  
वृष्टकः, वृष्टकः; depriving one of,  
taking away; वृष्टकः, वृष्टकः &c.

वृष्ट 1 P. (जिह्वि, वृष्ट-वृष्ट) 1 To  
smell, smell at, perceive by smell;  
वृष्टमपि गन्धं इति जिह्वपि वृष्टमपि H. 3. 14;  
Bv. 1. 99. 2 To kiss. -Caus. (वृष्ट-  
वृष्टि) To cause to smell; Bk. 15.  
109. (Prepositions like अह, अह,  
उह, वि, सं &c. are added to this root  
without any material change of  
meaning; वृष्टमात्राय वृष्टः Mo. 21;  
अमोदवृष्टजिह्वी R. 1. 43; see Bk. 2. 10;  
14. 12; R. 3. 3; 13. 70; Ms. 4. 209  
also).

वृष्ट p. p. Smelt. -वृष्ट 1 The act of  
smelling; वृष्टेन वृष्टः इति Ms. 3. 241. 2  
Odour, scent. 3 The nose; वृष्टाद्विषाणि  
वृष्टः श्रोत्राधारसत्त्वाग्राह्यानि Sān. K. 26;  
Ra. 6. 27; Ms. 5. 135. -Caus. -वृष्टि  
the organ or sense of smell; नासाग्रवर्ति  
वृष्ट T. S. -वृष्टुः a. 'having nose for  
the eyes', blind (who smells out his  
way). -वृष्टेन a. grateful or pleasant  
to the nose, fragrant, odorous. (-वृष्ट)  
fragrance, odour.

वृष्टिः f. 1 the act of smelling; वृष्टि-  
वृष्टमपि Mo. 11. 68. 2 The nose.

वृ.

वृः 1 The moon. 2 A tortoise. 3 A  
thief. -ind. A particle expressing  
1 Copulation (and, also, as well as,  
moreover) used to join words or  
assertions together; (in this sense it  
is used with enclitic of the words or  
assertions which it joins together,  
or it is used after the last of the  
words or assertions so joined, but it  
never stands first in a sentence);  
ममो मित्राण्ययमिति च किमप्यालिङ्गते च Māi.  
1/31; तौ उपर्युद्धमनी च वीणा वनिनवृत्ताः B.

1. 57; M. 1. 64; 3. 5; कुलेन कात्यायनस्य  
नवेन वृष्टिः तेलैर्द्विषमयः B. 6. 79; Ms. 1.  
105; 3. 115. 2 Disjunction (but,  
still, yet), वृष्टिर्द्विषमयः स्फुरति च वाहुः  
S. 1. 16. 3 Certainty, determination  
(indeed, certainly, exactly, quite,  
having the force of च ); अस्मिन् वृष्टा,  
तव च वृष्टिः वाहुनस्यः G. M.; ते तु वृष्टि-  
वृष्टौ तावत्तु वृष्टौ स ते R. 12. 45. 4  
Condition (if-then); जीवितुं वेष्टते  
(वेष्टते वेष्ट) वृष्टं तु मे गदतः शब्द Mb.;  
लोमवृष्टिः (अस्ति वेष्ट) वृष्टेन किं Bh. 2. 45.

v. 1. 5 It is often used expletively  
(वाहवृष्टाये); भीमः वाहवृष्टे च G. M.  
(Lexicographers give, besides the  
above, the following senses of वृष्ट  
which are included in the general  
idea of copulation; 1 अन्वाच्य joining  
a subordinate fact with a principal  
one; यो मित्रावत गतवान्; see अन्वाच्य. 2  
समाहार collective combination; अह वृष्टौ  
च वाहो च वाहिवाह. 3 इतरतरयोग or mutual  
connection; अह वृष्टौ च वाहो च वाहिवाह. 4  
समुच्चय aggregation; अह वृष्टौ च वृष्टि

चक्षुःसू. १. १ The eye; इदं तमसि न पश्यति  
कीदृशं विनाः सचक्षुरपि M. 1. 9; कृष्णसौरे दृक्चक्षुः  
S. 1. 6; cf. words like प्राक्चक्षुः, जल-  
चक्षुः, व्यचक्षुः, चक्षुःशुद्ध &c. २ Sight,  
look, vision, the faculty of sight;  
आराधयन्त प्रक्षीयन्त Mā. 4. 41, 42. —(Cōmr,  
-क्षीयन्त u. Visible, being within the  
range of the eye. —चक्षुः the ceremony  
of anointing the eyes of an image at  
the time of consecrating it. —पश्यः  
the range of sight, the horizon. —मलं  
the excretion of the eyes —रामः  
(चक्षुःरामः) 1 redness in the eyes.  
२ 'eye-love', love or liking as ex-  
pressed by an exchange of glances;  
प्रकटयामास च मनसोऽन्यथरतः Mā. 6. 15;  
चक्षुःरामः कीदृकेषु न परकलेषु K. 41 (where  
the word has sense 1 also). —रौघः  
(चक्षुःरौघः) a disease of the eye.

२६

having four feet. 2 consisting of four limbs. (च.) a quadruped. (-चि) a stanza of four lines; एवं चतुष्पदी तत्र इति जतिरिति द्विधा Chand. M. 1. वादी (चतुष्पादी) a school for Brāhmanas in which the four Vedas are taught and repealed. -वादि: (चतुष्पादि:) an epithet of Vishnu. -पाद्-च (चतुष्पाद् च) a. 1 quadruped. 2 consisting of four members or parts. (-m.) 1 a quadruped. 2 (in law) a judicial procedure (trial of suits) consisting of four processes; i. e. plea, defence rejoinder and judgment. -वाहु: an epithet of Vishnu. (-चु म.) a square. -अक्ष the aggregate of the four ends of human life (पुरुषार्थ); i. e. धर्म, अर्थ, काम and मोक्ष. -आय: the fourth part, a quarter. -भुज् a. 1 quadrangular. 2 having four arms; Bg. 11. 46. (-m.) an epithet of Vishnu; R. 16. 3. (-n.) a square. -आसं a period of four months; (reckoned from the 11th day in the bright half of आश्वि to the 11th day in the bright half of कार्तिक). -मुख having four faces. (-का) an epithet of Brāhmā; स्वयः सर्वं चतुर्मुखात् R. 10. 22. (-ख) 1 four faces; Ku. 2. 17. 2 a house with four entrances -दुर्ग the aggregate of the four *Yugas* or ages of the world. -रात्रि (चतुरात्रि) an aggregate of four nights. -ब्रह्म: an epithet of Brāhmā. -अर्ग: the four ends of human life taken collectively (पुरुषार्थ); i. e. धर्म, अर्थ, काम and मोक्ष; R. 10. 22. -वर्ण: the four classes or castes of the Hindus; i. e. ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रिय, वैश्य and शूद्र; चतुर्वर्णमयं श्लोक: R. 10. 22. -वर्षिका a cow four years old. -विंश a. 1 twenty-four. 2 having twenty-four added; as चतुर्विंश-शतं (124). -विंशति a. or f. twenty-four. -विंशतिक a. consisting of twenty-four. -विद्य a. one who has studied the four Vedas. -विद्य the four Vedas. -विध a. of four sorts or kinds, fourfold. -वैद्य a. familiar with the four Vedas. (-वृ) the supreme soul. -व्यूह: N. of Vishnu. (-च) medical science. -शालं (चतुः शालं, चतुर्शालं, चतुःशाली, चतुर्शाली) a square of four buildings, a quadrangle enclosed by four buildings. -वष्टि a. or f. sixty-four. -कला: (pl.) the sixty-four arts. -सप्तति a. or f. seventy-four. -हायन-व a. four years old; (the f. of this word ends in आ if it refers to an inanimate object, and in इ if it refers to an animal). -होत्रक the four priests taken collectively.

चतुर a. 1 Clever, skilful, ingenious, sharp-witted; सद्योऽपि रतिकथाचतुर इति Mu. 3. 9; Amaru. 15. 44; स्वयं अहं चतुरेव कामिनी R. 1. 69; 18. 15. 2 Quick, swift. 3 Charming, beautiful.

lovely, agreeable; न दुनोति यत् चतुर वयः R. 9. 47; Ku. 1. 47; 3. 6; 5. 49. — 1 Cleverness, ingenuity. 2 An elephant's stable.

चतुर्थ a. (धी f.) The fourth. -चि A quarter, a fourth part. -Comp. -आश्रम: the fourth stage of a Brāhmana's religious life, *Sannyāsa*. -आय a. receiving a fourth part of every source of income from the subjects, as a king; (this is allowed only in times of financial embarrassments, the usual share being a sixth.).

चतुर्थक a. The fourth. -क: A fever that returns or is repeated every four days, a quartan.

चतुर्थी 1 The fourth day of a lunar fortnight. 2 The dative case (in gram.). -Comp. -कर्मन् u. the ceremonies to be performed on the fourth day of the marriage.

चतुर्था ind. In four ways, four-fold.

चतुष्क a. 1 Consisting of four. 2 Increased by four; द्विकृत् चतुष्कं च पञ्चकं च इति समं Ms. 8. 142 (i. e. 102, 103, 104, or 105, or interest at the rate of 2 to 5 per cent). -क 1 A collection of four. 2 A crossway. 3 A quadrangular courtyard. 4 A hall resting on (four) pillars, a hall or saloon in general; Ku. 5. 69, 7. 9. -की 1 A large four-sided pond. 2 A mosquito curtain.

चतुष्टय a. (धी f.) Four-fold, consisting of four; इत्यस्य चतुष्टयं चतुर्लक्षं मीरिता । प्रवृत्तिरास्ति चतुष्टयं चतुर्लक्षं Ku. 2. 17. -चं A group or collection of four; चतुष्टयं चतुष्टयं चतुष्टयं H. Pr. 11; Ku. 7. 62; मासचतुष्टयस्य धोक्ते H. 1. 2 A square.

चतुर्द्वार 1 A quadrangular place or courtyard. 2 A place where many roads meet; सचतुर्द्वारं शिवसति Mk. 8. 3 A levelled spot of ground prepared for a sacrifice.

चतुर्विंशत् f. Forty.

चतुर्शालः 1 A hole in the ground prepared for an oblation or for the sacrificial fire. 2 Kusa grass. 3 Womb.

चतुर् 1 U. (चतुर्-न) To ask, beg.

चतुरिः 1 The moon. 2 Camphor. 3 An elephant. 4 A snake.

चतुर् ind. Not, not also, even not (not used by itself but used in combination with the pronoun किम् or its derivatives, such as कद्, कथं, कः, कदा, कुतः to which it imparts an indefinite sense; see under किम्). Note—Some regard चतुर् to be not a separate word, but a combination of च and न.

चतुर् 1 P. (चतुर्, चतुर्) 1 To shine, to be glad or rejoiced.

चतुर् 1 The moon. 2 Camphor.

चतुर्-चं Sandal, (the tree, the wood, or any unctuous preparation of the wood, held in high estimation as a perfume and refrigerant application); अनलाया उरुचन्द्रेणते B. 8. 71; मणिप्रकाराः सरसं च चतुर्ं सुवीं विषे वाति जनस्य सेव्यता Ms. 1. 2; एवं च मानते लोकचन्द्रेण किल जितेति । पुनरावस्य संस्पर्शचन्द्रेण निरिष्यते Pt. 5. 20, विना मलयमम्यं चतुर्ं न प्रोहति 1. 41. -Comp. -अचलः, -निरिः, -अग्निः the Malaya mountain. -उचकं sandal-water. -पुचकं cloves. -सारः the most excellent sandal-wood.

चतुरिः 1 An elephant. 2 The moon; अपि च मानसमनुविधिर्वाचो विमलसारचतुरिःचतुरिः Bv. 1. 113; उचकं पुचकं चतुरिः चतुरिः चतुरिः यत् 4. 1.

चतुर् 1 The moon; यथा प्रसादाचार्यः R. 4. 12; इत्यत्रा तनयेव चतुर् 8. 37; न हि सरसं ज्योत्स्ना चन्द्रादालोचयति H. 1. 61; सुचं, चतुर्ं &c.; पञ्चापचतुर्ं शरत्स्वियमा Ku. 7. 26 (for mythological account see सोम). 2 The moon, as a planet. 3 Camphor; विलेपनस्याधिकचन्द्रमागतविभाजन-आपललाप चतुर्ं N. 1. 51. 4 The eye in a peacock's tail. 5 Water. 6 Gold. (Used at the end of comp. चतुर् means 'excellent', 'eminent', or 'illustrious'; as उचकचतुर्: 'a moon of men', an excellent or illustrious man). — 1 The cardamoms. 2 An open hall only furnished with a roof. -Comp. -अक्षः a moonbeam. -अर्धः the half moon. -ब्रह्ममणिः, मोलिः, शिवरत्नः epithets of Siva. -आनयः 1 moon-light. 2 awning. 3 an open hall only furnished with a roof. -आलम्बः, आरतः, -जः, -जातः, -तनयः, -तुल्यः, -पुत्रः the planet Mercury. -आनय a. moon-faced. (-नः) an epithet of Kārtikeya. आनीकः an epithet of Siva. -आभासः 'false moon', an appearance in the sky resembling the real moon. -आह्वयः camphor. -हृदा a lotus plant, or a collection of lotuses, blossoming during the night. -उदयः moon-rise. -उपल. the moon-stone. -कांतः the moon-stone (supposed to ooze away under the influence of the moon); द्रव्यं च निरुत्सवद्रुते चन्द्रकान्तिः U. 6. 12; St. 4. 58; Anaru. 57; Bh. 1. 21; Mā. 1. 24. (-तः -तं) the white water-lily blossoming during the night. (-तं) sandal-wood. -कला a digit of the moon; राहोऽश्वकला-मिथानचतुर्ं देवात्ममासाय मे Mā. 5. 28. -कांतः 1 a night. 2 moon-light. -कांतिः moon-light. (-नः) silver. -क्षयः the new-moon-day or the last day of a lunar month (अमा) when the moon is not visible. -पुचं the fourth sign of the zodiac, Cancer. -मोलः the world of the moon, lunar sphere. मोलिका moon-light. -महत्

an eclipse of the moon. -चंद्राला a small fish. -चंद्रः, -चंद्रिः, -चंद्ररः, चंद्रमणिः epithets of Siva; चंद्रपालयन चंद्रशेखरः Ku. 5. 58, 86; R. 6. 34. -चंद्राः (m. pl.) 'the wives of the moon', the 27 lunar mansions mythologically regarded as so many daughters of Daksha and married to the moon. -चुतिः sandalwood (-f.) moonlight. -चामर. m. camphor. -चाहः a moonbeam; Me. 70; Mā. 3. 12. -चमा moonlight. -चाला 1 large cardamoms. 2 moonlight. -चिह्नः the sign for the nasal (ॐ). -चम्पन n. camphor. -चाना N. of a river in the south. -चानः a sword; see चद्रहान. -चुति n. silver. मणिः the moon-stone रेखा, लेखा the digit or streak of the moon. -रेखः a plagiarist. -लोकः the world of the moon. -लोहकं, -लोहं, -लोहकं Silver. -चंद्रः the lunar race of kings, the second great line of royal dynasties in India. -चद्र n. moon faced. -चनं a kind of vow or penance चाद्रायण q. v. -शाला 1 a room on the top (of a house &c.); R. 13.40. 2 moonlight. -शालिका a room on the top of a house. -शिला the moon-stone; Bk 11. 15. -संज्ञः camphor -संभवः N. of Buddha or Mercury. (-वर) small cardamoms. -सालोक्यं attainment of the lunar heaven -हन् n. an epithet of Rāhu. -हसः 1 a glittering sword. 2 the sword of Rāvana; हे पाणयः किमिति वाचय चंद्रहम B. 1. 56, 61. 3 N. of a king of Kāśī, son of Sudhārmika. [He was born under the Mūla asterism and his left foot had a redundant toe; for this his father was killed by his enemies, and the boy was left an orphan in a state of destitution. After much exertion he was restored to his kingdom. He became a friend of Krishna and Arjuna when they came to the South in the course of their wanderings with the sacrificial horse]

चंद्रकः 1 moon. 2 The eye in a peacock's tail. 3 A fingernail. 4 A circle of the moon's shape (formed by a drop of oil thrown into water).

चंद्रकिन् m. A peacock; Si. 3. 49.

चंद्रमन् m. The moon; नभस्ताराग्रहसंकुलापि ज्योतिष्मती चंद्रमसैव रात्रिः R. 6. 22.

चंद्रिका 1 Moonlight; इतः स्तुतिः का खलु चंद्रिकाया चंद्रमस्युत्पत्तिकरोति N. 3. 116; R. 19. 39; काशुदेः कुम्भिलेक्ष परिहृता चंद्रिका M. 4. 2 (At the end of comp.) Elucidation, throwing light on the subject treated; अलंकारचंद्रिका, काव्यचंद्रिका; cf. कौस्तुभे. 3 Illumination. 4 A large cardamom. 5 The river Chandrabhāgā. 6 The Mallikā creeper. -Comp. -अंबुजं the white lotus opening at moonrise. -द्रवा

the moon-stone. चायिन् m. the Chakora bird.

चंद्रिलः 1 A barber. 2 An epithet of Siva.

चप् 1 P. (चपति) To console, soothe -II. 10 U. (चपति ते) To grind, pound, knead.

चपटः चपट q. v.

चपल α. 1 Shaking, trembling, tremulous; दुस्वामिभिः पवनचपलेः प्राणिनी धौत-सूत्राः S. 1. 15; चपलावनाक्षा Ch. P. 8. 2 Unsteady, fickle, inconstant, wavering; Sānti. 2. 11; चपलमति &c. 3 Frail, transient, momentary; नलिनीदल-गतजलमतिनरलं तद्वन्निवर्तमानशयचपल Moha M. 5. 4 Quick, nimble, agile; (गते) शेषाचपलमयसोमत K. 11. 8. 5 Inconsiderate, rash; cf. चापल. -लः 1 A fish. 2 Quicksilver. 3 The Chātaka bird. 4 Consumption. 5 A sort of perfume.

चपला 1 Lightning; दुःखकुटुम्बं चपला-वृषम रतिपतिवृक्षकानने Gil 7. 2 An unchaste or disloyal wife. 3 Spirituous liquor. 4 Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth. 5 The tongue. -Comp. जनः a fickle or unsteady woman; Si 9. 16.

चपेटः 1 The palm of the hand with the fingers extended. 2 A blow with the open hand.

चपेटा, चपेटिका A blow with open hand; लटिकापाठ्याः शिष्याश्च चपेटिकां ददाति Mbh.

चप 1 P. (-चति, चात) 1 To drink sip, drink off; चचाम मधु मायाक Ma. 14. 94. 2 To eat. -With आ (आचामति) 1 To sip, drink off, lick; नाचमे हिममपि यति वारणेन Ki. 7. 34; Bv. 4. 38; U. 4. 1. 2 To lick up, dry or drink up, absorb; आचामति स्वेदनायुक्तं ते R. 13. 20, 9. 68. चमत्करणं, चमत्कारः, चमत्कृति f. 1 Admiration, surprise 2 Show, spectacle. 3 Poetical charm, that which constitutes the essence of poetry; चमत्कृत्यतिवद् कवित्ववत्त्वा Bv. 3. 1. तद्वैष्णवा पाच्यस्यैव चमत्कारिणात् K. P. 1

चमरः A kind of deer. चः -च A chowrie most usually made of the tail of a hamara -री The female Chamara; चमरार्थयुक्तं गिरिजाशब्दं कुर्वन्ति बाल्यवर्जनेश्वरः Ku. 1. 1, 48; Si. 4. 50. Me. 53. -Comp. -चुच्छे the tail of a Chamara used as a fan. (-चरः) a squirrel.

चमरिकः The Kovidāra tree.

चमसः -सं A vessel (can, ladle &c.) used at sacrifices for drinking the Soma juice; Y. 1. 183 (also चमसी).

चमूः f. 1 An army (in general). पश्येतां पांडुप्रजापामाचार्यं महतीं चमूं Bg. 1. 3; वासवीनां चमूनां Me. 43; गजवती जवतप्रिया चमूः R. 9. 10. 2 A division of an army consisting of 729 elephants, as many cars, 2187 horses, and 3645 foot. -Comp. -चरः a soldier,

warrior. -नाथः-वः, -पतिः the leader of an army, a general, commander R. 13. 74. -हरः an epithet of Siva.

चमूरः A kind of deer; चक्रवर्तं चक्र-चमूरचर्मणा Si. 1. 8.

चम् 10 U. (चपति-ते) To go, move.

चंपकः 1 A tree bearing yellow, fragrant flowers. 2 A kind of perfume. कं-A flower of this tree; अद्यापि ता कनकचंपकद्वारांश्च Ch. P. 1. -Comp. -माला 1 N. of a neck-ornament worn by women. 2 a garland of Champaka flowers. 3 kind of metre (see App.). -रश्मि a species of plantain.

चंपकालुः The jack or breadfruit tree.

चंपकावती, चंपा, चंपावती N. of an ancient city on the Ganges, capital of the Angas and identified with the modern Bhagalpura.

चंपालुः चंपकालु q. v.

चम्पू f. A kind of elaborate and highly artificial composition in which the same subject is continued through alterations in prose and verse; गद्यपद्यमयं काव्यं चम्पूरियमिष्यते S. D. 569; for instance भोजवर्ष, भलवर्ष, भारतवर्ष &c.

चम् 1 A. (चयने) To go to or towards, move.

चम्पः 1 An assemblage, collection, multitude, heap, mass, चयस्त्रिधासिन्धु-पारिनि दूर Si. 1. 3; दृष्टं चयः U. 2. 9 a lump of clay; कचामा चयः Bh. 1. 5 a braid of hair; so चमतीचयः Si. 4. 60 कुलमचय, तुषारचय. &c. 2 A mound of earth raised to form the foundation of a building. 3 A mound of earth raised from the ditch of a fort. 4 A rampart. 5 The gate of a fort. 6 A seat, stool. 7 A pile of buildings, any edifice. 8 Stacked wood.

चयनं 1 The act of collecting (especially flowers &c.). 2 Piling, heaping.

चर 1 P. (चरति, चरित) 1 To walk, move, go about, roam, wander; नहः शंका हरिणशिशो मंदमहं चरति S. 1. 15 (चर may mean here 'to graze' also); इन्द्रि-बाधा हि चरता Bg. 2. 67; कण्यक्षेपारतस्य राम-स्येव मनोरथाः R. 12. 59; Ms. 2. 23, 6. 68; 8. 236; 9. 306; 10. 55. 2 To practise, perform, observe; चरतः किल तुष्टं तपः B. 8. 79; Y. 1. 60; Ms. 3. 30. 3 To act, behave towards, conduct oneself (oft. with loc. of the person) चरतीना च कामतः Ms. 5. 90; 9. 287; आत्मवत्सर्पधृतेषु चरते Mb.; तस्यां त्वं साधु नाचरः R. 1. 76 (where the root may be also आचर). 4 To graze; हरिः हि चरन् ह्यस्य H. 3. 9. 5 To eat, consume. 6 To be engaged in, be busy with. 7 to live, continue to be, continue in any state. -Caus. (चारयति) 1 To



cause to move or go. 2 To send, direct, move. 3 To drive away. 4 To cause to perform or practice. 5 To cause to copulate. With अति 1 to transgress, violate, disobey. 2 To offend. -अगु to follow. -अगु 1 to imitate, follow. -अगु 1 to transgress, offend. 2. to disregard. -अगु 1 to offend, trespass. 2 to be faithless to (as a husband), betray; Ms. 5. 162; 9. 102. 3 to conjure, charm; लोचनचरित Y. 1. 295; 2. 289. -अगु 1 to act, practise, do, perform; लोचनचरित Y. 1. 25; लोचनचरित V. 5. 20; R. 1. 89; Ms. 5. 156; लोचनचरित: पूर्वार्धे अगु Mb. 2 to act or behave towards, treat; लोचनचरित: पूर्वार्धे अगु Sk.; पूर्वार्धे अगु Chap. 11. 3 to wander, roam over or about. 4 to resort to, follow; R. 4. 44. -उगु 1 to go upwards; rise, issue or go forth; Si. 17. 52. 2 to rise, appear forth, rise (as a voice); उगु चरित: अति तस्या: R. 9. 73; 15. 46; 16. 87; लोचनचरित: अति तस्या: K. 27. 3 to utter, pronounce; उगु उचरित: अति तस्या: R. 11. 73. 4 to empty the body by evacuations, void one's excrement; लोचनचरित: अति तस्या: Ms. 4. 49. 5 (Used in the Atm). (a) to transgress; stray or deviate from; Bk. 8. 31. (b) to rise up, ascend; N. 5. 48. (-Caus). to cause to utter, pronounce. -उगु 1 to serve, attend, wait upon; लोचनचरित: अति तस्या: Ku. 1. 60; लोचनचरित: अति तस्या: Mk. 1. 31; R. 5. 62; Ms. 3. 193. 2 to attend on (as a patient), treat (medically), nurse. 3 to act or deal towards. 4 to approach. -उगु to cheat, deceive. -उगु 1 to go or walk about. 2 to serve, wait or attend upon; Ms. 2. 243; Bh. 3. 40. 3 to take care of, nurse, tend. -उगु 1 to walk about, stalk forth. 2 to spread, be prevalent or current. 3 to prevail (as a custom). 4 to set about (anything), proceed; to work; Ms. 9. 284. (-Caus). to cause to wander about. -उगु 1 to wander about, roam over; R. 2. 8; Ms. 115. 2 to do, perform, practise. 3 to act, deal, behave. (-Caus.) 1 to think, reflect 'or meditate upon. 2 to discuss, debate; R. 14. 48. 3 to calculate, estimate, take into account consider; लोचनचरित: अति तस्या: Pt. 3; लोचनचरित: अति तस्या: H. 1. 22. -उगु 1 to go astray, deviate from. 2 to transgress against, be faithless to. 3 to act crookedly. -अगु (Atm. when used with the instrumental of a conveyance) 1 to move, walk, go, pass, walk about; लोचनचरित: अति तस्या: Bk. 8. 32; लोचनचरित: अति तस्या: चरित

हारा R. 13. 19; N. 6. 57; लोचनचरित: अति तस्या: Ku. 1. 6. 2 to practise, perform. 3 to pass over, be transferred to. (-Caus.) 1 to cause to go about, lead, conduct; S. 5. 5. 2 to cause to spread, circulate. 3 to transmit, communicate, pass over, deliver over to (as a disease &c.). 4 to turn out to graze. -अगु a. (रि. f.) 1 Moving, going, walking (at the end of comp.). 2 Trembling, shaking. 3 Moveable; see चरित below Ms. 3. 201; Bg. 13. 15. 4 Animate; Ms. 5. 29; 7. 15. 5 (Used as an affix) formerly, late; आह्वय 'one who was formerly rich'; so लोचनचरित, लोचनचरित late teacher &c. -र: 1 A spy. 2 A wag-tail. 3 A game played with dice and men. 4 A cowrie. 5 The planet Mars. 6 (Hence) Tuesday. -Comp. -अगु a. moveable and immovable; लोचनचरित: अति तस्या: कु. 6. 67; 2. 5; Bg. 11. 43. (-र) 1 the aggregate of all created things, the world; Ms. 1. 57, 63; 3. 75; Bg. 11. 7; 9. 10. 2 the sky, the atmosphere. -अगु a moveable thing. -अगु: an idol which is carried about in procession. -अगु: 1 A spy. 2 A wandering mendicant, a vagrant. -अगु: The wag-tail. -अगु: -अगु 1 A foot; लोचनचरित: अति तस्या: Ve 3. 38; लोचनचरित: अति तस्या: लोचनचरित: अति तस्या: 39. 2 A support, pillar, prop. 3 The root of a tree. 4 The single line of a stanza. 5 A quarter. 6 A school or branch of any of the Vedas. 7 A race. -अगु 1 Moving, roaming, wandering. 2 Performance, practising; Ms. 6. 75. 3 Conduct of life, behaviour (moral). 4 Accomplishment. 5 Eating, consuming. -Comp. -अगु -अगु water in which the feet of a (revered) Brāhmaṇa or spiritual guide have been washed. -अगु, -अगु a lotus-like foot. -अगु: a cock. -अगु: trampling, treading under foot. -अगु: m. -अगु n. the ankle. -अगु: a footstep. -अगु: a tree. -अगु falling down or prostration (at the feet of another); Amaru. 17. -अगु a. prostrate at the feet; Ms. 105. -अगु, -अगु 1 prostration. 2 service, devotion. -अगु a. 1 Last, ultimate, final; लोचनचरित: अति तस्या: 'the final or funeral ceremony'. 2 Posterior, back; लोचनचरित: अति तस्या: Ak. 3 Old (as age). 4 Outermost. 5 Western, west. 6 Lowest, least. -अगु ind. At last; at the end. -Comp. -अगु: -अगु: -अगु m. the western mountain

behind which the sun and moon are supposed to set. -अगु the last state (old age). -अगु: the hour of death. -अगु: An animal. -अगु pp. 1 Wandered or roamed over, gone. 2 Performed, practised. 3 Attained. 4 Known. 5 Offered. -अगु 1 Going, moving, course. Acting, doing, practice, behaviour, acts, deeds; लोचनचरित: अति तस्या: H. 1. 70; लोचनचरित: अति तस्या: लोचनचरित: अति तस्या: 1. 41 3 Life, biography, adventures, history, story; लोचनचरित: अति तस्या: लोचनचरित: अति तस्या: U. 1. 2; so लोचनचरित: अति तस्या: &c. -Comp. -अगु a. 1 that has accomplished its end or desired object, successful; लोचनचरित: अति तस्या: लोचनचरित: अति तस्या: R. 12. 87; 10. 86; 2. 17. Ki. 18. 62. 2 satisfied, contented, 3 effected, accomplished. -अगु 1 Behaviour, habit, conduct, practice, acts, deeds, 2 performance, observance. 3 History, life, biography, account, adventure. 4 Nature, disposition. 5 Duty, established or instituted observance; Ms. 2. 20. 9. 7. -अगु a. Moveable, active, wandering about; Ms. 1. 56. -अगु: An oblation of rice, barley and pulse boiled for presentation to the gods and the manes; R. 10. 52, 54 56. -Comp. -अगु a vessel for boiling rice &c. for presentation to the gods and the manes. -अगु 1. 10 U. (चरित: अति तस्या: चरित). To read, read carefully, peruse, study. -अगु 6 P. (चरित: अति तस्या: चरित) 1 To abuse, condemn, censure, menace. 2 To discuss, consider. -अगु 1 Studying, repetition, reading repeatedly. 2 Smearing the body with unguents. -अगु, -अगु 1 A kind of song. 2 Striking the hands to beat time (in music). 3 The recitation of scholars. 4 Festive sport, festive cries or merriment. 5 A festival. 6 Flattery. 7 Curled hair. -अगु, -अगु 1 Repetition, recitation, study, repeated reading. 2 Discussion, inquiry, investigation. 3 Reflection. 4 Smearing the body with unguents; लोचनचरित: अति तस्या: K. 157; लोचनचरित: अति तस्या: Gt. 9. -अगु 1 Anointing the body. 2 An unguent. -अगु p. p. 1 Anointed, smeared perfumed, scented &c.; लोचनचरित: अति तस्या: लोचनचरित: अति तस्या: Gt. 1; R. 2. 21. 2 Discussed, considered, investigated. -अगु: The open palm of the hand with the fingers extended, cf. चरित. -अगु A thin cake or biscuit of flour (चरित).

eyes etc. ); Bv. 2. 60. 2 Fickleness  
2 Transitoriness.

**चातः** A rogue or cheat, one who wins the confidence of the person he wishes to deceive; Y. 1. 356; (चातः = भ्रातरः विश्वासं ये पश्यन्मयहन्ति Mit.).

**चातुः** -दु. १. 1. Pleasing or agreeable words, sweet or coaxing speech, flattery (especially of a lover to his sweetheart); प्रियः प्रियायाः प्रकरोति चातुं It. 6. 14; विरचितचातुश्चनरचनं चरणचिनः प्रणिपतं Git. 11; Amaru. 83; Pt. 1. Sānti. 8. 14; Ch. P. 80; (the greater part of the 10th canto of Śītāgōvindh consists of such coaxing). 2 Distinct or clear speech. -Comp. -वक्तुः *f.* flattering or coaxing language. -उल्लेखः, -कार *a.* speaking agreeably or sweetly, flatterer; शिवायतः विरचितम् इव प्रार्थनाचातुकारः Me. 31. -वदु *a.* skilful in using flattering or coaxing language, an accomplished flatterer. -चतुः a jester, buffoon. -लोल *a.* elegantly tremulous. -ज्ञः a hundred entreaties, repeated coaxing; वदचातुः ज्ञैरदुल्लेखं Git. 2; गजपुत्रवस्तु श्रीर विज्ञोक्तयति चातुज्ञैश्च भुक्ते Bh. 2. 31.

**चातुर्वर्गः** N. of a celebrated writer on civil polity; also known as विष्णुधन, कीदित्य; see कीदित्य.

**चातुरः** A celebrated wrestler in the service of Kamsa. When Krishna was taken by Akrūra to Mathurā, Kamsa sent this redoubtable wrestler to fight with him; but in the duel which ensued, Krishna whirled him round and round several times and smashed his head.

**चांडालः** (ली *f.*) An out-cast; see चंडाल; चांडालः किमर्थं द्विजातिपथा Bh. 3. 56; Ms. 3. 239; 4. 29; Y. 1. 93.

**चांडालिका** = चंडालिका *q. v.*

**चातकः** (की *f.*) N. of a bird which is supposed to live only on rain-drops; उद्यम एव पतति चातकमुल्ले द्विजाः पक्षी-निध्वः Bh. 2. 121; see 2. 51 and R. 5. 17. -Comp. -आर्द्रः 1 the rainy season. 2 a cloud.

**चातन** 1 Removing. 2 Injuring.

**चातुर *a.* (री *f.*)** 1 Relating to four. 2 Clever, able, shrewd. 3 Speaking well, flattering. 4 Visible, perceptible. -ई A fourwheeled carriage. -री Skill, dexterity, ability; वज्रचतुर्ग्रीही N. 1. 12.

**चातुरङ्ग** Four casts in playing at dice. -कः A small round pillow.

**चातुरार्थिकः** (In gram.) A suffix added to words in four different senses.

**चातुराश्रमिक *a.* (की *f.*), चातुराश्रमिक *a.* (गी *f.*)** Being in one of the four periods of the religious life of a Brāhmana; see आश्रम.

**चातुराश्रम्यं** The four periods of the religious life of a Brāhmana; see आश्रम.

**चातुरिक-चातुर्यक-चातुर्यिक *a.* (की *f.*)** 1 Quartan, occurring every fourth day. -कः A quartan ague.

**चातुर्याधिक *a.* (की *f.*)** Belonging to the fourth day.

**चातुर्येक** A demon (Sk.)

**चातुर्यनिकः** One who studies on the fourteenth day of a lunar fortnight (that being a day of अनव्याय *q. v.*)

**चातुर्मासक *a.* (सिका *f.*)** One who performs the Chāturmāsya sacrifice.

**चातुर्मासं** N. of a sacrifice performed every four months; *i. e.* at the beginning of कार्तिक, माघ and आषाढ.

**चातुरी** 1 Skill, cleverness, dexterity, shrewdness. 2 Loveliness, amiableness, beauty; दुचातुरी Bh. 1. 3.

**चातुर्यवर्ग** 1 The aggregate of the four original castes of the Hindus; एवं सामासिकं पदं चातुर्यवर्गीयम् Ms. 10. 63; Rg. 6. 13. 2 The duties of those four castes.

**चातुर्यविधं** Four kinds (collectively), a four-fold division.

**चातुवालः** 1 A hole in the ground to receive an oblation or the sacred fire. 2 Kusa grass (पद्मे).

**चांदनिक *a.* (की *f.*)** 1 Made of or derived from sandal. 2 Perfumed with sandal juice &c.

**चांद्र *a.* (री *f.*)** Relating to the moon, lunar; गुरुकाव्यानुगा विप्रजादीमभिनमः शिवं Si. 2. 2. -मा 1 A lunar month.

2 The bright fortnight (शुक्लपक्ष). 3 The moon-stone. -ई 1 the vow called चांद्रायण *q. v.* 2 Fresh ginger. The lunar mansion called चंद्रशीर्ष.

-त्री Moonlight. -Comp. -भाना the river Chandrabhāgā. -मासः a lunar month.

-व्रतिकः one who observes the चांद्रायण vow.

**चांद्रकं** Dried ginger.

**चांद्रमस *a.* (की *f.*)** Relating to the moon, lunar; लघ्वोद्या चांद्रमसीव लेखा Ku. 1. 25. चंद्र गता वक्ष्यमाणं भुक्ते पशयिता चांद्रमसीमभिरुक्ता 1. 43; R. 2. 39; Bg. 8. 25. -सं The constellation चंद्रशेखर.

**चांद्रमसायना, -निः** The planet Mercury.

**चांद्रायणं** A religious observance or expiatory penance regulated by the moon's age (the period of its waxing and waning); (in it the daily quantity of food, which consists of fifteen mouthfuls at the full moon, is diminished by one mouthful every day during the dark fortnight till it is reduced to zero at the new moon, and is increased in like manner during the bright fortnight) cf. Y. 3. 324 *et seq.*, and Ms. 11. 217.

**चांद्रायणिक *a.* (की *f.*)** 1 One who performs the चांद्रायण vow.

**चापं** 1 A bow; ततः चापद्वितीये वहति रणधरां को मयस्वावकाशः Vo. 3. 5; so चाप-

पाणिः 'with a bow in hand' 2 The rain-bow. 3 (In geom.) An arc of a circle. 4 The sign of the zodiac called Sagittarius.

**चापलं, -रूपं** 1 Quick motion, swiftness. 2 Fickleness, unsteadiness, transitoriness; Ki. 2. 41. 3 Inconsiderate or rash conduct, rashness, rash act; चिह्न चापलं U. 4; तद्वृत्तेः कथमागच्छ चापलाय प्रचंडादितः R. 1. 9; स्वचित्तवृत्तिरिव चापलेभ्यो निवारणीया K. 101. 4 Restiveness (as of a horse); पुनः पुनः सततिचिह्न चापलं R. 3. 42.

**चामरः, -रं** (also -रा -री sometimes) 1 A *chourie* or bushy tail of the Chamara (Bos Grunniens) used as a fly-flap or fan, and reckoned as one of the insignia of royalty (and sometimes used as a sort of streamer on the heads of horses); व्याधुयते विभुल-तर्हिर्मज्जरीचामराणि V. 4. 4. अक्षयमासीत् चामरं धुयतेः क्षत्रियं वृषभं च चामरे B. 3. 16; Ku. 7. 42; If 2. 29; Me. 35; चित्रमस्त-मिवाकलं हयशिरास्वामवचामर V. 1. 4; S. 1. 8. -Comp. -ग्राहः -ग्राहिन् *m.* a person who carries a *chourie*. -ग्राहिणी a waiting girl who carries in her hand a *chourie* and waves it over the head of a king &c.; पद्मे श्रीरावलयरणिं चामरग्राहिणीं Bh. 3. 61. -वृक्षः, -वृक्षकः 1 the betel-nut tree. 2 the Ketaka plant. 3 the mango tree.

**चामरिन् *m.*** A horae.

**चामीकरं** 1 Gold; तनचामीकराग्रः V. 1. 14; R. 7. 5; Si. 4. 24; Ku. 7. 49. 2 The Dhātthā plant. -Comp. -प्रख्य *a.* like gold.

**चातुंडा** A terrific form of Durgā; Mā. 5. 25.

**चायिला** The river Champā; (perhaps the modern Chambal).

**चायेयः** 1 The Champaka tree. 2 The Nāgakosara tree. -ई 1 Filament, especially of a lotus flower. 2 Gold. 3 The Dhātthā plant; (*m.* also in the last two senses).

**चाय 1. U.** (चायति-ने) 1 To observe, discern, see; Si. 12. 51. 2 To worship.

**चारः** 1 Going, walking, gait, wandering about; मल्लचारशीलः V. 5. 2; कीदृशेने यदि च विचरत् पादचारेण नीरी Me. 60. walk on foot. 2 Motion, course, progression; मंगलचारः क्षत्रिचार &c. 3 A spy, scout, secret, emissary; Ms. 7. 184; 9. 261; see चारचक्षुस् below. 4 Performing, practising. 5 A prison. 6 A bond, fetter. -ई An artificial poison. -Comp. -अंतरितः a spy. ईक्षणः, -अक्षुस् *m.* 'using spies as eyes', a king (or a statesman) who employs spies and sees through their medium; चारचक्षुर्वीर्यवतिः Ms. 9. 256 cf. Kāmandaka: यादः पश्यति येन देहेः पश्यति च द्विजाः चरिः पश्यति राजान-

अश्वमेधितो जवाः n. also Rām:—वस्मा-  
त्यस्यैति दुरासाः सर्वात्म्याकारिणाः। चारेण तस्मा-  
दुच्यते राजानम्वारणम्। -चण, -चणु a.  
graceful in gait, of graceful car-  
riage. -चयः a place where two roads  
meet. -चहः a valorous warrior.  
-चायुः summer-air, zephyr.

चारकः 1 A spy. 2 A herdsman.  
3 A leader, driver. 4 An associate.  
5 A groom, cavalier. 6 A prison;  
विमर्शितचरणा चाके विरोद्धया Dk. 82.

चारणः 1 A wanderer, a pilgrim.  
2 A wandering actor, or singer, a  
dancer, mimic, bard; Ms. 12. 14.  
3 A celestial singer, heavenly  
chorister; S. 2. 14. 4 A reader of  
scripture. 5 A spy.

चारिका A female attendant.

चारितार्थः Attainment of an object,  
successfulness.

चारित्र्यं (also written चारित्र्यं) 1  
Conduct, behaviour, manner of act-  
ing. 2 Good name or character, repu-  
tation, probity, uprightness, good  
conduct; अश्वत्थामिवासां चारित्र्यंश-  
कारणं Mk. 3. 26, 25; चारित्र्यविहीन आद्ययो-  
वि च दुर्गतो भवति 1. 43. 3 Chastity,  
purity of life (of women). 4 Dis-  
position, temperament. 5 Peculiar  
observance or practice. 6 Heredi-  
tary observance. -Comp. कचच a.  
cased in the armour of chastity.

चारु a. (च or ची f.) 1 Agreeable,  
welcome, beloved, esteemed, dear  
(with dat. or loc.); वरुणाय or वरुणे  
चारुः 2 Pleasing, lovely, beautiful,  
elegant, pretty; विषे चारुशिले शुचं मयि  
मानमिदं Gt. 10; सर्वं विषे चारुतरं वसंते  
Ra. 6. 2; चक्रासनं चारुचक्रचर्मणा Si. 1.  
8; 4. 49. -रुः An epithet of Brihas-  
pati. -रु n. Saffron. -Comp. -अंगी  
a. beautifully formed woman. -द्यौः  
a. handsome-nosed. -दृशिन a. good-  
looking, lovely. -धारा Sachi, Indra's  
wife. -मेघ, लोचन a. having beauti-  
ful eyes. (-ध्रः, -नः) a deer. -फला  
a vine, grape. -लोचन, a woman with  
lovely eyes. -वक्त्र a. having a beau-  
tiful face. -वर्धना a woman. -व्रतर  
a female who fasts for a whole month.  
-शिला 1 a jewel, gem. 2 a beautiful  
slab of stone. -शिल a. of a lovely  
disposition or character. -हासिन् a.  
sweet-smiling.

चाचिकर्यं 1 Perfuming the person,  
smeearing with sandal &c. 2 An  
unguent.

चार्य a. (चौ f.) 1 Leathern. 2  
Covered with leather (as a car).  
3 Shielded, provided with a shield.

चार्येण (चौ f.) Covered with skin  
or leather. -र्ण A multitude of hides  
or shields.

चार्यिक a. (चौ f.) Made of lea-  
ther; Ms. 289.

-चार्यिक A number of men armed  
with shields.

चार्यिकः 1 N. of a sophistical phi-  
losopher (said to have been a pupil  
of Brihaspati), who propounded the  
grossest form of atheism or materia-  
lism (for a summary of the doctrines  
of Obārvaṅka, see Sarva. S. 1.). 2  
N. of Rākeṣha described in the  
Mahābhārata, as a friend of Duryo-  
dhana and an enemy of the Pānda-  
vas. [When Yudhishthira entered Hasti-  
napura in triumph, he assumed the  
form of a Brahmana and reviled him  
and the assembled Brahmanas, but he  
was soon detected, and the real Brah-  
manas, filled with fury, are said to have  
killed him on the spot. He also tried  
to deceive Yudhishthira at the end of the  
great war by telling him that Bhīma  
was slain by Duryodhana; see Vc. 6.]

चार्वी 1 A beautiful woman. 2  
Moonlight. 3 Intelligence. 4 Splen-  
dour, lustre, brilliancy. 5 Wife of  
Kubera.

चावः 1 The thatch or roof of a  
house. The blue jay. 3 Shaking,  
moving. 4 Being moveable.

चावलकः A restive elephant.

चावलं 1 Causing to move, shak-  
ing, wagging (as a tail). 2 Caus-  
ing to pass through a sieve, sifting.  
sieve. -ली A sieve, strainer.

चावः -सः The blue jay; Māl. 6. 5;  
Y. 1. 176.

चि 5 U. (चिरोति, चिदुते, चित्; caus.  
चायति, चायति, also चयति, चयति desid.  
चयति-चिक्रयति) 1 To collect, gather,  
accumulate (said to govern two ac-  
cusatives being a द्विकर्मक root, but this  
use is very rare in classical litera-  
ture); हस्तं पुष्पाणि चिच्यत्. 2 To pile  
or heap up, place in a line; पर्यतानि  
ते धुमवचकुमानरीक्षमा Bk. 15. 76. 3 To  
set, inlay, cover or fill with; see  
चित्. -pass. To bear fruit, grow,  
increase, thrive, prosper; सिच्यते चीयते  
चय लता पुष्पकन्दश्च Pt. 1. 222 bears  
fruit; चीयते चालिहास्यापि सत्सुचयतिता कृषिः  
Mu. 1. 3; राजहंस तप सेव शुभ्रता चीयते न च  
न चायचयते K. P. 10. -WITH अप् to  
diminish, lose, be deprived of;  
chiefly in pass. (-pass.) 1 to de-  
crease, diminish, become less; राजहंस  
तप सेव शुभ्रता चीयते न च न चायचयते K. P.  
10. 2 to be reduced in bulk, waste  
away. -आ 1 to accumulate, heap up.  
Bk. 17. 69; 14. 46-47. -उच् to gather,  
collect; Bk. 3. 38. -उच् to add to,  
increase; उपायचयमा नवीं प्रयाह परमेश्वरः  
Ku. 6. 25. (-pass.) to grow, in-  
crease; अनेनः पशवतः कस्य महिमा नोपचीयते  
H. 2. 2; Bk. 6. 53; Si. 4. 10. -नि  
to cover or fill with, strew, over-  
spread (chiefly in p. p.); निचितं कङ्क-

रेव चीयते; Ghaṭ. 1; शुकुतपीड निचितं विव्रज-  
तामहं S. 7. 11; Bk. 10. 4. -चिच् to  
determine, resolve, ascertain. -परि  
1 to practice. 2 to get, acquire.  
(-pass.) to increase; R. 3. 24. -य  
1 to gather, collect. 2 to add to,  
increase, develop. (-pass.) to grow,  
be developed; प्रचीयमानवयवा राज्ञा R.  
3. 7. -चि 1 to gather, collect. 2 to  
search for, look out for; विचिन्तयेत् सम-  
तात् वृक्षानवाटः Māl. 5. -चिचिच् to de-  
termine, resolve, ascertain; विचिन्तु  
शक्यो न दुष्टमिति वा दुःखमिति वा U. 1. 35.  
-च 1 to gather, collect, hoard; रक्षा-  
योगाद्यमपि तपः प्रयाहं संचिन्तते S. 2. 14;  
R. 19. 2; Ms. 6. 15. 2 to arrange,  
put in order, put or place; Bk. 3.  
35. -सचुच् to collect, heap up.

चिकित्सकः A physician, doctor;  
उचिन्तेलानिचिके चिकित्सका दोषमुदाहरति M. 2;  
Bh. 1. 87; Y. 1. 162.

चिकित्सा Administering remedies  
or medicine, medical treatment, cur-  
ing, healing.

चिजिला Mud, a slough, bog, mire.

चिकीर्षा Desire of doing (any-  
thing), will, wish, desire.

चिकीर्षित a. Wished, desired,  
purposed. -र्त Design, intention, pur-  
pose.

चिकीर्षु a. Desirous of doing any-  
thing, desirous for; Bg. 1. 23;  
3. 25.

चिकुर a. a Moving, tremulous,  
fickle, unsteady. 2 Inconsiderate,  
rash. -रा 1 The hair of the head;  
मम रुचिरे चिकुरे कृष्णं मान्....कुसुमाणि Gt. 12,  
30 चनचरुचिरे त्यजति चिकुरे तल्लिततल्लानने  
7. 2 A mountain. 3 A reptile, snake.  
-Comp. -उच्छवः, -कलापः -चिकुरः,  
-पक्षः, -पाक्षः, -भारः, हस्तः a mass or  
tuft of hair; यस्याश्चोराश्चिकुरानेकः कर्णधूरा  
मरुः P. R. 1. 22.

चिकुरः The hair

चिकुरः The musk-rat.

चिकण a. (जा or जी f.) 1 Smooth,  
glossy. 2 Slippery. 3 Bland. 4 Unc-  
tuous, greasy; लघु परिचायनामेन। मान् न मा  
कस्यापि तपस्यिन ईदृशतेलचिकणशीर्षस्व हस्ते  
पतिष्यति S. 2. 7. 5 The betel-nut tree.  
-ज A fruit of that tree, a betel-nut.

चिकणा-जी 1 The betel-nut tree.  
2 A betel-nut.

चिकणः Barley-meal.

चिकण-चिकणा q. v.

चिकिरः A mouse.

चिकिर्चु Moisture, freshness.

चिकिचः A sort of gourd.

चिकिचला (m. pl.) N. of a coun-  
try and its people.

चिकी 1 The tamarind tree, or its  
fruit. 2 The Gunjā plant.

चिद् 1 P., 10 U. (चेदति, चेटयति-ते)  
To send forth or out (as a servant.)

चिद् 1 P. 10, A. (चेतति, चेतयते, चेतत)  
1 To perceive, see, notice, observe;

नय आकरजनयथोपदे Sk. -**Comm.** -**अश्वि**,  
-**जेषा**, -**लोचन** a kind of bird com-  
monly called Śārika. -**अय** a. striped,  
having a spotted body. (-**द**) vermilion. -**अन्न** rice dressed with coloured  
condiments; Y. 1. 804. -**अपु** a kind  
of cake. **अपित** a. committed to a  
picture, painted °**आरम्भ** a. painted;  
R. 2. 81; Ku. 3. 42. -**आकृति** f. a  
painted resemblance, portrait. -**आवर्त**  
steel -**आरम्भ** a painted scene, out-  
line of a picture; V. 1. 4 **उक्ति** f.  
1 agreeable or eloquent discourse;  
जयति ते ऐश्वर्यान्निभन्निभोक्तिस्तद्विदुषमेव  
Vikr. 1. 10. 2 a voice from heaven.  
3 a surprising tale. -**ओदन** boiled  
rice coloured with turmeric &c. -**क** a  
pigeon. -**कथालाप** telling agreeable  
or charming stories. -**कलस** 1 painted  
cloth used as an elephant's housing.  
2 a variegated carpet. -**कार** 1 a  
painter. 2 an actor. -**कार्म** n. 1 an  
extraordinary act. 2 ornamenting,  
decorating. 3 a picture. 4 magic.  
(-**m.**) 1 magician who works  
wonders. 2 a painter. **वि** m. 1 a  
painter. 2 a magician. -**काय** a tiger  
in general. 3 a leopard or panther.  
-**कार** 1 a painter. 2 N. of a mixed  
tribe; (स्वपदेति गोपिक्यां विभक्तौ व्यजयत  
Parāśara). -**कुड** N. of a hill and  
district near Prayāga; R. 12. 15, 18,  
47; U. 1. -**कुत** m. a painter. -**किता**  
painting. -**न**, -**नत्** a. painted. -**नय**  
yellow orpiment. -**सुत** one of the  
beings in Yama's world recording  
the vices and virtues of mankind;  
Mu. 1. 20. -**पट** a painted room.  
-**अल्प** a random or incoherent talk,  
talk on various subjects. -**वृक्ष** m.  
the Bhurja tree. -**वृक्ष** the cotton-  
plant. -**वस्त** a. painted, drawn in  
a picture; Ku. 2. 24. -**वक्ष** the fran-  
coline partridge. -**वक्ष**, **वक्ष** 1 a paint-  
ing, a picture. 2 a coloured or che-  
quered cloth. -**वत्** a. 1 divided into  
various parts. 2 full of graceful  
expressions. -**वायु** the bird called  
Śārikā. -**विषयक** a peacock. -**वक्ष**  
a kind of arrow. -**वृक्ष** a sparrow.  
-**कलक** a tablet for painting, a picture-  
board. -**वक्ष** a peacock. -**भायु** 1  
fire. 2 the sun; (विषयानुविधायीति विने  
रौ रावी वक्षी K. P. 2. given as an  
instance of one of the modes of  
अञ्जन). 3 N. of Bhairava. 4 the Arka  
plant. -**मेख** a kind of snake. -**सुय**  
the spotted antelope. -**मेखल** a pea-  
cock. -**योयि** m. an epithet of  
Arjuna. -**रक्ष** 1 the sun. 2 N. of a  
king of the Gandharvas, one of the  
sixteen sons of Kaśyapa by his wife  
Muni; अथ सुवेतायनविश्वेदेवादिना पंचदशाणां  
भायुनामपिको ह्येते षोडशविनारयो नाम सप्तसप्त-  
K. 136; V. 1. -**लेख** a. of beautiful  
outline, highly arched; कविपुत्र कलापति





चूर्णिका 1 Grain fried and powdered. 2 A style of prose composition.

**चूर्णित** *a.* 1 Pounded, pulverized. 2 Crushed, bruised, smashed, shattered to pieces; Ku. 5. 24.

**चूरा** *Haar.* -**ला** 1 An upper room. 2 A crest. 3 The crest of a comet.

**चूला** 1 The crest or comb of a cock. 2 The root of an elephant's ear. 3 (In dramas). The hinting or indication of the occurrence of any event by characters behind the stage. **अंतर्भविकासंस्थेः चूलाधरेण चूला** S. D. 310. *a. g.* in the beginning of the 4th act of *Mv.*

**चूर** 1 P. (चूयति, चूयि) To drink, suck up or out.

**चूरा** 1 A leathern girth (for an elephant). 2 Sucking. 3 A girdle. **चूयन्** Any article of food to be sucked.

**चू** 1. 6. P. (चूयति) 1 To hurt, kill. 2 To tie, bind or connect together -II. 1. P., 10. U. (चूयति चूयति-ने) To light, kindle.

**चेकितानः** 1 An epithet of Siva. 2 N. of a Yādava prince, who fought on the side of the Pāṇḍavas in the great war.

**चेरः** (-इः) 1 A servant. 2 A paramour.

**चेदि** (दि) का, **चेदि** (दी) *f.* A female slave or servant.

**चेतन** *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Animate, alive, living, sentient, feeling; **चेतनाचेतनेषु** Me. 5. animate and inanimate. 2 Visible. -**नः** 1 A sentient being, a man. 2 Soul, mind. 3 The supreme soul. -**ना** 1 Sense, consciousness; **युलुकयति मदीयां चेतनां चैवचिकः** R. G.; R. 12 14; **चेतनां प्रतिपद्यते** regains one's consciousness. 2 Understanding, intelligence; **पञ्चिमाशामिनीयामात्रसादृशे चेतना** R. 17. 1. 3 Life, vitality, animation; Bg. 13 6. 4 Wisdom, reflection.

**चेतसः** *n.* 1 Consciousness, sense. 2 Thinking soul, reasoning faculty. 3 The mind; heart, soul; **चेतः प्रसादयति** Bh. 2. 21; **मच्छांतं पुरः शरीरं धावति पञ्चाक्षरं चेतः** S. 1. 24. -**Comp.** **जन्मच-अवः**, -**यः** *m.* 1 love, passion. 2 the god of love. -**विकारः** disturbance of the mind, emotion, agitation.

**चेतोमत्** *a.* Living, sentient.

**चेद्** *ind.* If, provided that, although (never used at the beginning of a sentence); **अथि रोचिषुतीकरोमि नो चेकिमविता प्रतिपद्यति वयामः** Bv. 1. 44; Ku. 4. 9; **इति चेद् -न** 'if it be urged that... (we reply) not so' (frequently used in controversial works); **सविधानमविन राजवृत्तीनां ह्यर्जुनमिति चेक** S. B.; **अथ चेद्** but if.

**चेदिः** (*m. pl.*) N. of a country; **वहीशितारं चेदिनां प्रवासनमयस** या Si. 2. 95, 63. -**Comp.** -**वसिः**, -**वृद्धः**, -**राजः**, -

-**राजः** N. of Sisupāla, son of Damaghosha and king of the Chedis; Si. 2. 96; see **सिषुपाल**.

**चेय** *a.* 1 To be piled up. To be gathered or collected.

**चेय** 1. P. (चेलति) 1 To go, *m. v.* 2 To shake, be disturbed, tremble.

**चेले** 1 A garment; **कुहमारुणं चारु चेलं वसाना** Jag. 2 (At the end of comp.) Bad, wicked, vile; **मार्गचेलं** 'a bad wife' -**Comp.** -**वसालकः** a washerman.

**चेलिना** A bodice.

**चेह** 1 A. (चेहते, चेहित) 1 To move about, stir, be active, show signs of life; **यदा स देवो जायति तदेव चेहते जन्तु** Ms. 1. 52. 2 To make effort, endeavour, exert oneself, struggle. 3 To perform, do (anything). 4 To behave, act. -**With** -**चि** 1 to stir, move, be in motion, move about. 2 to act, behave.

**चेहकः** A particular mode of sexual enjoyment or coitus.

**चेहन** 1 Motion. 2 Effort, exertion.

**चेहा** 1 Motion, movement; **किमस्माकं स्वातिवेहाभिलषणेन** H. 3. 2 Gesture, action; **चेहया मायनेन च चेवचवचिकरिष लक्ष्मणेन जगते मनः** Ms. 8. 26. 3 Effort, exertion. 4 Behaviour. -**Comp.** -**नाशः** loss or destruction of the world. -**निरूपणं** observing a person's movement.

**चेहित** *p. p.* Moved, stirred &c. -**त** 1 Motion, gesture, act. 2 Doing, action, behaviour; **करोलपारललोक्षे चहय रघुचेहिते** R. 4. 66; **सत्त्वानस्य चेहिते** Ms. 2. 4. doing or work.

**चेतन्** 1 Spirit, life, intelligence, vitality, sensation. 2 (In Vedānta phil.) The supreme spirit considered as the essence of all being and source of all sensation.

**चेतिक** *a.* Mental, intellectual.

**चेरवः** -**रवः** 1 A pile of stones forming a land-mark. 2 A monument, tomb-stone. 3 A sacrificial shed. 4 A place of religious worship, altar, sanctuary. 5 A temple. 6 A Buddha or Jaina temple. 7 A religious fig-tree or any tree growing by the side of streets; Me. 23 (रघुवत्सु Malli.) -**Comp.** -**तवः**, -**वृक्षः**, -**वृक्षः** a fig-tree standing on a sacred spot. -**पालः** the guardian of a sanctuary. -**वृक्षः** a hermit's water-pot.

**चेत्रा** 1 N. of a lunar month in which the full moon stands in the constellation Chitra (corresponding to March-April). 2 A Buddhist mendicant. -**त** A temple, monument for the dead. -**Comp.** -**आयतिः** *f.* the full-moon day of Chaitra. -**सकः** an epithet of the god of love.

**चेत्रवर्ध** (वर्ध) N. of the garden of Kubera; **रवो वरी चेवचवर्धेहात् वीराजयन्त्यावरी विद्वान्** R. 5. 60. 60.

**चेत्रिः, चेत्रिकः, चेत्रिन्** *m.* The month called Chaitra.

**चेत्री** The day of full-moon in the month of Chaitra.

**चेयः** N. of Sisupāla; **अभियेचं प्रतिहाय** Si. 3. 1.

**चैल** A piece of cloth, garment. -**Comp.** -**धायः** a washerman.

**चोश** *a.* 1 Pure, clean. 2 Honest. 3 Clever, dexterous, skilful. 4 Pleasing, agreeable, delightful.

**चोच** 1 A bark, rind. 2 Skin, hide. 3 The cocoa-nut.

**चोटी** A petticoat.

**चोडः** A bodice.

**चोवना** 1 Sending, directing, throwing. 2 Urging or driving onward. 3 Prompting, inciting, encouraging, inspiration. 4 A precept, sacred commandment, scriptural injunction. -**Comp.** -**गुहः** a ball for playing with.

**चोदित** *p. p.* 1 Sent, directed. 2 Urged on, driven. 3 Incited, Prompted, inspired. 4 Put forward as an argument.

**चोद्य** 1 Objecting, asking a question. 2 An objection. 3 Wonder.

**चो** (चो) *r.* A thief, robber; **सकलं चोर वतं चरा युद्धि** V. 4. 16; **इदीवरकलमचोरं चयुः** Bh. 3. 67.

**चो** (चो) *r.* Theft, robbery.

**चोरित** *a.* Stolen, robbed.

**चोरितक** 1 Petty theft, larceny. 2 Anything stolen.

**चोलः** (*m. pl.*) N. of a country in southern India, the modern Tanjore.

-**ला** **ली** A short jacket, a bodice.

**चोलकः** 1 breast-plate. 2 A bark-dress. 3 A bodice.

**चोलकिन्** *m.* 1 A soldier armed with a breast-plate. 2 The orange tree. 3 The wrist.

**चोल** (लो) **हुकः** A fillet for the head, a turban, tiara or diadem.

**चोवः** 1 Sucking. 2 Inflammation (in medicine).

**चोव्य** -**वृष** q. v.

**चोड** (दी *f.*) **चोल** (ली *f.*) *a.* 1 Crested. 2 Relating to tonsure. -**त** -**त** The ceremony of tonsure.

**चोर्ध** 1 Theft, robbery. 2 Secrecy, concealment. -**Comp.** -**रतं** secret sexual enjoyment. -**वृषिः** *f.* the habit of robbery.

**चवचन** 1 Moving, motion. 2 Being deprived of, loss; deprivation. 3 Dying, perishing. 4 Flowing, trickling.

**च्यु** 1 A. (च्यवते, च्युत) 1 To fall or drop down, slip, sink (*fig.* also); S. 2. 8. 2 To come out of, flow or issue from, drop, trickle or stream forth from; **स्वतश्च्युतं वक्षिमिवाक्षिर्बुधः** R. 3. 58; Bk. 9. 74. 3 To deviate or swerve from, fall off or away from, leave

(duty &c.); (with abl.); अस्मात्पर्याप्त  
अपेक्ष Ms. 7. 98, 12. 71-72. 4 To lose,  
be deprived of; अयोध सन्नाहपति: Bk.  
3. 20, 7. 92. 5 To vanish, disappear,  
perish, be an end; R. 8. 65; Ms. 12.  
96. 6 To decrease. -WITH -परि 1  
to go away or fly off from, to es-  
cape. 2 to proceed from. 3 to swerve,  
fall off from, leave. 4 to lose, be  
deprived of. 5 to drop or fall down

&c. -व to fall off from, drop down  
&c. (nearly the same as च्यु with चरि).

च्यु 1 P. (च्योति) 1 To drop flow;  
ooze, trickle stream forth; इव झोमित  
मयसं संहरितच्युतचयो: Bk. 6. 28 2 To  
drop or fall down, slip; इव कचमच्योति  
Bk. 6. 29. 3 To cause to drop or  
stream forth.

च्युत P. P. 1 Fallen down, slipped,  
fallen. 2 Removed, expelled. 3

Strayed err'd. 4 Lost. -Comp.  
-अधिकार a. dismissed from office.  
-आत्मन् a of a depraved soul, evil-  
minded; Ku 5. 81.

च्युति: f. 1 Falling down, a fall.  
2 Deviation from. 3 Dropping,  
oozing. 4 Losing, deprivation;  
पंचच्युति कुर्वा Ku. 8. 10 5 Vanishing,  
perishing. 6 The vulva. 7 The anus.  
च्युत: The mango-tree.

## उ

उ: A part, fragment.

उभ: (नी f.) A goat.

उभला: (नी f.) A goat. -लं A blue  
cloth.

उभलका: A goat.

उभर 1 Mass, lump, number, assem-  
blage; सटाचुवामिचयेन Si. 1. 47. 2 A  
collection of rays of light, lustre,  
splendour, light; Si. 8. 38. 3 A con-  
tinuous line, streak; उभितरपुच्छरा  
K. P. -Comp. -आवा lightening.  
फल: the betel-nut tree.

उभ: A mushroom. -जं A parasol,  
an umbrella; अदेयमाभीत्ययेन द्यने: शक्ति-  
यमे उभयमे च चारे R. 3. 16; Ms. 7. 96.  
-Comp. -धर: -धार: the bearer of  
an umbrella. चारणे 1 carrying or  
bearing an umbrella; Ms. 2. 178.  
2 carrying an umbrella as a type  
of royal authority. -पति: 1 a king  
over whom an umbrella is carried  
as a mark of dignity, a sovereign,  
emperor. 2 N. of an ancient king  
in जंबूद्वीप. -भंग: 1 'destruction of  
the royal parasol', loss of dominion,  
deposition. 2 dependence. 3 wilful-  
ness. 4 a forlorn condition, widow-  
hood.

उभका: A temple in honour of Siva.  
-जं A mushroom.

उभय उभका: A mushroom; Ms. 5.  
19; Y. 1. 176

उभिक: The bearer of an umbrella.

उभित् a. (नी f.) Having or bear-  
ing an umbrella. -म. A barber.

उभवर: 1 A house. 2 A bower,  
arbour.

उभ 1. 10. U. (उभति-ने, उभयति-ने, उभ,  
उभित) 1 to cover, cover over, veil;  
इमेऽन्धरा Ms. 76; चसु: अवातसलिलमुदयि:  
पद्ममिच्छावर्तते Ms. 90; उभोपति....काननसि:  
18. 2 To spread anything (as a cover),  
cover oneself. 3 To hide, conceal,  
eclipse; (fig.); keep secret; ज्ञानरूपं  
कृतं कर्म तावदेते ह्यसावय: Mb. 3; उभं दोषमुदा-  
हरति Mk. 9. 4. -WITH अय 1 to hide,  
conceal, cover. -अय 1 to cover (in  
general); माच्छादयति कीर्षी Pt. 3. 97.  
2 to hide, conceal; मातोऽच्छादयन्तमा  
Mb. 3 to clothe, put on clothes; Ms.

3. 27; वक्षमाच्छादयति &c. उभ् to un-  
cover, undress. -उय 1 to cover,  
2 to hide, conceal. -परि 1 to cover,  
clothe; इमेऽलं परिच्छाद्य Pt. 2; द्विविध-  
परिच्छाद: (गर्भ: ) H. 3. 9. 2 to hide,  
conceal. -व 1 to cover, wrap up,  
veil, envelope; (वन्) माच्छादयन्मयात्मा  
नीहारेण चमया: Mb. 2 to hide, conceal,  
disguise; वक्ष्यात्स्व स्वायु क्वाय Bh. 2. 77;  
वक्षानं वक्ष्यन् 2. 54; Ms. 4. 198; 10. 40;  
Ch. P. 4. 3 to clothe oneself, put on  
clothes. 4 to stand in the way, be-  
come an obstacle. -वति 1 to hide,  
conceal 2 to cover, wrap up. -लं  
1 to hide. 2 to envelope, wrap up.

उभ: उभयं 1 A covering, cover;  
अयच्छत्. उत्तरकच्छ् &c 2 A wing; उभयैव  
कचिवालयत् N. 2. 69. 3 A leaf 4 A  
sheath, case.

उभि: f. उभित् n. 1 The roof of a  
carriage. 2 The roof or thatch of a  
house.

उभय n. 1 A deceptive dress, a  
disguise. 2 A plea, pretext, guise;  
वपुश्च सप्तधर्मसार: Mv. 2. 25; वलितउभय  
जरा R. 12. 2; Si. 2. 21. 3 Fraud,  
dishonesty, trick; उभया परिद्वामि हयवे  
U. 1. 45; Ms. 4. 199; 9. 72. -Comp.  
तापसा: a religious hypocrite, -कलेन  
and. incognito, in disguise. -वेदिन्  
m. a player, a cheat, dressed in dis-  
guise

उभित् a. (नी f.) 1 Fraudulent,  
deceitful. 2 Disguised (at the end  
of comp.); e. ग्राह्यमभित् disguised  
as a Brahmana.

उभयच्छ् and. An imitative sound,  
expressive of the noise of falling  
drops &c.; उभयच्छिति वायव्यका: वति  
Amaru. 89.

उभ 10 U. (उभयति-ने, उभित) 1 To  
please, gratify. 2 To persuade, coax.  
3 To cover. 4 To be delighted in. -  
WITH उय 1 to flatter, coax, invite;  
मयोपच्छित उयनेन S. 5. coaxed to drink  
water. 2 to request, beseech. 3 to  
persuade one to do a thing. 4 to  
give one something.

उभ: 1 Wish, desire, fancy, liking,  
will; विनयना देवि वसे उभ इति V. 3 just

as you like. 2 Free will, one's own  
choice, whim, free or wilful conduct;  
वसे काले त्वमपि विनयस्यामनसः उयती V. 2. 1;  
वित्. 1; Y. 2. 195; स्वच्छं according to  
one's own free will, independently.  
3 'Hence' subjection, control. 4  
Meaning intention, purport. 5  
Poison.

उभय n. 1 Wish, desire, fancy,  
will, pleasure; (पुष्टिवात्) इयं उभोऽनु-  
वृत्तेन वाचातम्येन पठिते Chāp. 33. 2 Free  
will, free or wilful conduct. 3  
Meaning, intention. 4 Fraud, trick,  
deceit. 5 The Vedas, the sacred  
text of the Vedic hymns; स च कुलपति-  
रायच्छं वरः प्रवोका U. 8. 48; वदन्तं उयति  
frequently used by Pāṇini; वपुश्च उय-  
तमिष R. 1. 11; Y. 1. 143; Ms. 4. 95.  
6 A metre; वपुश्च उयता आकाशते S. 4;  
वायवी उयताम् Hg. 10. 35; 13. 14. 7  
Metrical science, prosody; (regard-  
ed as one of the six Vedāṅgas or  
auxiliaries to the Vedas, the other  
five being शिक्षा, व्याकरण, कल्प, निरुक्त and  
उलोति). -Comp. -वृत्त any metrical  
part of the Vedas or other sacred  
compositions प्रयोदितेन विधिना निरुक्तं उयच्छति  
पठेत् Ms. 4. 100; -न: (उयति:) 1 a re-  
citer in Metre. 2 a student or  
chanter of the Sāmaveda; Ms. 3.  
145; (उयति: सानेऽद्याप्यती) -नय: a vio-  
lation of the laws of metre -विधिनि:  
f. 'examination of metres', N. of a  
work on metres, sometimes ascribed  
to Daṇḍin; उयतिविद्या सकलसप्तधर्मो  
विदाहीत: Kāv. 1. 12.

उभ a. 1 Covered, 2 Hidden,  
concealed, secret &c; see उय.

उभय: An orphan.

उभ 10 U. (उयति-ने, उयित) To vomit.  
उय: उयन्. उयि: f. उयिता. उयित् f.  
Vomiting, sickness.

उय: -लं 1 Fraud, trick, deceit,  
deception; विच्छेदं सप्त पञ्चमयच्छाति R.  
19. 31; उययन् न युयुते Mk. 9. 18; Y. 1.  
61; Ms. 8. 48, 187; Amaru. 16; Si.  
13. 11. 2 Roguery, knavery 3 A  
plea, pretext, guise, semblance (often  
used in this sense to denote an  
excuse); वरिजापच्छादयन् वा व रीतां वपुश्च

निहित u. 1 Having holes. 2 Bored, perforated.



**Life.**

१ *beast*; २ *citizen*, ३ *shrewd*. — **अनुवाकः** one of the five kinds of अनुवाह, 'the single alliteration,' which is a similarity occurring *once* (or singly) and in more than one way among a collection of consonants; e. g. आदाय बङ्गल न्यामपीडुम्बरे पदे प्रनरात् ; अवधेति श्रदंशं कवि-तीर्थायावतः वचनः § S. D. 684. — **अप्यमुक्तिः** *f.* a figure of speech; one of the varieties of अप्युक्ति. The Chandra-laka thus defines and illustrates it:—  
उक्ताप्यमुक्तित्वस्य शकृतस्त्वस्य निश्चये । इत्यल्पम-  
न्त्ये लघाः काका किं न हि दुष्टा ५. 27. उक्तिः *f.*  
*insinuatory*, *insinuating*, *double entendre*.

direct Abandoning, leaving.

अक्ष, अक्ष 1 P. (जडति or जडति) To fight.

अक्ष 1 P. (जडति) To clot, become twisted or matted together (as hair).

अक्ष 1 The hair matted and twisted together, matted or clotted hair; अक्षायि वाङ्मयिनिविषं विप्रजडामलं S. 7. 11; जडाय विप्रयामिषं Ms. 6. 6; Mā. 1. 2. 2 A fibrous root. 3 A root in general. 4 A branch. 5 The जडायि plant. -Comp. -क्षीर, -क्षीर, -क्षीर, -क्षीर: epithets of Śiva. -क्षीर: 1 a mass of twisted hair (in general). 2 the twisted hair of Śiva; जडायुष्यो यद्वि विप्रयामिषं G. L. 14. -अक्ष: a lamp. -क्ष a wearing matted hair.

अक्षयुः a son of Syant and Aruṇa, a semi-divine bird. [He was a great friend of Dasaratha. While Rāvana was carrying away Sītā, Jatyū heard her cries in the chariot, and fought most desperately with the formidable giant to rescue her from his grasp. But he was mortally wounded, and remained in that state till Rāma passed by that place in the course of his search after Sītā. The kind-hearted bird told Rāma that his wife had been carried away by Rāvana and then breathed his last. His funeral rites were duly performed by Rāma and Lakshmana.]

अक्षल a. 1 Wearing a coil of twisted hair. 2 Collected together (like matted hair); Bv. 1. 36. -लः The (Indian) fig-tree.

अक्षिः (क्षी) f. 1 The (Indian) fig-tree. 2 Clotted hair. 3 An assemblage, multitude.

अक्षि a. (क्षी f.) Having twisted hair. -m. 1 An epithet of Śiva. 2 The waved-leaf fig-tree (क्षी).

अक्षिल a. 1 Wearing matted or twisted hair (as an ascetic); विप्रश्च कश्चिज्जटिलस्तपोवने Ku. 5. 30; (जटिल may be here a noun meaning 'an ascetic'). 2 Complicated, confused, intermixed, intermingled; विजानतोऽप्येनं वयमिह विप्र-जटिलजटिलान् न श्रुयामः कामानन्दं गतानो मोक्ष-महिमा Bh. 3. 21. 3 Dense, impervious. -लः 1 A lion. 2 A goat.

अक्षर a. Hard, stiff, firm. -र, -र 1 The stomach, belly; जटरे को न विमर्ति केषलं Pt. 1. 22. 2 The womb. 3 The interior of anything. -Comp. -जक्षिः the digestive fire of the stomach, the gastric fluid. -आमयः dropsy. -अक्षर, -अक्षरः belly-ache, colic. -अक्षर, -अक्षरः pain endured by the child in the womb.

अक्ष a. 1 Cold, frigid, chilly. 2 Dull, paralysed, motionless, benumbed; चिन्ताजडं दृष्टेन S. 4. 5; पराक्षरं ह्ये-जडेन पाणिना B. 3. 68, 2. 42. 3 Dull, senseless, stupid, irrational, dull-witted; अक्षरं पश्यं पश्यं G. L. 15, 80 जडधी, जडमति &c.; Y. 2. 25; Ms.

2. 110. 4 Dulled, made senseless or apathetic, devoid of appreciation or taste; वेदाचारजः कथं न विप्रयामिष्यतीति V. 1. 9. 5 Stunning, benumbing, stupefying. 6 Dumb, 7 Unable to learn the Vedas (Dāyabhāga). -क्ष 1 Water. 2 Lead. -Comp. -क्षि a. slow, dilatory. -अक्षः an idiot.

अक्षय, -क्ष 1 Dulness, aversion to work, slothfulness. 2 Ignorance, stupidity. 3 (In Rhet.) Dulness, regarded as one of the 33 subordinate feelings; S. D. 175.

अक्षि m. 1 Frigidity. 2 Stupidity. 3 Dulness, apathy. 4 Stupor, stupefaction.

अक्षु n. Lac. -Comp. -अक्षु red arsenic. -अक्षु a man at chess. -क्षु lac.

अक्षु Lac.

अक्षु 1 Lac. 2 A bat.

अक्षुक्षी, अक्षुक्षी A bat.

अक्षु n. The collar bone, the clavicle.

अक्ष 4 A. (जडति, जात; pass. जडते or जात) 1 To be born or produced (with abl. of source of birth); अक्षि ते मे पुत्रः Ait. Br.; Ms. 1. 9; S. 39, 41; माण्डूक्यपुराणायत Bv. 10. 90. 12; Ms. 10. 8; S. 76; 1. 75. 2 To rise, spring up, grow (as a plant &c.). 3 To be, become, happen, take place, occur; अनिष्टादिदुःखानि न पतिर्जायते सुखा H. 1. 6; रक्षणेनोऽजनि दुःखात् Bk. 6. 8; Y. 3. 226; Ms. 1. 99. -Caus. (जडयति) To give birth, beget, cause to produce. -WITH अक्ष 1 to be born after; पुनः कायां कृत्यां तु यदि पुनोऽज्जायते Ms. 9. 184. 2 to be born similar to; अक्षी कुमारस्त-मजोऽज्जातः R. 6. 78 (तस्माज्जातः Malli.). -अक्षिः 1 to be born or produced, arise, spring from; कामाक्षीयोज्जायते Bg. 2. 62; H. 1. 205. 2 to be, become. 3 to be turned into. 4 to be born of a high family. 5 to be born to or for; Bg. 16. 3. -अक्ष 1 to be born or produced, arise, grow; उष्णश्लोषजायते Ms. 1. 45; संक्षेपपुत्रजायते Bg. 2. 62, 14. 11. 2 to be born again; Y. 3. 250; Bg. 14. 2. 3 to be, become. -अ, -वि, -स 1 to grow, arise, spring. 2 to be born or produced.

अक्षः 1 A creature, living being, man. 2 An individual or person (whether male or female); अक्षं क परीक्षमन्मथो वृणक्षीः समवेतिनो जनः S. 2. 18; नगरं किमपि द्रव्यं यो हि वक्ष्यति नो जनः U. 2. 19; so सखीजनः a female friend; दास-जनः a slave, अवलज्जनः &c. (In this sense जनः or अयं जनः is often used by the speaker whether male or female in the sing. or pl. instead of the first personal pronoun to speak of himself in the third person); अयं जनः बहुमनास्तपोवने Ku. 5. 40. (p. 3); मय्यप्यनराजं जनः प्रतिदुःखानि क्षुभं मे ?

3. 81 (female); एषामयं महापुत्रं जनयिष्यं वातापि नो वृक्षि Nāg. 1. 1 (female and pl.). 2 Men collectively, the people, the world (in sing. or pl.); एवं जने वृक्षाति M. 1; सतीमरि वातापि वृक्षं जने-अक्षाम् मनुष्यां विदुषते S. 6. 17. 3 Race, nation, tribe. 4 The world beyond Mahārloka, the heaven of deified mortals. -Comp. -अक्षि a. extraordinary, uncommon, superhuman. अक्षि-यः, अक्षिवायः a king. -अक्षः 1 a place removed from men, an uninhabited place. 2 a region. 3 an epithet of Yama. -अक्षि secret communication, whispering or speaking aside (to another) (-ind.) aside (to another) (in dramas); the S. D. thus defines this stage-direction:—विपताकाक्षिवाय-नराक्षरितरा कथा। अन्योऽन्यमनं यत् स्याज्जाति-तज्जातिः ॥ 425. -अक्षिः an epithet of Viṣṇu or Kṛishṇa. -अक्षः a wolf. -आक्षीर्ण a. thronged or crowded with people. -आक्षारः a popular usage or custom. -आक्षयः an asylum for people, an inn, caravansary. -आक्षयः a pavilion. -क्षी, -क्षी, -क्षीरः a king. क्षु a. desired or liked by the people. (-क्ष) a kind of jasmine. -उक्षरं glory, fame. -अक्षः a concourse of people, crowd, mob. -क्षरि m. lāc. -क्षर m. 'the people's eye', the sun. -क्ष an umbrella, a parasol. -क्षः a king. -क्षः 1 a community, race, nation; Y. 1. 360. 2 a kingdom, an empire, an inhabited country; जनपदे न वदः एवमाक्षी R. 9. 4; क्षात्रिणारये जनपदे Pt. 1; Ms. 48. 3 the country (opp. the town पुर, नगर); जनपदपुलोचने: 'दमाना Me 16. 4 the people, subjects (opp. the sovereign). 5 mankind. -क्षि m. the ruler of a country or community. -अक्षः 1 rumour, report. 2 scandal, calumny. -क्षि a. 1 philan- thropic. 2 liked by the people, popular. -अक्षि established custom. -क्षेन gratifying the people, courting popular favour. -क्षः 1 rumour. 2 calumny, scandal. -क्षः one, i. e. the fifth, of the seven divisions of the universe situated above Mahār- loka. -क्षः (also जनैवाक्षः) 1 news, rumour. 2 a scandal. -अक्षरः popular usage. -अक्ष a. well-known (among people, famous). -क्षि f. rumour, report. -क्षय a. densely crowded with people. -क्षय N. of a part of the Dandakā forest; R. 12. 18; 13. 22. U. 1. 28, 2. 17.

अक्ष a. (जिह्वा f.) Generating, producing, causing; कृञ्जनक, पुञ्जनक &c. -क्षः 1 A father, progenitor. 2 N. of a famous king Videha or Mithilā, foster-father of Sītā. He was re- markable, for his great knowledge, good works, and holiness. After the

अंधालिनी A river.

जर्जरः The citron tree. — A citron.

जर्जर-फलं. The rose apple and its fruit. —Comp. —जर्जर-वृक्षः N. of one of the seven continents surrounding the mountain Meru.

जर्जर (वृ) कः (की.फ.) 1 A jackal. 2 A low man.

जर्जरः A kind of tree. (जर्जर). —लं Jest or jesting compliments addressed to the bride and the bridegroom by the friends and female relatives of the bridegroom (or of the bride).

जर्जरः 1 The jaws (usually in pl.) 2 A tooth. 3 Biting. 4 Biting asunder. 5 A part, portion. 6 A quiver. 7 The chin. 8 Yawning, gaping. 9 N. of a demon killed by Indra. 10 The citron tree. —Comp. —अर्जरिः, —जर्जर, —भेदित, —रिपुः epithet of Indra. —अर्जरिः 1 tree. 2 Indra's thunderbolt. 3 Indra.

जर्जरक, जर्जर, जर्जरिका A yawn, gaping.

जर्जर (जर्जर) रः The lime or citron tree.

जयः 1 Conquest, triumph, victory; success, winning (in battle, game or a law-suit). 2 Restraint, curbing, conquest; as in इन्द्रियजय. 3 N. of the sun. 4 N. of Jayanta, son of Indra. 5 N. of Yudhishthira, the first Pāṇḍava prince. 6 N. of an attendant of Vishnu. 7 An epithet of Arjuna. —य 1 N. of Durgā. 2 N. of an attendant of the goddess Durgā. 3 A kind of banner. —Comp. —अजय a. conferring victory. —उज्जय

1 a. exulting in victory —कोलाहलः 1 a shout of victory. 2 a kind of game with dice. —घोष, —घोषणं —या a proclamation of victory. —डक्का a kind of drum beaten as a sign of victory. —पत्रं a record of victory. —पालः 1 a king. 2 an epithet of Brahmā. 3 an epithet of Vishnu. —पुष्पक, a kind of dice. —संगलः a royal elephant. 2 a remedy for fever. —शक्तिनी an epithet of Sachi. —शब्दः 1 a shout of victory. 2 the exclamation 'jaya' (hail! glory!) uttered by birds &c. —स्तम्भः a trophy, a column erected to commemorate a victory, a triumphal column; निच-स्तम्भ जयस्तम्भं गंगाप्रतीतिस्तम्भः सः R. 4. 36, 69.

जयन्त 1 Conquering, subduing. 2 Armour for cavalry, elephants &c. —Comp. —युज्ज a. caparisoned. 2 victorious. —जयन्त 1 N. of the son of Indra; वीर्योर्मिर्जयन्तं जयन्तं पुंशः V. 5. 4; S. 7. 2, B. 3. 23, 6. 79. 2 N. or Siva. 3 The moon. —जि 1 A flag or banner. N. of daughter of Indra. 3 N. of Durgā. —Comp. —यज (in law) 1

the written award of the judge in favour of either party. 2 the label on the forehead of a horse turned loose for the Asvamedha sacrifice.

जयद्रथः A king of Sindhu district and brother-in-law of Duryodhana, having married Duhshā, daughter of Dhritarashtra. [Once while out on hunting, he chanced to see Draupadi in the forest, and asked of her food for himself and his retinue. Draupadi, by virtue of her magical *sthai*, was able to supply him with materials sufficient for their break-fast. Jayadratha was so much struck with this act, as well as her personal charms, that he asked her to elope with him. She of course, indignantly refused but he succeeded in carrying her off, as her husband were out on hunting. When they returned they pursued and captured the ravisher and released Draupadi; and he himself was allowed to go after having been subjected to many humiliations. He took a leading part in compassing the death of Abhimanyu, and met his doom at the hands of Arjuna in the great war.]

जयिन् a. 1 Conquering, vanquishing; विजयान्तर जयिनीस्तः सुवे वामलोचनाः Vb. 1. 2. 2 Successful, winning a law-suit; Y. 2. 79. 3 Fascinating, captivating, subduing the heart; जयति जयिस्ते ते माया पञ्चकुलादयः Māl. 1. 36. —म. A victor, a conqueror; वीर्यवान्विजयकामस्ताज्जनवदाज्जयि R. 4. 34.

जय्य a. Conquerable, vulnerable, that can be conquered (opp. जय).

जरट a. 1 Hard, solid. 2 Old, aged; अयमतिजरटः प्रकामयुषीः परिणतविक्रि-कास्तटीर्जिमर्ति Si. 4. 29. (where जरट means 'hard' also). 3 Decayed, decrepit, infirm. 4 Full-grown, ripe, matured; जरटकमल Si. 11. 14. 5 Hard-hearted, cruel. —रः N. of Pāṇḍu, father of the five Pāṇḍavas.

जरण a. Old, decayed, infirm.

जरत् a. 1 Old, aged. 2 Infirm, decrepit. —Comp. —कारः N. of a great sage who married a sister of the serpent Vāsuki. [One day as he was fallen asleep on the lap of his wife, the sun was about to set. His wife, perceiving that the time of offering his evening prayers was passing away, gently roused him. But he became angry with her for having disturbed his sleep, and left her never to return. He however, told her, as he went, that she was pregnant and would give birth to a son who would be her support, and at the same time the saviour of the serpent-race. This son was Astika.] —यवः an old ox; शरित्यस्य परा सुतिर्दिव्यान्मन्त्रिणास्तताः । जयद्रथः शरित्यस्य परा सुतिर्दिव्यान्मन्त्रिणास्तताः । Pt. 2. 159.

जरती An old woman.

जरतः 1 An old man. 2 A buffalo.

जरर (The word जरर is optionally

substituted for जर before vowel terminations after acc. dual) 1 Old age; देवैर्वायुर्देवैर्वायु वलितकृपा जर R. 18. 2; तस्य चरितेरासीत् इत्यर्थं जरया (जरया) विना 1. 23. 2 Decrepitude, infirmity, general debility consequent on old age. 3 Digestion. 4 N. of a female demon; see जरर below. —Comp. —अवस्था decrepitude. —जर्जर a. old through age, debilitated, infirm; Bh. 3. 17. संयः N. of a celebrated king and warrior, son of Bṛihadhratha. [According to a legend, he was born divided in two halves which were put together by a Rakshasi called Jarā, whence the boy was called Jarasandha. He became king of Magadha and Chedi after his father's death. When he heard that Krishna, had slain his son-in-law Kamsa, he gathered a large army and besieged Mathura eighteen times, but was as often repulsed. When Yudhishthira performed the great Rajasuya sacrifice, Krishna, Arjuna and Bhīma went to the capital of Jarasandha disguised as Brahmanas, chiefly with the object of slaying their enemy and liberating the kings imprisoned by him. He, however, refused to release the kings whereupon Bhīma challenged him to a single combat. The challenge was accepted; a hard fight ensued, but Jarasandha was at last overpowered and slain by Bhīma.]

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जरायुः N. of Jarasandha. —जरायु a. The slough or cast-off skin of a serpent. 2 The outer skin of the embryo. 3 The uterus, womb. —Comp. —ज a. born from the womb, viviparous; Ms. 1. 43 and Malli. on Ku. 3. 42. —जित a. 1 Old, aged. 2 Decayed, infirm. —जिन् a. (जी.फ.) Old, aged. —जर्जर Flesh. —जर्जर a. 1 Old, infirm, decayed. 2 Worn out, torn, shattered, broken to pieces, divided in parts, split up into thin particles: जराजर्जरितविदाण-कोटयो वृणाः K. 21; गभि जराजर्जरितं विहाय Mv. 7. 18; विषयं धारामिर्लुटानि धरणी जर्जरकणः U. 1. 29; Si 4. 23. 3 Wounded, hurt. 4 Dull, hollow (as the sound of a broken vessel). —र The banner of Indra. —जर्जरित a. 1 Old, decayed, infirm. 2 Worn out, torn to pieces, shattered, splintered &c. 3 Completely overpowered, disabled; स्मरशरजर्जितापि सा वमति Gīt. 8. —जर्जरीक a. 1 Old, decayed. 2 Ragged, full of holes, perforated. —जर्जुः 1 The vulva. 2 An elephant. —जल a. Dull, cold, frigid = जड q. v. —लं 1 Water; तातस्य दूयोदयमिति वृषाणाः क्षारं जलं कायुरुपाः पिबन्ति । Pt. 1. 322. 2

A kind of fragrant medicinal plant or perfume (सौर). 3 Frigidity. 4 The constellation called पूर्वाषाढा. -Comp. -अञ्जलि 1 A spring. 2 a natural water course. 3 moss. -अञ्जलिः 1 a handful of water. 2 a libation of water presented to the manes of a deceased person; कुटुम्बभासाय कुतो जल-जलि Chān. 95; मातस्यायि जलजलिः सर-भवे नैके न द्यौ यथा Amaru. 97 (where जलजलिः means 'to leave or give up') अदन a heron. -अदनी a leech. -अदकः a shark. -अदवः autumn (द्वार). -अधिदेवतः-स an epithet of Varuṇa. (ह) the constellation called पूर्वाषाढा. -अधिप an epithet of Varuṇa. -अधिका a well. -अर्कः the image of the sun reflected in water. -अर्कः 1 the rainy season. 2 the ocean of sweet water. अधिष् a. thiraly. अवतारः a landing-place at a river side. -अडीला a large square pond. -अलुका a leech. -आकरः a spring, fountain, well. -आकाशः, -काशः, -कशिर m. an elephant. आकुः an otter. आलिका a leech. आधारः a pond, lake, reservoir of water. -आयुका a leech. -आर्द्र a. wet. (-ई) wet garment or clothes (ई) a fan wetted with water. -आलोका a leech. -आवर्तः eddy, whirlpool. -आशयः 1 a pond, lake, reservoir. 2 a fish. 3 the ocean. -आशयः 1 a pond. 2 a water-house. आशयः a lotus. -ईशः 1 an epithet of Varuṇa. 2 the ocean. उच्चुत्तः 1 a channel made for carrying off excess of water, drain (cf. एवादि). 2 overflow of a river. -उदर dropay. -उदय a. aquatic. उरगा, -ओक m. ओकतः a leech. -उदकः a crocodile. कपिः the Gangotic porpoise. -कपोतः a water-pigeon. -करकः 1 a shell. 2 coconut. 3 a cloud. 4 a wave. 5 a lotus. -कलकः mud. -कलः the diverbird. -कालः the wind. -कातरः an epithet of Varuṇa. किराटः a shark. -कुलुहः a water-fowl. कुतलः, कोलः moss. -कुली 1 a spring, well. 2 a pond. 3 a whirlpool. कुम्भः the porpoise. -कलिः, m., cf. -कलिङ्ग playing in water, splashing water another with water. किराटः presenting libations of water to the manes of the deceased. -कुम्भः 1 a turtle. 2 a quadrangular tank. 3 a whirlpool. -कर a. (also जंवर) aquatic. -अञ्जलि, -अञ्जः a fisherman. -आरि m., 1 an aquatic animal. 2 a fish. -अ a. born or produced in water. (-कः) 1 an aquatic animal. 2 a shell. 3 moss. 4 the moon. (-जः, -जं) 1 a shell. 2 the conch-shell;

अवरोह विन्दु द्वयी जलजं कुमाः R. 7. 63, 11. 60. (-कः) a lotus. -आञ्जलिः a fisherman. -आशयः an epithet of Brahmā; आशयतिवार्थे श्रौतलिङ्गजगत् Ku 2 30. -अनुः 1 a fish. 2 any aquatic animal. -अनुका a leech. -अम्बु a lotus. -जिह्वः a crocodile. -जीविन् m. a fisherman. -सरयः 1 a wave. 2 a metal cup filled with water producing harmonic notes like a musical glass. -साधनं (lit.) 'beating water'; (fig.) any useless occupation. -सा an umbrella. -वातः hydrophobia. -वः 1 a cloud; जयं विरला लोके जलदा इव सज्जः Pt. 1. 29. 2 camphor. -अमनः the sala tree. -आवका the rainy season. -कालः the rainy season. -अवः autumn. -वर्तुः a kind of musical instrument. -देवता a naiad, water-nymph. -दोली a bucket. -धरः 1 a cloud. 2 the ocean. -धारा a stream of water. -धि 1 the ocean. 2 a hundred billions. 3 the number 'four.' वा a river. जः the moon. -जा Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth. -रक्षता the earth. -मकुलः an otter. -मरः a merman. -मिनिः 1 the ocean. 2 the number 'four'. -निर्दलः 1 a drain, water-course. 2 a water-fall, descent of a spring &c. into a river below. -नीलिः moss. -वदतः a cloud. -वतिः 1 the ocean. 2 an epithet of Varuṇa. -वयः a sea-voyage; R. 17. 81. -वारवतः a water-pigeon. -विस्तिरे an aquatic flower. -वृत् 1 a flood of water. 2 a full stream of water. -वृद्धा moss. -वृद्धं presenting libations of water to the manes of the deceased. -वलवः destruction by water. -मोतः the bank of a river. -वर्षः a country abounding with water जलवर्षः सप्त Ak. -विषः 1 the Chātaka bird. 2 a fish. -वृषः an otter. -वृषः a deluge, an inundation. -वैयुः a fish. -वालका, -वालकः the Vindhya mountain. -वालिङ्ग lightning. -विहातः an otter. -विषः, -वै a bubble. -विषः 1 a (quad-rangular) pond, lake. 2 a tortoise. 3 a crab. -वृत् produced in water. -वृत् m., 1 a cloud. 2 a place for holding water. 3 a kind of camphor. -वृत् m. 1 a cloud. 2 a jar. 3 camphor. -सलिका a water-insect. -सैकुलं a kind of musical instrument; (=सङ्कट). -सारीः a drain, canal. -सुम्भ m. 1 a cloud; Mo. 69. 2 a kind of camphor. -सूतिः an epithet of Śiva. -सूतिका ball. -वैद्य 1 a machine for raising water. 2 a fountain. -वृद्ध, निकसनं, -सैदिर, a house erected in the midst of water (a summerhouse) or one supplied with artificial fountains; उपदिष्टिणि जलवर्षादं R. 1. 2. -वारायः a voyage. -वारायः a ship. -वैद्यः a kind of gallinule,

-वैद्यः, -वैद्यः 1 a whirl-pool. 2 drop of water, drizzle, thin sprinkling. 3 a snake. -वसः sea-salt. -वसिः the ocean. -वह, -वै a lotus. -वहः a crocodile. -वहता a wave, billow. -वावतः a diverbird. -वासः residence in water. -वाहः a cloud. -वाहनी an aqueduct. -विषुद the autumnal equinox. -वृषिका a prawn. -व्यालः a water-snake. -अव, -अवमः, -आविन् m. an epithet of Viṣṇu. -वृक्षः moss. -वृक्षः a crocodile. -लोचः drought. -सविनी a leech. -वृषिः f. 1 the Gangotic porpoise. 2 a kind of fish. 3 a crow. 4 a leech. -व्याने, -व्यावः a pond, lake, reservoir. -वै a small water-house (rather summerhouse) furnished with artificial fountains. -वृषिन् m. a water-elephant. -सविनी a drain. -वातः 1 foam. 2 cuttlefish-bone considered as the foam of the sea.

जलजलः A chāpāla.

जलमसिः 1 A cloud. 2 Camphor (a variety of it).

जलका, जलकुका, जलिका, जलुका, जलुका A leech.

जलेजः, जलेजतं A lotus.

जलेजयः 1 A fish. 2 N. of Viṣṇu.

जलप 1 P. (जलपि, जलपत) 1 To speak, talk, speak or converse (with another). अविर्लितकालं जलपतकालं U. 1. 81; एकेन जलपनस्य Pt. 1. 116; Bh. 1. 82. 2 To murmur, speak inarticulately. 3 To chatter, prattle, babble. -WITU -अभि to talk, talk with. -न 1 to speak, say, talk, Ku. 1. 45. 2 to call. -सं to talk, converse.

जल्पः 1 Talk, speech. 2 Discourse, conversation. 3 Babble, prattling, gossip. 4 Debate, wrangling discussion.

जल्पक a. (लपका f.) जल्पक a. Talkative, garrulous.

ज्व a. Swift, expeditious. -वः 1 (a) speed, swiftness, quickness, rapidity; ज्वो हि सते वरं विद्वन् Bh. 5. 121; S. 1. 8. (b) Hastehurry; ज्वेन पटितुदितु-धुतः Si. 1. 12. 2 Velocity. -Comp. -अधिपः a fleet horse, a courser. -अधिलः a strong wind, hurricane.

ज्वन a. (नी f.) Quick, swift, fleet; R. 9. 56. -नः A courser, a swift horse. -वे Speed, quickness, velocity.

जवनिका, जवनी 1 A screen of cloth surrounding a tent. 2 A curtain, screen in general; नः केशरानि विवर्ति यवनिजवनिका Bh. 3. 112.

जवतः Pasture-grass.

जवा The China rose; see जवा.

ज्व 1. U. (जवति-ने) To injure, hurt, kill.

ज्व 1. 4. P. (जवति; To a. lree, release. -II. 1. 10. P. (जवति, जवति) 1 To hurt, injure, strike. 2 To disregard, slight. -WITU. -वृ



related. 2 Noble, well-born, spruce

from a noble family; जात्यलेनमिजातेन  
दूरः शौर्यवता दुःखः R. 17. 4. 3 Lovely,  
beautiful, pleasing.

आनकी N. of Sītā, wife of Rāma.  
आनपदः 1 An inhabitant of the  
country, a rustic, boor, peasant  
(opp. शूर). 2 A country. 3 A  
subject. -दा A popular expression.

आनि A substitute for जाया at the  
end of Bah. comp.

आनु n. The knee; आनुष्मन्वमि गत्वा  
kneeling (or falling on one's knees)  
on the ground. -Comp. -द्वय a. reach-  
ing to, as high as, the knees, knee-  
deep. -कलकी, -कण्ठले the knee-pan.  
-संघि: the knee-joint.

आपः 1 Muttering prayers, whis-  
pering, murmuring. 2 A muttered  
prayer.

आषाढः A goat-herd.

आमकान्त्य N. of Parasurāma q. v.

आमा 1 A daughter. 2 A daughter-  
-in-law.

आमातृ m. 1 A son-in-law; जमातृयेन  
वयं निकटः U. 1. 11; जमाता वृक्षयो वहः  
Subhāsh. 2 A lord, master. 3 The  
sun-flower.

आमि: f. 1 A sister. 2 A daughter.  
3 A daughter-in-law. 4 A near  
female relative (सन्निहितसविधिकी Kull.);  
Ms. 8. 57-58. 5 A virtuous and  
respectable woman.

आमित्र The seventh zodiacal sign  
from the natal sign (लग्न); तिथी च  
जामित्रपुण्यवित्तयो Ku. 7. 1 (जामित्रं लग्ना-  
स्त्वयं स्थानं Malli.). Note—Some derive  
the word from जाया, because in  
astrology, the आमित्र sign indicates  
the future good-luck of one's wife  
(जयविषय?); but the word is obviously  
connected with the Greek *diametron*.

आमित्रः A sister's son.

जाम्बव 1 Gold. 2 The fruit of the  
Jambu tree.

जामवत् m. N. of a king of bears  
who was of signal service to Rāma  
at the siege of Lankā. He was  
also noted for his medical skill.  
[This same Jāmbavat appears to have  
lived up to the time of Krishna, or per-  
haps he was another being of that time;  
for there was a fight between Krishna  
and Jāmbavat for the *Syamantaka* jewel  
which the latter had got from Prasena,  
brother of Satrājī, Krishna vanquished  
Jāmbavat, who placed the jewel, along  
with his daughter Jāmbavati, at his  
entire disposal.]

जाम्बव (ल) A citron.

जाम्बव 1 Gold; R. 18. 44. 2 A  
golden ornament; कृतवपुषः जाम्बवः Si.  
4. 66. 3 The Dhattūra plant.

जाया A wife. (The word is thus  
derived:—पतिर्भायां संवविष्णु गर्भे दूतेन जायते।  
जामयालक्षि जायात् सवयं जायते पुनः Ms. 9.  
8; see also Malli. on R. 2. 1.) An

last member of Bah. comp. जाया is  
changed to जानि; सीताजानि: 'one who  
has Sītā for his wife'; so पुत्रजानि:,  
शामाजानि: -Comp. -अनुजानिन् m., -आ-  
जीवः 1 an actor, a dancer. 2 the  
husband of a harlot. 3 a needy  
man, pauper. -पत्नी (dual) husband  
and wife. (The other forms of the  
comp. are रूपी and जप्सी q. v.).

जायिन् a. (नी f.) Conquering,  
subduing. -m. The burden of a song  
(in music.)

जायुः 1 Medicine. 2 A physician.  
जायुः 1 A paramour, gallant, lover;  
रचकारः स्वकां भार्यां सज्जरो शिरसावहत् Pt. 4.  
54. -Comp. -जः, जन्मजः, -जायः a  
bastard. -भर्या an adulteress.

जायिणी An adulteress.

जाल 1 A net, snare. 2 A web,  
cob-web. 3 A coat of mail, a helmet  
made of wire. 4 An eye-hole, lattice,  
window; जालातरेषितरहित्या R. 7. 9;  
दूषेजालविषिः दुर्दैवलयः सविधवापराधताः V.  
3. 2; Ku. 7. 60. 5 A collection, an  
assemblage, number, mass; चिंतयंतं ति-  
तंतुजालनिविडसूत्रेण Mā. 5. 10; Ku. 7.  
69; Si. 4. 56; Amaru. 58. 6 Magic.  
7 Illusion, deception. 8 An unblown  
flower. -Comp. -अक्षः a loop-hole,  
window. -कर्म n. the occupation of  
catching fish, fishing. कारकः 1 a net-  
maker. 2 a spider. -गोमिका a kind  
of churning vessel. -वाहः, -वाहः a  
goose. -वाचा mail, armour.

जालक 1 A net. 2 A multitude,  
collection बहु कर्णक्षितिषतेषि बहुने पदीयतां  
जालकं S. 1. 30; R. 9. 68. 3 A lattice,  
window. 4 A bud, an unblown  
flower; अभिनवजालकैर्मालतीनां Me; 98; so  
दूषिकाजालकानि 20. 5 A kind of orna-  
ment (worn in the hair); तिलकजा-  
लकजालकौकिके R. 9. 44 (अभरणविशेषः)  
6 A nest 7 Illusion, deception.  
-Comp. -मालिन् a. veiled.

जालकिन् m. A cloud.

जालकिनी A ewe.

जालिका 1 A fisherman. 2 A fowler,  
bird-catcher. 3 A spider. 4 The  
governor or chief ruler of a pro-  
vince 5 A rogue, cheat. -का 1 A  
net. 2 A chain-armour. 3 A spider.  
4 A leech. 5 A widow. 6 Iron. 7  
A veil, woollen cloth.

जालिनी A room ornamented with  
pictures.

जालम् a. (हमी f.) 1 Cruel, severe,  
harsh. 2 Rash, inconsiderate. -हम्  
(हमी f.) 1 A rogue, rascal, villain,  
wretch, miscreant; अवि जायते कतमेन  
दिग्भागेन वताः स जालम् इति V. 1. 2 A poor  
man, a low or degraded man.

जालम् a. (लिका f.) Despicable,  
low, mean, contemptible.

जायम् 1 Speed, swiftness. 2  
Haste, hurry.

जायम् A termination added to nouns  
expressive of the parts of the body  
in the sense of 'the root of'; कर्णजायं  
the root of the ear; so अङ्गि, आङ् &c.  
जाय्वरी An epithet of the river  
Ganges.

जि 1 P. (Atm. when preceded by  
परा and वि) (जयति, जित) 1 To conquer,  
defeat, overcome, vanquish, subju-  
gate; जयति तुलामपि लोभात्मानपि जलपटलानि  
Pt. 1. 830; Bk. 15. 76, 16. 2. 2 To  
surpass, excel; गजितानंतरं वृष्टि सीमायै न  
जिग्य सा Ku. 2. 53; R. 8. 94; Ghat.  
22; Si. 1. 19. 3 To win (by  
conquest or in gambling), acquire  
by conquest; व्रजजीवितं पूजा ततो मही R.  
11. 65 (where जि means 'to conquer'  
also); Ms. 7. 96 4 To curb, restrain,  
control, conquer (as passions.). 5  
To be victorious, be supreme or pre-  
eminent (generally used in benedi-  
ctory stanzas or salutations); जयतु  
जयतु महाराजः (in dramas); स जयति  
परिजयः शक्तिभिः शक्तिनाथः Mā. 5. 1;  
जिनमुपपत्तिना नमः सुखाः Rata. 1. 4; Bh.  
2. 2; Gīt. 1. 1. -Caus (जायति) To  
cause to win or conquer. -Desid.  
(जिगीषति) To wish to win, acquire  
or excel, to vie with, emulate. -With  
अधि to conquer, defeat, vanquish;  
Bh. 19. 2. -निज् 1 to conquer, defeat;  
R. 3. 51; Bk. 2. 52; 7. 94; Y 3.  
292. 2 to win, acquire by conquest;  
Ms. 8. 154. -परा (Atm.) 1 to defeat,  
conquer, overcome, subdue; पराजयते  
द्वय Y. 2. 75; Bk. 8. 9. 2 to lose,  
be deprived of. 3 to be con-  
quered or overcome by, find  
(something) unbearable; अध्ययनास-  
रजयते Bk. finds it unbearable or dif-  
ficult to study; Bk. 8. 71. -वि (Atm.)  
1 to conquer, defeat, overcome,  
subdue; व्यजेह वदुर्ग Bk. 1. 2; प्रायस्समुत्स-  
सेवया विजयते विभं स पुण्यायुषः Gīt. 10; Bk.  
2. 39; 15. 39 2 to surpass, excel;  
चतुर्धैर्यकर्मजं विजयते Vb. 1. 53. 3 to  
win, acquire by conquest; धृजयित-  
विमान R. 12. 104; 1. 59; Śānti. 2. 13.  
4 to be victorious, be supreme or  
pre-eminent; विजयतां देवः S. 5.

जिः A demon (विज्ञाप).

जिगलुः Breath, life.

जिगीषा 1 Desire of conquering,  
subduing or overcoming; गानं सत्सरा  
कीदरं वेदस्वतजिगीषया R. 15. 46. 2  
Emulation, rivalry. 3 Eminence. 4  
Exertion, profession, habit of life.

जिगीषु a. Desirous of conquering.

जिह्वसा 1 Desire of eating, hunger.  
2 striving for. 3 Contending with.

जिह्वरु a. Hungry.

जिह्वसा 1 Desire of killing; R. 15. 19.

जिह्वारु a. Desirous of killing,  
murderous. -दुः An enemy.

जिह्वसा 1 Desire of taking or seizing.

जिह्वा *a.* 1 Smelling. 2 Conjecturing, guessing, observing; *c. g.* मनोजिह्वा: सपत्नीजना S. D.

जिह्वासा Desire of knowing, curiosity, inquisitiveness.

जिह्वा *a.* 1 Desirous of knowing, inquisitive, curious; Bg. 6. 44. 2 Desirous of getting absolution (ब्रह्म).

जित् *a.* (At the end of comp.) Conquering, defeating, winning &c.; तारकजित्, कंसजित्, सहजजित् &c.

जित् *p. p.* 1 Conquered, subdued, curbed, restrained (as enemies, passions &c.). 2 Won, got, obtained (by conquest). 3 Surpassed, excelled. 4 Subject to, enalayed or influenced by; कायजित्, जीजित् &c. -COMP-अजित् *a.* reading well or readily. -अजित् *a.* one who has conquered his foes, triumphant, victorious. -अरि *a.* one who has conquered his enemies. (-रिः) an epithet of Buddha. -आत्मज् *a.* self subdued, void of passion.

-आह्व *a.* victorious. -इन्द्रिय *a.* one who has conquered his passions or subdued the senses (ता, रस, मय, स्पर्श & शब्द); शुक्ला सुहृदाश्च रश्मि च सुस्वा वाता च यो नराः । न हृष्यति ग्लायति वा न विनेयो जितेन्द्रियः Ms. 2. 98. -काशित् *a.* appearing victorious, proud of victory, assuming the airs of a victor; काज-कशोप जितकाशित्वा Mu. 2; जिनकाशी राज-नेवः *ibid.* -कोप, -कोप *a.* imperturbable, not excitable. -मेतिः a staff made of the Asvatha tree. -अन *a.* injured to fatigue, hardy. -स्वर्गने one who has won heaven.

जितिः *f.* Victory, conquest.

जिह्वा, जिह्वा: Gemini, the 3rd sign of the zodiac (a word of Greek origin).

जिह्वर *a.* (रि. f.) Victorious, conquering, triumphant; ज्ञानाध्यात्मसत् जितराशि Bk. 1. 16; कदलीकृतसूयलो प्राणुमिर्जितोर्दिवा Si. 2. 9.

जित *a.* 1 Victorious, triumphant. 2 Very old. -नः 1 A generic term applied to a chief, Buddha or Jaina saint. 2 N. applied to the Arhats of the Jainas. 3 An epithet of Vishnu -COMP. -इन्द्रः, -इन्द्रः 1 a chief Buddha saint. 2 an Arhat of the Jainas. -सत्त्व *n.* a Jaina temple or monastery.

जिवाजिह्वः The Chakora bird

जिह्व *a.* 1 Victorious, triumphant; R. 4. 86; 10. 18. 2 Winning, gaining. 3 (At the end of comp.) Conquering, excelling; अजिरीजिह्वः कर्वातः चयः Bk. 1. 6; Si. 13. 21. -स्यः 1 The sun. 2 N. of Indra. 3 N. of Vishnu. 4 N. of Arjuna.

जिह्व *a.* 1 Sloping, oblique, oblique. 2 Crooked, awry, squint; R. 1. 12. 3 Tortuous, curved, going irre-

gularly. 4 Morally crooked, deceitful, dishonest, wicked, unfair; कुप्ये-तिरप्युतजिह्वमतिः Ki. 6. 24; कुप्ये-तिरप्युतजिह्वमतिः Si. 9. 62. 5 Dim, dark, pale-coloured; विविधवर्णविशेषादीनिह्वर-जिह्व Ki. 1. 46. 6 Slow, lazy. -अजिह्व Dishonesty, falsehood. -COMP-अजिह्व *a.* crooked-eyed, squinting. -नः a snake. -मति *a.* meandering, going tortuously; R. 1. 13. -मेहनः a frog. -योधिन *a.* fighting unfairly. -खदिरः the Khadira tree.

जिह्वः The tongue.

जिह्वल *a.* Voracious, greedy.

जिह्व 1 The tongue. 2 The tongue of fire; *i. e.* a flame -COMP-आह्वानः licking, lapping. -उल्लेखनी, -उल्लेख-निका, -मिल्लेखनं a tongue-scraper. -पः 1 a dog. 2 a cat. 3 a tiger. 4 a leopard. 5 a bear. -मूलं the root of the tongue. -मूलि *a.* a term particularly applied to the Visarga before र् and ल् and also to क्, ल् and the guttural class of consonants (in gram). -रः a bird. -ल्लि *m.* a dog. -ल्लेख्य greediness. -खदिरः the Khadira tree.

जीन *a.* Old, aged, decayed. -नः A leather bag; जीनहासकवस्त्रादीन् पृथक् पृथक्पुष्टये Ms. 11. 139.

जीमूतः 1 A cloud; जीमूतेन स्वकुशलमयी हासितम् प्रवृत्तिं Me. 4. 2 An epithet of Indra. -COMP. -कुतः a mountain. -वादनः 1 N. of Indra. 2 N. of a king of Vidyadhara, hero of the play called Nāgānanda; (mentioned also in कथासरित्सागर). [He was the son of Jimutaketa and renowned for his benevolent and charitable disposition. When his father's kingdom was invaded by his kinsmen, he scorned the idea of fighting with them and induced his father to leave it to those who sought for it and to repair with him to the Malaya mountain to lead a holy life. It is related that there he one day took the place of a young serpent who was by virtue of an agreement, to be offered to Garuda as his daily meal, and induced, by his generous and touching behaviour, the enemy of serpents to give up his practice of devouring them. The story is very pathetically told in the play.] -वादि *m.* smoke.

जीरः 1 A sword. 2 Cumin-seed.

जीरका, जीरजः Cumin-seed.

जीर्ण *a.* 1 Old, ancient. 2 Worn out, ruined, wasted, decayed, tattered (as clothes); वासति जीर्णानि यथा विहाय Bg. 2. 62. 3 Digested; कुर्जीमर्षं हविष-क्षुण्णः हतः H. 1. 23. -जः 1 An old man. 2 A tree. -जं 1 Benzoin. 2 Old age, decrepitude. -COMP. -उज्जरः 'renewing the old', repairs, especially of a temple or any charitable or religious institution. -उज्जरं ruined or

neglected garden. -अजरः a lingering fever. -वर्णः the Kadamba tree. -वाटिका a ruined house. -वक्षः a particular gem.

जीर्ण *a.* Almost dried up or withered.

जीर्णः *f.* 1 Old age, decrepitude, decay, infirmity. 2 Digestion.

जीर् 1 P. (जीवति, जीवति) 1 To live, be alive; वसिष्ठजीवति जीवति बहवः सोऽयं जीवति Pt. 1. 23; ना जीवन् यः परावनायुः स्व-य्योपि जीवति Si. 2. 45; Ms. 2, 235. 2 To revive, come to life. 3 To live by, subsist on, make a livelihood by (with instr.); तस्यामुनं तु वाणिज्यं तेन वैवापि जीवत्ये Ms. 4. 6; विपणेन च जीवतः 3. 152, 162; 11. 26; sometimes used with a cognate accusative in this sense; अजिह्वमज्ञां शुद्धां जीवेत् ब्राह्मणजीविका Ms. 4. 11. 4 (Fig.). To live or prey upon, depend upon as one's source of existence (with loc.); चौराः वनसे जीवति ध्यायितेन विदितेनकाः । प्रमताः कामयानेषु वज्रविक्षु याचकाः ॥ राजा विषदमनेन निर्वृत्तं वृद्धितः ॥ Mb. -Cause 1 To restore to life. 2 To nourish, nurture, bring up. -WITH अति 1 to survive. 2 to surpass in the mode of living (live more splendidly &c.); अत्यजीवदमराल-केवरी R. 19. 15. -अनु 1 to hang on, live by or upon, serve; स तु तस्याः पाल्याह्वमनुजीवयति Dk. 122. 2 to see without envy; यां तां भिद्यन्नुदातः दुरा-हृद् दुषिहिरे । अयं तामनुजीवामः Mb. 3 to live for any one. 4 to follow in living; R. 19. 15. vi. (अवजीवन् or अवजीवन्). 5 to survive. -उद् 1 to revive, return to life; उद्जीवन् हविमाहः Bk. 17. 95. -उप 1 to live upon, sub- sist, derive livelihood from; का वृत्ति-सुखजीवन्वायः; संवाहकवृत्तिमुपजीवामि Mk. 2; शेषारसुखजीवयुषेव विरं तथा Ms. 9. 106; Y. 2. 301. 2 to serve, depend on; Si. 9. 82.

जीव *a.* Living, existing. -नः 1 The principle of life, the vital breath, life, soul; वतजीव, जीवसाय, जीवाशा &c.; 2 The individual or personal soul enshrined in the human body and imparting to it life, motion and sensation (called जीवान् as opposed to परमात्म् the Supreme soul); Y. 3. 131; Ms. 12. 22-23. 3 Life, existence. 4 A creature, living being. 5 Live- lihood, profession. 6 N. of Karna. 7 N. of one of the Maruts. 8 The constellation पुष्य. -COMP. -अनेकः 1 a birdcatcher, fowler. 2 a murderer, slayer. -आत्मन् *m.* the individual soul enshrined in the human body. (as opposed to परमात्म् 'the Supreme soul'). -आत्मानं abstracting healthy blood, bleeding (in medic.). -आधारं preservation of life. -आधारः the heart. -इक्षुण्णं glowing fire-wood,

burning wood. -उत्सर्गः 'casting off life', voluntary death, suicide -उष्णी the wool of a living animal. -यक्षः -मोक्षि 'the abode of the soul'; the body. -श्राव्यः a prisoner taken alive -जीवः (also जीवजीवः) the Chakora bird. -वृक्षः 1 a physician. 2 an enemy -वृक्षा mortal existence. -व्यञ्जः 'living wealth', property in the shape of living creature, livestock. -धाम्नी the earth. -पतिः *f.* -पत्नी a woman whose husband is alive. -पुत्रा, -पत्न्या a woman whose son is living. -मातृका the seven mothers or female divinities; ( कुमारी धन्वा नंदा विमला संगला बला । पद्मा यमि च विद्यामाः सतीना जीवमातृकाः ). -रक्षः menstrual blood. लोकः 1 the world of living beings, the world of mortals, the world or worldly existence; सप्तयानि शांलोलोकः सर्वतो जीवलोकः Mā. 9 37; जीवलोकाविलोकः प्रलीयते 21. 20 स्वप्नद्राहवक्षः लुप्त जीवलोकः Sānti. 2; 2; Bg. 11 7; ४. 4. 17. 2 living beings, mankind; दिवस इयाभ्रद्वयमनवायवे जीवलोकस्य S. 3. 12; or आन्तरिकमजीविव जीवलोकः K. 6. 55 -वृत्तिः *f.* breeding or keeping cattle. -शेष *a.* one to whom only life is left, escaping only with life and nothing more. -संक्रान्त्यः transmigration of soul. -स्राधन् grain, corn. -साफल्यं realization or attainment of the chief end of human existence. -सुः 'the mother of living beings', a woman whose children are living. -स्वान् a joint, an articulation.

जीविकः 1 A living being. 2 A servant. 3 A Buddhist mendicant, any mendicant who lives by begging. 4 A usurer. 5 A snake-catcher, 6 A tree.

जीवद् a. (स्त्री f.) Living, alive.  
-CONJ. तेषां a woman whose children are living. -वर्ति: f. -वर्त्तनी f. a woman whose husband is living.  
-मुक्त a. 'liberated while living', a man who being purified by a true knowledge of the Supreme spirit is freed from the future birth and all ceremonial rites while yet living.  
-मुक्ति: f. final liberation in the present state of life. मृत a. 'dead while alive'; one who, though alive, is as good as dead and useless to the world (said of a mad man or one whose character is lost).

जीविनि । Life, existence. २ A tortoise. ३ A peacock. ४ A cloud.

जीवन *a.* (जी. *f.*) Enlivening, animating, giving life. —नः 1 A living being. 2 Wind. 3 A son. —नः 1 Life, existence; (fig. also); स्वप्ति नम भुवनं स्वप्ति नम जीवनं Glt 10. 2 The principle of life, vital energy; Bg. 7. 9. 3 Water; नीलाश्वं यन्म नृवांस्य जीवं श्वं Ki. 18. 39; or जीवनं जीवनं (life)

हति प्राप्ता नृ हति स्वयिषः Udb. 4 Livelihood, profession, means of existence. (fig. also); Ms '1. 76; H. 3. 33. 3 Butter made of milk one day old. 6 Marrow. -**Confr.** अमृतः death. -**आवास** 1 'residing in water', epithet of Varuṇa, the regent of water. 2 the body. -**अवयवः** livelihood. -**ओषधः** 1 elixir vitæ. 2 a life-giving medicine.

जीवनभूतं Food.

जीवनीयं 1 Water, 2 Fresh milk.

जीवितः 1 Life, existence 2 A drug, medicament.

**जीवसिङ्गः** A Fowler.

जीवा 1 Water. 2 The earth. 3 A bow-string; मृदङ्गवापोर्ध्वमिवति Mv. G. 30. 4 The chord of an arc. 5 Means of living. 6 The tinkling of metallic ornaments. 7 N. of a plant (पद्म).

जीवातु नं., n. 1 Food. 2 Life,  
existence. 3 Restoration to life,  
revival; र हस्त दक्षिण सूतस्य किशोर्द्विजस्य  
जीवातये विव्रज भूद्वयो कृपाय U. 2. 10. 4  
A medicine for restoring life.

जीविका Means of living, livelihood.

जीवित a. 1 Living, existent, alive; R. 12. 75. 2 Returned to life. 3 Animated, enlivened. 4 Lived through (as a period). - १ 1 Life, existence; त्वं जीवितं त्वमसि मे हृदये द्वितीयं U. 3. 26; कथमेव कुलजीवित Ku. 6. 63; Mo. 83; कामिन्देन मरणं कामिन्देन जीवितं Ms. 6. 45; 7. 111. 2 Duration of life. 3 Livelihood. 4 A living being. - COMP. अवकाः an epithet of Siva. -आशा hope of life, love of life. -हंसः 1 a lover, husband. 2 an epithet of Yama; जीवितेनहंसवन्ति त्रयाम् सा R. 11. 20 (where the word is used in sense 1 also) 3 the sun. 4 the moon -कालः duration of life. -ज्वर an artery. -व्यय sacrifice of life. -संशयः risk of life; jeopardy, danger to life; स आदुर्गो जीवितमशये वनेन 'he is dangerously ill'; Bv. 2. 20.

जीविन् a. जी f.) (generally at the end of comp.) 1 Living, alive, existing, R. 1. 63. 2 Living upon or by; दायजीविन्, आयुजीविन् &c m. A living being.

जीव्या Means of livelihood.

उपपन्नं, उपपन्ना 1 Censure, reproach. 2 Dislike, aversion, disgust, abhorrence. 3 (In Rhet.) Disgust considered as the feeling which gives rise to the Bibhatsa sentiment, thus defined.—दोषेष्टभावि-  
विर्थां उपपन्ना विषयोपपन्ना S. D. 207.

भृ १. ६. A. (भृते-भृ) १ To be pleased or satisfied. २ To be favourable or propitious. ३ To like, be fond of, take pleasure or delight in, enjoy; भृते भृतायुते भवते भृतिः Bhig. ४ To devote or attach oneself

to, practise, undergo, suffer; पीडितो-  
 नुसत ह्वां विपन्नयं Bk. 17. 112. 3 To  
 frequent, visit, inhabit; जुगते वर्त-  
 नेहद्वयः वर्तयति Mb. 6 To enter, seat  
 oneself, resort to; रत्नं च जुगुप्से ह्वां Bk.  
 14. 05. 7 To choose.—II. 1 P., 10 U.  
 (जोषति, जोषयति-ने.) 1 To reason, think.  
 2 To investigate, examine. 3 To  
 hurt. 4 To be satisfied:

जु० a. (At the end of comp.) 1 Liking, enjoying, taking delight in; Bh. 3. 103. 2 Visiting, approaching, going to, taking, assuming, resorting to &c; परकीर्णुषा R. 8. 85; रजो-जुषे जम्बवि K. 1.

उप. प. 1 Pleased, gratified. 2 Practised, resorted to, visited, suffered &c ; Bg. 2 2. 3 Furnished or endowed with, possessed of.

अङ्गः *f.* A crescent-shaped wooden ladle used for pouring the sacrificial butter into the fire.

**बुधोति:** A technical name for those sacrificial ceremonies to which the verb बुधोति is applied as distinguished from those to which यजति is applied; सन्नि सर्वं वेदिष्वो बुधोति यजति-*क्रियाः* Ms. 2. 84 (See *Medhātithi* and other commentators; सर्वज्ञारायण shortly renders बुधोति by उपबिष्टान् and यजति by निष्ठान्. See *Arvalāyana* I. 2. 5 also).

१. f. 1 Speed. 2 Atmosphere. 3  
A female demon. 4 An epithet of  
Sarasvati.

**मूल** The sign Libra of the zodiac  
(a word of Greek origin).

जुट. The mass of twisted or matted hair, भूतशस्य भूतशस्य भूतशस्य भूतशस्य भूतशस्य  
जटा: Mal. 1. 2.

अटक Matted hair.

जति: *f.* Speed, velocity.

जृ ४ A. ( जृणे, जृण ) 1 To hurt, injure, kill. 2 To be angry with ( with dat. ). ३ नव्यं वयस्य विर जृहते Bk. 11. 8 ३ To grow old.

ज्वरिः / Fever.

जु 1 P. (जुल) 1 To make low or  
humiliate. 2 To excel.

जुघ्. जुंघ १ A. (जुघति, जुंघते जुघित, जुघते) १ To gape, yawn; Ms. 4. 43. 2 To open, expand, burst open (as a flower &c.); परजुघतिजुघामे षंजते जुंघताय Rs. 3. 22. ३ To increase, spread or extend everywhere; जुंघता जुंघनाम-प्रतिहतमर कोयप्यति: Vc. 1; जुघ्ये जुंघति (Paras. is irregular) Bh. ३ ५; अथ: कोपि स वक् एव नो भिर्गतिरिति जुंघते ३. ४०. ४ To appear, rise, show oneself, become visible or manifest; संकर-योनेभिर्मासुतमात्राकमात्राव मुजुंघते Ku. ५. 24. 5 To be at ease. 6 To recoil or fly back (as a bow). -Caus. To cause to yawn or expand. -WITH उरु to appear, rise, spring up; N. 2. 10. -इ १ to yawn, gape, open the

mouth; ज्योतिषत वापरे Bk. 15. 108; विजृम्भितमिवादिष्ठे Mk. 5. 2 to open, expand (as a flower). 3 to spread everywhere, pervade, fill; हुज्जम्भाम्भल्लुपि: स्वभा... कपले ससि मयवीर्ये: रवि स्वर्धत दिवाकसामपि R. 3. 18. 12. 72; रजोपहास्य विजृम्भितस्य 7. 42. 4 to rise, appear. -सहृत् to attempt, strive, endeavour; भाले बालहृत्तल्लनंतुमिरा रोतु मद्रुजुंभते Bh. 2. 6.

जुम्भ, -ज, जुम्भ, जुम्भा, जुम्भिका 1 Yawning, gaping. 2 Opening, blossoming, expanding; कलिकाज्जी जुम्भा प्रपत्ति K. 257; जुम्भाप्रवृत्तिल्लोपांजाल-प्रविष्टे: Ve. 2. 7; भाली जिष्टेजुम्भो-हृत्ति Bh. 1. 25. 3 Stretching (the limbs); (जुम्भानि) हृष्टेजुम्भतस्यपि Rs. 6. 10.

जु. 1. 4. 9. P., 10. U. (जरति, जयति, हुज्जति, जारयति-ने, जयति or जारति) 1 To grow old, wear out, wither, decay; जीयते जीर्यतः केषां दंता जीयति जीर्यतः। जीयतश्चक्षुषीं चोते नृणां तदुपायने Pt. 5. 88; Bk. 9. 41. 2 To perish, be consumed (fig. also); अजारीदिष च यथा बल शोकान्ध्या-जरत् Bk. 6. 80; जरताशा द्वाभ्यांश्च 14. 112. 3 To be dissolved or digested; जीर्णमम प्रज्ञसीयन् Chāp. 79; उदरे बाजलेभ्य Bk. 15. 50.

जेतु m. 1 A conqueror, victor. 2 An epithet of Vishnu.

जेताकः A heated chamber for inducing perspiration, a dry hot bath.

जेमन 1 Eating. 2 Food.

जेत्र a. (जी. f.) 1 Victorious, successful, leading to victory; इन्द्रिह मयस्य जेममन्त्रे विफलपुनातिष्ठय भविष्यतीति Māt. 2. 5; पदुर्जत्र रघुर्द्वी R. 4. 66. 16. 72. 2 Superior. -त्रः 1 A victor, conqueror. 2 Quick-silver. -त्र 1 Vic ory, triumph. 2 Superiority.

जेनः A Jaina, a follower of Jaina doctrines.

जेमिनिः N. of a celebrated sage and philosopher, founder of the Mīmāṃsā school of philosophy (properly पूर्वमीमांसा); मीमांसकृतसुप्रसिद्धा सहस्रां रूपां जेमिनि Pt. 2. 33.

जेमादुक. a. (की. f.) 1 Long-lived, one for whom long life is desired; जेमादुकं ननु भवते पतिस्वः Dh. 2 Thin, lean. -कः 1 The moon; राज्ञां जेमादु-भूय सहस्रा जेमादुकत्वा तु वः Bv. 2. 78. 2 Camphor. 3 A son. 4 A drug, medicament. 5 A peasant.

जेमरः An epithet of Kacha, son of Brihaspati.

जेम्वरः Crookedness, deceit, falsehood.

जेम्वरः The longings of a pregnant woman (दोषः).

जेम्वरः An epithet of Siva.

जेम्वरः 1 Satisfaction, enjoyment, happiness, pleasure. 2 Silence. -इ ind. 1 According to one's wish,

with ease. 2 Silently; किमिति जेम-वास्ते S. 5; Bv. 2. 17.

जेम्वर, जेम्वरि f. A woman; cf. जेम्वर, जेम्वरि.

जेम्विका 1 A cluster of young buds. 2 A woman.

ज्ञ a. (At the end of comp.) 1 knowing, familiar with; ज्ञज्ञ, ज्ञि-ज्ञ, ज्ञाज्ञ, ज्ञज्ञ &c. 2 Wise; as in ज्ञमन्य thinking oneself to be wise. -ज्ञः 1 A wise and learned man. 2 The sentient soul. 3 The planet Mercury. 4 The planet Mars. 5 An epithet of Brahmā.

ज्ञपित, ज्ञप्त a. Made known, in- formed, expounded, taught.

ज्ञप्तिः f. 1 Understanding 2 Intel- lect. 3 Promulgating.

ज्ञा 9 U. (जानाति, ज्ञयति, ज्ञा) 1 To know (in all senses), to learn, be- come acquainted with; महा ज्ञानीस्त्वं तुम्हा रामो वदकाभिस्त रक्षता Bk. 15. 9. 2 To know, be aware of, be familiar or conversant with; जान तपस्वी दीप्य S. 3. 1; जानयति हि मेवासी जह्वहोः आचरेत् Ms. 2. 110, 123; 7. 148. 3 To find out, ascertain, investigate; ज्ञायतो- कः कः कायार्थानि Mk. 9. 4. To comprehend, apprehend, understand, feel, ex- perience; as in दुःखत, हुज्जत &c. 5 To test, try, know the true character of; आपस्तु भिन्न जानीयान् H. 1. 72; Chāp. 21. 6 To recognise; न त्वं दृष्टा न पुन- र्दृष्टा ज्ञायते कामचारि Me. 63. 7 To re- gard, consider, know to be; जानामि त्वं प्रकृतिपुरुष कामस्त मयोः Me. 6. 8 To act, engage in (with gen. of the instrument), सर्पिषा जानति Sk. 'he engages in sacrifice with clarified butter (सर्पिषा = सर्पिषा); -Caus. (ज्ञाप- यति, जपयति) 1 To announce, inform, make acquainted with, make known, notify. 2 To request, ask (Atm.).

-Desid. (जिज्ञासते) To desire to know, investigate, ascertain; R. 2. 26; Bk. 8. 33; 4. 91. -Writu अङ्गु 1 to per- mit, allow, assent, or consent to, agree to, sanction; अनुजानीहि मां ममनाय U. 3. 2 to betroth, alliance, promise (in marriage); मां जानामां वन- मिनामे त्वजानाद्वायो म पितर Dk. 50. 3 to excuse, forgive. 4 To request. 5 to own -अप to conceal, hide, disown, deny (Atm.); शतमपजानीते Sk.; आत्मा- नमपजानामः श्रुतानां ज्ञयति Bk. 8. 26.

-अभि 1 to recognise; मापजानाम्यहं वृत् Mb 2 to know, understand, be ac- quainted with, be aware of; Bg. 4. 14, 7. 13, 18. 55. 3 to regard, con- sider, know to be. 4 to admit, ac- knowledge. -अप to slight, despise, disregard, neglect; अपजानाति मां यस्मात् R. 1. 77; Bk. 3. 8; Bg. 9. 11, -आ to know, understand, find out, as- certain. (-Caus.) 1 to order, com-

mand, direct. 2 to assure 3 to dismiss, give leave to go. -परि 1 to be aware of, know, be acquainted with; वृषजीज्यमिति परिज्ञाय Pt. 1; Ms. 8. 126. 2 to find out, ascertain; सम्बद् परिज्ञाय Pt. 1. 3 to recognise; तदस्त्वितिः कैशिल्यरिज्ञातोऽस्मि S. 2. -यति (Atm.) 1 to promise. इत्यपरातेष्वेन कथाज्ञान प्रति- ज्ञायति P. R. 4; Bk. 8. 26, 64; Ms. 9. 99. 2 to confirm. 3 to state, affirm, assert -वि 1 to know, be aware of; Hu. 3. 21. 2 to learn, comprehend, understand. 3 to ascertain, find out. 4 to regard, know to be, consider (-Caus.) 1 to request, beg (opp. आज्ञापयति); आर्यपुत्र अस्मि मे विज्ञातः; (तमः) नवज्ञापय U. 1; R. 5. 20. 2 to commu- nicate, inform 3 to say, speak in general. -सं (Atm.) 1 to know, understand, be aware of. 2 to recognise. 3 to live in harmony, agree together (with acc. or instr.); विना विदं वा सजनीते Sk. 4 to watch, be on the alert; Bk. 8. 27. 5 to accede to, agree with. 6 (Paras.) to re- member, think of; मनुः मानं वा सजनाति Sk. (-Caus.) to inform.

ज्ञात a. Known, ascertained, under- stood, learnt, comprehended &c; see ज्ञा above. Caus. -सिञ्जातः a man com- pletely versed in any Śāstra

ज्ञातिः 1 A Paternal relation, a father, brother &c; agnate relatives collectively. 2 A kinsman or kindred in general. 3 A father. -Comp. -भ्रातः kin, relationship. -भेदः dissension among relatives. -विद् a. one who makes near relatives.

ज्ञातये Relationship.

ज्ञातु m. 1 A wise man. 2 An ac- quaintance. 3 A bail, surety.

ज्ञान 1 Knowing, understanding, becoming acquainted with, proficien- cy; सांख्यस्य योगस्य च ज्ञान Māt. 1. 7. 2 Knowledge, learning; बुद्धिज्ञानेन ज्ञयति Ms. 5. 109; ज्ञाने दीप्य ज्ञाना ज्ञो R. 1. 22. 3 Consciousness, cognizance; know- ledge; ज्ञानतोऽज्ञानतो भवति Ms. 8. 288 knowingly or unknowingly, con- sciously or unconsciously. 4 Sacred knowledge; especially, knowledge derived from meditation on the higher truths of religion and philo- sophy which teaches man how to understand his own nature and how he may be reunited to the Supreme spirit (opp. कर्मन्); cf. ज्ञानयोग and कर्मयोग in Bg. 3. 3. 5 The organ of in- telligence, sense, intellect. -Caus. -अज्ञत्वाद् ignorance, folly. -आत्मन् a. all-wise. -इन्द्रियं an organ of per- ception; (these are five इन्द्रिय, ज्ञान, चक्षुः, श्रोत्रं and ज्ञान the skin, tongue, eye, ear and nose; see बुद्धिद्वय under इन्द्रिय) -आन्तरि that inner or esoteric portion of the Veda which refers to



true spiritual knowledge, or knowledge of the Supreme spirit, as distinguished from the knowledge of ceremonial rites (opp. *धर्मकार*). -*ज्ञा* *a.* done knowingly or intentionally. -*ज्ञाय* *a.* attainable by the understanding. -*ज्ञानक्षु* *n.* the eye of intelligence, the mind's eye, intellectual vision (opp. *धर्मक्षु*); *सर्वं तु समवेक्ष्येद निश्चितं ज्ञानचक्षुः* Ms. 2. 8; 4. 24. (-*m.*) a wise and learned man. -*ज्ञानं* true knowledge, knowledge of god. -*ज्ञाप* *n.* penance consisting in the acquisition of true knowledge. -*ज्ञा*: a preceptor. -*ज्ञा* an epithet of Sarasvati. -*ज्ञाय* *a.* wanting in knowledge. -*निश्चयः* certainty, ascertainment. -*निष्ठ* *a.* intent on acquiring true (spiritual) knowledge. -*ज्ञा*: a man possessed of true or spiritual knowledge, philosopher. -*योगः* contemplation is the principal means of attaining the Supreme spirit or acquiring true or spiritual knowledge. -*ज्ञात* the science of fortune-telling. -*ज्ञाधर्म* 1 a means of acquiring true or spiritual knowledge. 2 an organ of perception.

*ज्ञानसः ind.* Consciously, knowingly, intentionally.

*ज्ञानमूर्ते* *a.* 1 Consisting of knowledge, spiritual; इतो दृष्टं स्वकर्मणा यद्वै ज्ञानमयं वदित्वा R. 8. 20. 2 Containing knowledge. -*ज्ञा*: 1 The Supreme spirit. 2-An epithet of Siva.

*ज्ञानिन्* *a.* (सी. *f.*) Intelligent, wise. -*m.* 1 An astrologer, a fortune-teller. 2 A sage, one possessing true or spiritual knowledge.

*ज्ञापक* *a.* Making known, teaching, informing, indicating &c. -*ज्ञा*: 1 A teacher 2 a commander, a master. -*ज्ञै* (In phil.) A significant expression, a suggestive rule or precept, said of such rules as imply something more than what is actually expressed by the words of those rules themselves.

*ज्ञापनं* Making known, informing, teaching, announcing, indicating.

*अज्ञपित* *a.* M. to know, informed, announced, declared.

*ज्ञीप्सा* The desire of knowing.

*उषा* 1 A bow-string; विश्वार्थं लभतामिहं च मिथिलया च वस्त्रमदुःखः S. 2. 6; R. 3. 59, 11. 15; 12. 104. 2 The chord of an arc. 3 The earth. 4 A mother.

*उषानिः* *f.* 1 Old age, decay. 2 Quitting, abandoning. 3 A river, stream.

*उषावत्* *a.* (सी. *f.*; compar. of *उषस्य*, *उष*) 1 Elder, senior; उषावत्कर्मणः स किल उषावत् U. 6. 2 Superior, more excellent or worthy; Ms. 4. 8. 3. 137; Bg. 3. 1, 8. 3 Larger, greater. 4 (In law) One not a minor; i. e. come of age and responsible for his own actions.

*उषेष्ट* *a.* (Superl. of *उषस्य* or *उष*). 1 Eldest, most senior. 2 Most excellent, best. 3 Pre-eminent, first, chief, highest. -*उष*: 1 An elder brother; R. 12. 19, 35. 2 N. of a lunar month (=*उषेष्ट* q. v.). -*उषा* 1 An eldest sister. 2 N. of the eighteenth lunar mansion (consisting of three stars). 3 The middle finger. 4 A small house-lizard. 5 An epithet of the Ganges. -*Comp.* -*उषेष्ट*: 1 the eldest brother's share. 2 the right of the eldest brother to a larger share of the patrimonial property. 3 the best share. -*उषेष्ट* *n.* 1 water in which grain has been washed. 2 the soup of boiled rice. -*अश्वमेध* 1 the highest or most excellent order in the religious life of a Brāhmana; i. e. that of a householder 2 a householder. -*तारा*: a father's eldest brother. -*वर्णः* 1 the highest caste (that of Brāhmanas) -*वृत्तिः* the duties of seniority. -*वधूः* *f.* a wife's eldest sister.

*उषेष्टः* N. of a lunar month in which the full moon stands in the constellation *उषेष्टा* (corresponding to May-June). -*उषी* 1 The full-moon day in the month of *उषेष्ट*. 2 A small house-lizard.

*उषेष्ट्य* 1 Precedence, priority of birth, primogeniture, seniority. 2 Pre-eminence, sovereignty.

*उषो* 1 A. (ज्योतिषे) 1 To advise, instruct. 2 To observe any religious obligation (such as a vow).

*उषोतिर्मेघ* *a.* Consisting of stars, starry; R. 15. 59; Ku. 6. 3.

*उषोतिष* *a.* (सी. *f.*) 1 Astronomical or astrological. -*उष*: 1 An astronomer or astrologer. 2 One of the six Vedāṅgas (being a short tract on astronomy) -*Comp.* -*विद्या* astronomical or astrological science.

*उषोतिषी*, *उषोतिषक* A planet, star, luminary.

*उषोतिषमत्* *a.* 1 Luminous, bright, shining, possessed of luminous bodies; नक्षत्रतारावहणकुलादि उषोतिषमयी चन्द्रमैव राशिः R. 6. 22. 2 Celestial. -*m.* The sun. -*ती* 1 The night (as illuminated by the stars). 2 (In phil.) A state of mind pervaded by सत्त्वगुण i. e. a tranquil state of mind.

*उषोतिषः* *n.* 1 Light, lustre, brightness, flash; उषोतिषं जगाम S. 5. 30; R. 2. 75; Me. 5. 2 Light of Brahman, light regarded as the Supreme spirit; Bg. 5. 24, 13. 17. 3 Lightning. 4 A heavenly body, a luminary (planet, star &c.); उषोतिषैर्हृन्दिषि विनाम Ku. 7. 21. Bg. 10. 21; H. 1. 21. 5 The faculty of seeing. 6 The celestial world. -*m.* 1 The sun. 2 Fire. -*Comp.* -*हृन्*: *हृन्*: the fire-fly. -*कणः* a spark of fire. -*गणः* the heavenly bodies collectively. -*चक्र* the zodiac. -*ज्ञा*: an astronomer or astrologer. -*चक्र* the stellar sphere.

-*रश्मि* (उषाशिरः) the polar star. -*विद्* *m.* an astronomer or astrologer. -*विद्या-शास्त्रं* (उषोतिषशास्त्रं) astronomy or astrology. -*होमः* (उषोतिषः) a Soma sacrifice considered as the type of a whole class of sacrificial ceremonies.

*उषोत्सवा* 1 Moonlight; सुषोत्सवा-उषोत्सवाभिलिखन्ते ऋषिः पुलिने Bb. 3. 42; उषोत्सवायती निर्विशतिं प्रशंसाम् R. 6. 34. 2 Light (in general). -*Comp.* -*हृन्*: the moon. -*चिरः* the Chakora bird. -*धूमः* a lamp-stand, a candle-stick.

*उषोत्सवी* A moonlight-night.

*उषो*: The planet Jupiter, (a word connected with Greek Zeus).

*उषोतिषिकः* An astronomer or astrologer.

*उषोत्सवः* The bright half of a month.

*उषः* 1 P. (उरति, ज्वरं) 1 To be hot with fever or passion, be feverish 2 To be diseased.

*उषः* 1 Fever, feverish heat (in medicine); स्वेद्यमानज्वरं उषः काः प्रसा परिचिञ्चति Si. 2. 54; also used fig.; उषः उषः, मदनज्वरः, मदनज्वरः &c. 2 Fever of the soul, mental pain, affliction, distress, grief, sorrow; येन ते मनसो उषः BAm.; मनसस्तदुपस्थिते उषे R. 8. 84; Bg. 3. 30. -*Comp.* -*अग्निः* the paroxysm of fever. -*अनुज्वरः* a febrifuge. -*प्रतीकारः* cure of fever, febrifuge.

*उषरितः*, *उषरिन्* *a.* (जी. *f.*) Attacked with fever.

*उज्ज्वल* 1 P. (ज्वलति, ज्वलिन) 1 To burn brightly, blaze, glow, shine; ज्वलति चमिन्कोटिः S. 6. 30; Ku. 5. 30. 2 To be burnt up, be consumed or afflicted (as by fire), अद्यन्मधुरादुतरा-बन्धेन उज्ज्वलि न सा मलयजगन्धेन GIt. 7. 3 To be ardent; जगत्तल लोकस्थिते स राजा Bb. 1. 4. -*Caus.* (उज्ज्वलति-ने, उज्ज्वलति-ने) 1 To set on fire, light kindle. 2 To irradiate, illuminate, brighten. -*With* *उज्ज्वल* (Caus.) 1 to kindle, light; 2 to irradiate, illumine, light up; चक्रान् मुखानि सप्तोऽज्ज्वलन् Si. 9. 42; त्वद्वरुणतलवितकः उज्ज्वलमलम् विजलोचने GIt. 12. -*उज्ज्वल* to burn brightly, blaze up; रणोगादि प्रज्ज्वलुः Bk. 14. 98. (-*Caus.*) 1 to kindle, light. 2 to brighten, illumine.

*उज्ज्वल* *a.* 1 Flaming, shining, 2 Combustible. -*न*: 1 Fire तद्वत् ज्वलनं मयि ते स्वयेदं विप्रयान्तीति Ku. 4. 86, 82; Bg. 11. 29. 2 The number three. -*न* Burning, blazing, shining. -*Comp.* -*अदम्य* *m.* the sunstone.

*उज्ज्वलित* *a.* 1 Burnt, kindled, illuminated. 2 Flaming, blazing.

*उज्ज्वलः* 1 Light, flame. 2 A torch.

*उज्ज्वला* A blaze, flame, illumination; R. 15. 16; Bb. 1. 95. -*Comp.*

*जिह्वः*, *हवजः* fire. -*हवजी* a volcano. -*हवजः* an epithet of Siva.

*उज्ज्वलिन्* *m.* An epithet of Siva.

झ.

झः 1 Heating time. 2 Jingling, clanking or any similar sound. 3 Wind accompanied by rain. 4 N. of Brihaspati.

झझझझझझ Den, P. To flash, sparkle.

झझ ( नि ) ति ind. Quickly, at once; सम्पत्कारा इतिवासीयपुष्पकलोचना Mb.

झझरः, झझरतं A low murmuring sound, as the buzzing of bees; ( अम् ) विष्णुनामने मधुपकुलझझरमरितान्. Bv. 1. 33, 4. 29; Bh. 1. 9; Anura. 48; Pt. 5. 58.

झझरिणी The river Ganges.

झझुरिः f. A clanking or jingling sound as of metal ornaments.

झझुरे 1 Jingling and clanking of metal ornaments. 2 A rattling or ringing sound.

झझा 1 The noise of the wind or of falling rain. 2 Wind and rain, hurricane, gale. 3 A clanking sound, jingling. -Comp. -अजिलः -मरुत्, -वातः wind with rain, a storm, squall, stormy gale; झझावातः लघुशिकः Ak. हिमामुलझझानिलविह्वलस्य ( पदस्य ) Bv. 2. 69; Anura. 48; Mā. 9. 17

झझिति ind. Quickly, at once; मुका-जालमिव प्रयाति झझिति अमृतदृष्टीरुदयना Bh. 1. 96. 70.

झझझझ, -जा Jingling sound.

झझझझझझ a. Tinkling, jingling, making a tinkling sound; U. 5. 5.

झझ ( न ) स्वारः Jingling, tinkling or clinking, as of metallic ornaments झझस्वारः झझुरितमधुपकुलझझुरितमधुपकुलः U. 5. 26; उद्देजयति झझुरि परमुद्रागमनझझुरितः Udb.

झझपः, झझपा A spring, jump, leap; Mv. 5. 63.

झझपाकः, झझपाकः, झझपि m. A monkey, an ape.

झझरा, झझरा, झझरी A cascade, spring, fountain, stream; प्रत्यवसृतमझझरीनिहृष-पाका Mv. 6. 14; Bv. 4. 37.

झझरः 1 A sort of drum. 2 The Kali age. 3 A cane staff. 4 A cymbal. -रा A whore, harlot.

झझरिणि m. An epithet of Siva.

झझउझला The noise of falling drops or of the flapping of an elephant's ears.

झझला 1 A girl, daughter. 2 Sun- shine, glittering light, splendour.

झझलः 1 A prize fighter. 2 N. of one of the degraded classes; Ms. 10. 22, 12. 45. -झझी A kind of drum.

झझलकं -की Cymbal.

झझलकंडः A pigeon.

झझलरी A cymbal.

झझलिका 1 Dirt rubbed off the body

by the application of perfumes. 2 Light, lustre, splendour.

झझः 1 A fish in general; झझनामकर-जाति Bg. 10. 31; cf. words like झझ-केतन below. 2 A large fish. 3 The sign Pieces of the zodiac. 4 Heat, warmth. -अ A desert, dreary forest. -Comp. -अकः, -केतनः, -केतुः, -अवजः N. of the god of love; झझनाम-झझकेतनस्य Pt. 4. 34. -अझानः a por- poise. -उझरी an epithet of Satya- vati, mother of Vyāsa.

झझरुतं 1 A tinkling ornament worn round the feet. 2 A splashing sound (as of falling cascades); स्याति स्याति झझरुतमयी झझरुतिर्झझरुता U. 2. 14.

झझरुतः 1 An arbour, bower. 2 A wood, thicket.

झझरिः f. A kind of shrub.

झझरिका A cricket.

झझरीः f. 1 cricket. 2 A kind of musical instrument

झझरिका 1 Cricket. 2 The light of sunshine; splendour.

झझरिः f. 1 A cricket. 2 The wick of a lamp. 3 Light, lustre. -Comp. -कंठः a domestic pigeon.

झझरिका A cricket.

झझरुतः 1 A tree. 2 A shrub, bush.

झझरुतः The betel-nut tree.

ड.

डङ्क 10 U. ( डङ्कति-त, डङ्कित ) 1 To bind, tie, fasten. 2 To cover. -With उङ्क 1 to scrape, scratch. 2 to bore out, pierce through.

डङ्का, -ङ्क 1 A hatchet, an axe; a stone-cutter's chisel; डङ्कैर्भवः शिलग्रह-विदार्यमाण Mk. 1. 20; R 12. 80. 2 A sword. 3 The sheath of sword. 4 A peak shaped like the edge of a hatchet; the slope or declivity of a hill; Bk. 1. 8. 5 Anger. 6 Pride. 7 The leg. -ङ्का The leg.

डङ्ककः A stamped coin, especially of silver. -Comp. डङ्कितः a mint-master -साका a mint.

डङ्कजं ( नं ) Borax. -जः ( नः ) 1 A species of horse. 2 N. of a people.

-Comp. -ङ्कारः borax. डङ्कारः 1 The twang of a bowstring. 2 A howl, cry, shout.

डङ्कारिन् a. ( जी f. ) Twanging, making a hissing or twanging sound; डङ्कारिवापममु-अङ्काशरक्षणजपकायस्वितस्तं As- vad 1

डङ्किका A hatchet; Vikr. 1. 15.

डङ्कः, -ङ्क A spade, hoe, hatchet.

डङ्कणः -ज Borax.

डङ्का The leg.

डङ्करी 1 A kind of musical instru- ment. 2 A joke, jest.

डङ्कारः A clang, twang.

डङ्क 1 A. ( डङ्कते ) To go, move.

डङ्कित ( डङ्कित ) नः ( जी f. ) A kind of bird; डङ्कित्य डङ्कित्य वादावासे भगवद्विद्विः

Pt. 1. 314; Ms. 5. 11; Y. 1. 172; also टिड्ढिक.

डङ्कणी ( जी ) A gloss, a comment sometimes used in the sense of 'a gloss on a gloss;' as Kaiyata's com- mentary on the Mahābhāṣya, or Nāgajibhaṭṭa's gloss on Kaiyata's gloss.

डङ्क 1 A. ( डङ्कते ) To move, go, resort to; कावयः कृतमालमुद्रतलं कीडङ्क-कङ्किते Mā. 9. 7. -With आ to go, move, go about; आडङ्कतेन करिष्येदीप्सति जुनि वादीभुवि क्षितिभुजं Asvad. 5.

डङ्का A commentary, gloss; काव- यकावय कृतो एते एते डङ्का तथाप्येव तथेव दुर्गमः

डुङ्क a. 1 Small, little. 2 Vile, cruel. 3 Harsh

## ड.

**डः** An imitative sound, as of a metallic jar rolling down steps; रामाभिषेके मधुविह्वलायाः कक्षाव्युत्तो हेमपटस्त-  
कण्ठाः । सीतानमार्गे प्रकराणि द्वाभ्यं डटं डटं ड टटं

उटं ड. Subhāsh.

**डकुरः** 1 An idol, a deity. 2 An honorific title added to the name of

a distinguished person; (e. g. गोविन्द-  
कुर the author of the Kāvya-pradīpa).

**डालिनी** A girdle.

## ड.

**डमः** A despised and mixed caste. (Dom).

**डमरः** 1 Riot, tumult, affray. 2 Terrifying an enemy by shouts and gestures. -रं Running away through fear, rout.

**डमरुः** A sort of small drum, shaped like an hour-glass and generally used by Kāpālikas; (sometimes regarded as n. also).

**डम् 10 U.** ( डङ्गयति-ते ) 1 To throw, send. 2 To order. 3 To behold. -With **डि** 1 to imitate, copy, resemble; ( न ) कृतुर्विडम्बयामास न पुनः प्राप तच्छिष्ये R. 4. 17; पृथक्कथेन विडम्बितेश्वरः 3. 12, 13. 29, 16. 11; Ki. 5. 46, 12. 38; Si. 1. 6; 12. 5. 2 to ridicule, deride, mock, समोहयति मध्येन विडम्बयति निर्भययति रमयति विषादयति Bh. 1. 22; यथा न विडम्ब्यस जनेः K. 109. 3 to cheat, deceive; एवमात्मा-भिप्रायसंभाषितजनचित्तवर्जिनः प्रायेणाना विडम्ब्यते S. 2. 4 to afflict, pain.

**डम्बर** a. Famous, renowned. -रः 1 An assemblage, collection, mass; Māl. 9. 16. 2 Show, pomp. 3 Resemblance, likeness, appearance. 4 Pride, arrogance.

**डम् 10 U.** ( डम्बयति-ते ) To collect. **डम्बनं** 1 Flight. 2 A litter carried upon men's shoulders, palanquin.

**डम्बस्थः** A wooden antelope.

**डामिनी** A kind of female imp, a female goblin.

**डोकुरिः** f The clang of a bell, ding-dong &c.

**डामर** a. 1 Terrific, dreadful, awful; पयोधं गच्छि रमणीयडामरस्य संयत्तं मगनवल-प्रयणवेगः Māl. 5. 3. 2 Riotous, tumultuous. 3 Resembling, having the appearance ( i. e. lovely, beautiful ). रतिपलिते ललिते कुसुमानि शिखंडहडामरे ( चिकुरे ) Git. 12. -रः 1 An uproar, rout, affray, riot. 2 The bustle and confusion of festivity or strife.

**डालिमः**=**डालिम** p. v.

**डालः** ( pl. ) N. of a people and their country; कीर्तिः समाम्लिभ्यति डाललोको Vikr. 1. 103.

**डिमरः** 1 A servant. 2 A knave, cheat, rogue. 3 A depraved or low man.

**डिडिमः** A kind of small drum (lig. also); इति घोषयतीव डिडिमः H. 2. 86; सुखयन्त्रं यशोवताडिम N. 4. 53; Anaru. 28; चंडि रतिरमनास्तेडिडिममिह सरसमलज्ज Git. 11; आर्यबालवदितस्नायनडिडिमः Mv. 1. 54.

**डिडी ( डि ) रः** 1 Cuttle-fish-bone considered as the foam of the sea. 2 Loun ( in general ); उड्डायेन डिडिरे विडम्बितश्चन Vikr. 4. 63, 2. 4.

**डिमः** One of the ten kinds of dramas; मयिद्रजान्तर्यामकोपाद्वाताविषडिमः । उपगम्यन् श्रुत्योऽयं डिमः व्यातांजनमलः ॥ S. D. 517.

**डिङ्गः** 1 Affray, riot. 2 Sound or noise occasioned by terror. 3 A young child or animal. 4 An egg. 5 A globe or ball. -Comp. -आहवः, -पुद्गे petty warfare, an affray without weapons, skirmish, sham-fight; Ms. 5. 95.

**डिडिका** 1 A libidinous woman. 2 A bubble.

**डिमः** 1 A young child. 2 Any young animal such as a cub; जृम्बरं रं डिमं द्वास्ते गणविध्यामि S. 7. 3 A fool, a block-head.

**डिमकः** ( **डिमक** f ) 1 A young child. 2 Any young animal.

**डि 1. 4. A.** ( डयते, डीयते, डीन ) 1 To fly, pass through the air. 2 To go. -With **डु** to fly in the air, fly up; सर्वहृदीयता II 1 ( डेते ) उड्डयित वैकुण्ठाकर-प्रह्लादस्य विक्रमस्वरूपः N. 2. 5. -म to fly up; डेतेः प्रह्लादेतिव Mk. 5. 5. -प्रोड् to fly up; प्रोड्मिव बलाकया सारभस साकंडमालिनि. 23.

**डोम** p. p. Flown up. -नं The flight of a bird. The varieties of the flight of birds are said to be 101, the word prefixed to डीन showing the particular mode of flight; e. g. अवडीनं, उडुडीनं, प्रडीनं, आमडीनं, बिडीनं, परिडीनं, पराडीनं, &c.

**डुडुभः** A kind of snake, not poisonous, निर्दिष्टाः डुडुभाः सूताः ).

**डुलिः** f. A small turtle.

**डोमः** A man of a very low caste.

## ड.

**डकः** A large or double drum, न न डुकनन सीपि डक्या न मर्दलेः सापि न तेडपि डक्या ॥ N. 15. 17.

**डामरा** A goose.

**डालं** A shield.

**डालिन्** m. A warrior armed with a shield

**डुडिः** An eulthet of Ganesa.

**डौलः** A large drum or tubor.

**डौक** 1 A. ( डकते, डकित ) To go, approach; यान् कमे रागिचनं डुडौक Bk. 2. 23. 14 71, 15. 79. -Chaus. ( डोकयति-

त ) 1 To bring near, cause to approach; न-मास चव गोमयोस्तेः स्रजदाशु डौकिते Mb.; Bk. 17. 103. 2 To present, offer. -With चव to present, offer.

**डौकमं** 1 Offering. 2 A present, bribe.

ज.

[There are hardly any words in Sanskrit beginning with ज. Many roots which, in the Dhātupāṭha are

written with an initial ज really begin with ञ. They are so written to show that the ञ is liable to be

changed to ज when preceded by prepositions, like य, परि, अन्तर् &c.]

त.

तक्षिल a. Frandulent, crafty, rogue.

तक्ष Buttermilk. -COMP. -अदः a churning stick -सार् fresh butter.

तक्ष 1. 5. P. (तक्षति, तक्षति, तक्ष) 1 To chop, cut off, pare, chisel, slice, split; आत्मानं तक्षति इव वनं परकुला यथा Mb; निधाय तक्षते यत्र काष्ठे ग्राह्यं स उद्धृतः Ak. 2 To fashion, shape, form (out of wood &c.). 3 To make, create in general. 4 To wound, hurt. 5 To invent, form in the mind. -WITH निक्षु to slice out of -क्ष 1 to pare off, chisel, chop. 2 To wound, hurt, strike; निक्षिप्याम्यां सुनिक्षिप्याम्याम्योन्व सततक्षतुः Mb.; Bṛi S. 42. 29.

तक्षकः 1 A carpenter, woodcutter (whether by caste or profession). 2 The chief actor in the prelude of a drama (i. e. the सूत्रधार). 3 N. of the architect of the gods. 4 N. of one of the principal Nāgas or serpents of the Pātāla, son of Kasyapa and Kadru; (saved at the intercession of the sage Astika from being burnt down in the serpent-sacrifice performed by king Janamejaya, in which many others of his race were burnt down to ashes).

तक्षणं Paring, cutting; दारवाणां च तक्षणं Ms. 5. 115; Y. 1. 186.

तक्षन् m. 1 A carpenter, woodcutter (whether by caste or profession); अतस्तस्मात् K. P. 'one not a तक्षन् by caste is called तक्षन् when he acts like or follows the profession of a तक्षन् (carpenter)'; Si. 12. 25. 2 N. of the architect of the gods.

तक्षरः A kind of plant.

तक्ष 1 P. (तक्षति, तक्षति) 1 To endure, bear. 2 To laugh. 3 To live in distress.

तक्ष 1 Living in distress, a miserable life. 2 Grief produced by separation from a beloved object. 3 Fear, terror. 4 A stone-cutter's chisel.

तक्षन् Living in distress, miserable living.

तक्ष 1 P. (तक्षति, तक्षति) 1 To go, move. 2 To shake, tremble. 3 To stumble.

तक्ष 7 P. (तक्षति, तक्षति) To contract, shrink; तन्मि व्योम विस्तृतं Bk 6. 38.

तक्ष 1 A slope, declivity, precipice. 2 The sky or horizon. -दा-दा-दी-द 1

The shore or bank, declivity, slope; शीलं शैलतटास्ततः Bh. 2. 39; ओत्तुगर्भितानदी

Bh. 3. 45; सिंघेस्तटावोप इव प्रवृद्धः Ku. 3. 6; उच्चारणात्पक्षिणवास्तटीस्तं Si. 4. 18. 2

A term applied to certain parts of the body which have, as it were, sloping sides; पक्षापयोवस्तटीपरिमल्ल Git. 1; नो लुप्तं सखि चंदनं स्वगतं S. Tit. 7; so

जघनतट, कटितट, ओणीतट, कुक्षतट, कंठतट, ललाटतट &c. -ह A field. -COMP. -आघातः

butting, striking against a bank or declivity; अग्न्यसंति तटाघातं निजिर्नैरावता

गजाः Ku. 2. 50. -स्थ a. (lit.) 1 situated on a bank or declivity. 2

(fig.) standing aloof, neutral, indifferent, alien, passive; तदस्थः स्वानयान्

वदयति च दीनं च भजते Mā. 1. 14; तदस्थं नैरावता U. 3. 13; यदा तदस्थस्त्व-

सुप्रवृत्तांति N. 3. 55 (where तदस्थ has sense 1 also).

तटाकः -क A pond (deep enough for the lotus and other aquatic plants); see तटग.

तटिनी A river; कदा वाराणस्यामस्तटिनी-रोपसि वसन् t. h. 3. 123; Bv. 1. 23.

तट 10 U. (ताटयति-ते, ताटिन्) 1 To beat, strike (in general), dash against; गार्हतां मरिचा विधानसलिलं क्षुण्णैर्मुहु-

स्तादिभिः S. 2. 5; (नैः) ताटिता मातृवैयथा Rām.; R. 3. 61; Ku. 5. 24; Bh. 1. 50. 2 To beat, strike, punish by

beating, hit; लालयेत्पञ्चर्षाणि दक्षवर्षाणि ताटयेत् Chāṇ 11, 12; न ताटयेत्पुण्येनामि Ms. 4. 169; पौष्टेन यस्ताटयते Amaru. 52. 3

To strike, beat (as a drum); ताटयन्-नाह्यं मेरिषु Mb.; अताटयन् सृङ्गं Bk. 17. 7; Ve. 1. 22. 4 To play on, strike the

wires of (a musical instrument); ओर्ध्वपिंवीरिण ताटयन्नाम Ku. 1. 45. 5 To shine. 6 To speak.

तटवा See तटग.

तटावाः A pond, a deep pool, tank; सुदुर्गमलोहरीलितजलमण्डपानि चरदि तटानि Gīt. 11; Ms. 4. 203; Y. 3. 237.

तटाघातः See तटाघातः (उच्चैः करिकाक्षेपे तटाघातं विदुषाः Sublak.)

तटिषु f. Lightning; वनं वसति तटिषु तटिषु Si. 1. 7; Me. 76; It. 6. 65.

-COMP. -गर्भः a cloud. -लता forked lightning. -लेखा a streak of lightning.

तटिष्वत् a. Containing or having lightning; अयोध्यां शैलान् तटिष्वानिव तीयद्वा V. 1. 14; Ki. 5. 4. -m. A cloud;

Si. 1. 12.

तटिष्वत् a. Consisting of lightning; Ku. 5. 25.

तट् 1 A. (तटते, तटति) To strike. तटकः The खंजन bird.

तटुलः Grain after threshing, unhusking, and winnowing; (especially rice); (शस्य, धान्य, तटुल and अन्न are thus distinguished from one another:—शस्यं क्षेत्रगर्भं प्राक्तं तटुलं धान्यमुच्यते।

विस्तृतः तटुलः शोकः स्विन्नमन्नमुच्यते ॥).

तत् p. Spread, extended, covered over &c.; (see तत्); स तमीं तमोभिरभिगम्य ततां Si. 9. 23, 6. 50; Ki. 5. 11.—त

Any stringed musical instrument.

ततस् (ततः) ind. 1 From that (person or place &c.); thence; न च निम्नादिब हृदये निवर्तते ये ततो हृदये S. 3. 1; Mā. 2. 10; Ms. 6. 7; 12. 85. 2

There, thither. 3 Then, thereupon, afterwards; ततः कतिपयद्विवक्षापने K. 110. Amaru. 66; Ki. 1. 27; Ms. 2. 93, 7. 59. 4 Therefore, consequently, for that reason. 5 Then, in that case

(as a corr. of यदि): यदि गृहीतमिदं ततः किं K. 120; अथोच्यते यदि नभ्यसे प्रदी ततः समाने &c. K. 3. 65. 6 Beyond that (in place), further, further more, moreover; ततः परतो निर्वाहपुत्रमप्यं K. 21.

7. Than that, other than that; यं लक्ष्म्या चापरं लाभं मन्यते नाधिकं ततः Bg. 6. 22, 2. 36. 8 Sometimes used for the ablative

forms of तद् such as तस्माद्, तस्यम्; ततोऽन्यथापि हृदये Sk. यतः ततः means (a) where-there; यतः कृष्णस्ततः सर्वे यतः कृष्णस्ततो जयः Mb.; Ms. 7. 188. (b) since-therefore यतो यतः—ततस्ततः

wherever-there; यतोयतः यद्वचनोपनिवर्तते ततस्ततः प्रेरितवामलोचना S. 1. 23. ततः किं 'what then,' 'of what use is it,' 'what avails it'; प्राणाः शिवः सकलकाम-

बुधास्ततः किं Bh. 3. 73, 74; Śānti. 4. 2; ततस्ततः (a) 'here and there', 'to and fro'; ततो दिव्यानि मान्यानि प्रादुरासस्ततस्ततः Mb (b) 'what next,' 'what further,' 'well proceed' (occurring in drama); ततः प्रवृत्तिः thence-forward, (corr. of

वतः प्रभृति); लुब्धा ततः प्रभृति मे द्विगुणत्वमिति  
Amaru 68; Ms. 9. 68.

ततश्च a Coming or proceeding  
from thence; Ki. 1. 27.

सति *pron. a.* (Declined only in plural, nom. and acc. सति)  
 So many; *a. g.* सति गुप्ताः सति &c.  
 -ति: *f.* 1 A series, row, line; विषयः  
 किंसां बराहतिमिहंसासतिः पत्नये S. 2. 8.  
 बराहसति Si. 4. 54; 1. 5 2 A number,  
 troop, group. 3 A sacrificial  
 act.

तत्त्व (Sometimes written as तत्त्व) 1 True state or condition, fact; वयं तत्त्वज्ञानमनुभूय इत्याख्यं बह्नु कृति S. 1. 24. 3 True or essential nature; संप्रकाशस्य-  
स्वाभावो तत्त्वमिति वदन्ति Bg. 18. 1, 3. 28; Ms. 1. 3, 3. 96, 5. 42. 4 The real nature of the human soul or the material world as being identical with the Supreme spirit pervading the universe. 5 A true or first principle. 6 An element, a primary substance. 7 The mind. 8 Sum and substance. 9 Slow time in music. 10 A kind of dance. -चरः, -अभि-  
-चरः a positive charge or declaration, -चरः truth, reality, the exact truth, real nature, -ज्ञः, -विज्ञः s. 1 a philosopher. 2 knowing the true nature of Brahman. -पूजा: N. of a ceremony performed in honour of Vishnu consisting in the application of mystical letters or other marks to different parts of the body while certain prayers are repeated.

तस्यतः ind. Truly, really, accurately; तस्यतः पञ्चासपञ्चमे 8. 1; Ms. 7. 10.

यन् ind. 1 In that place, there, yonder, thither. 2 On that occasion, under those circumstances, then, in that case. 3 For that, in that. विहितः अस्मिन्नाऽपि राजात्पुत्रं देवतत्पुत्रं च वर्यम् R. 1. 68. 4 Oft. used for the loc. case of त्व्; Ms. 2. 112, 3. 60; 4. 186; Y. 1. 268. तत्रापि 'even then' 'nevertheless'; (corr. of. अत्रपि). तत्रतत्र 'in various places or cases, here and there,' 'to every place'; अथवापि विधानात्पुत्रं तत्रापि विहितः Ms. 7. 81. —COMP. —अवत् a. (की f.) his honour, his reverence, revered, respectable, worthy, a respectful title given in dramas to persons not near the speaker; (पूर्वे तत्रवानवतवान् अवतान्); अत्रापि तत्रतत्रात् काव्येण S. 4; तत्रतत्रात् काव्येण S. 1 &c. —एव a. standing or being there, belonging to that place.

नम्र a. Born or produced there,  
belonging to that place.

तथा ind. 1 So, thus, in that manner; तथा ना अप्यपि S. 5; इतस्तथा करोति V. 1. 3 And also, so also, as well as; अनामनविद्याना च वायुव्यजनमित्तया Pt. 1.

315; R. 3. 21. 3 True, just so, exactly so; तथैव राजाकुमार तस्या R. 3. 48; Ms. 1. 42. 4 (In forms of adjuration) As surely as (preceded by यथा); see यथा. (For some of the meanings of तथा as a correlative of यथा; see under यथा). तथाहि (oft. corr. of यदेहि) 'even then'; 'still'; 'yet'; 'never-the-less'; यदिति कुप्यंतस्य यदिति तथापि न लक्ष्ये S. 5; वरं मन्त्राक्रियते विप्रास्तथा तथापि मायस्य कर्मानुत्पत्तयं Chât. 2. 6; बहुःप्रकषाद्भयवृद्धं द्रुस्यथापि नीधैर्विज्याद्-द्रुस्यत R. 3. 34, 62. तथेति shows 'assent' or 'promise'; तथेति शेषाधिबभूव-राजासाद्य ह्यर्था मयः प्रत्यये Ku. 3. 22; R. 1. 92, 3. 67; तथेति निष्कातः (in dramas) तथैव 'even so', 'just so'; 'exactly so' तथैव च 'in like manner'; तथा च 'and also', 'and like wise', 'in like manner' 'so it has been said'; तथापि 'for so' 'as for instance', for this (it has been said.); तं वेषा विदधे वृत्तं महाद्वलसत्ता-दिना तथापि सर्वं तत्प्राप्तं पराधीकृता ह्यनाः R. 1. 29; S. 1. 81. —**Comp.**—**कृत** α. thus done. —**यत्र** α. 1 being in such a state or condition; तथागतत्वां विद्यावृत्तं R. 6. 82. 3 of such quality. —(ता) 1 Buddha; कति तितं वाच्यद्वन्द्वस्य तथागतस्यैव जनः हुवेताः Śi. 20. 81. 2 α. Jina. —**युज** α. endowed with such qualities or nature. 2 so circum-  
stanced, in that condition; तथागता इहा नृपसहस्री वसिलसयानां Ve. 1. 11. —**दाजः** an epithet of Buddha. —**रूप**, **रूपि** α. thus shaped, looking thus. —**रूपि** α. of such a sort, of such qualities or nature; तथापिस्त्राद्यस्मिन्मनु सः Ku. 5. 82, R. 3. 4. —**रूपि** ind. 1 thus, in this manner. 2 likewise, equally.

तथापि 1 Such a state, being so. 2 True state or nature. truth.

तद्यत् *a. True, real, genuine*; विप्रमदि  
तथ्यमाह विप्रमदि *S. 1. -यं Truth, reality*;  
ता तथ्यमिवाभिहिता भवेत् *Ku. 8. 63; Mu. 8.*  
*274.*

**तत्** pron. a. (Nom. sing. तः अ., ता f.; त्व n.) 1 That, referring to something not present; (तादिनि पठेते विज्ञापी-यात्) 2 He, she, it; (oft as corr. of वः); यस्य दुहितरं तस्य Pt. 1. 3 That, i. e. well-known; सा यथा मयि नभस्य दृष्टीति सार्वजनिकं च तत् Bh. 3. 87; Ku. 5. 71. 4 That (referring to something seen or experienced before, अनुपूर्वम्); उपपत्तिर्वा यद्यपि कश्चित्कालोक्तं ते सोऽपि वस्ति-विशेषं विवेकी द्विवेदी K. P. 7; Br. 2. 6. 5 The same, identical, that, very; usually with च; तादृशियादि ह्रस्वानि शब्देन वाच्यं Bh. 2. 40. Sometimes the forms of तद् are used with the first and second personal pronouns, as well as with demonstratives and relatives, for the sake of emphasis; (often translatable by 'therefore'; 'then'); सोऽपि जगन्नाथिष्ठानाम् R. 1. 58: 'I that

very person, 'I therefore'; (I who am so and so); स त्वं विवर्तते विनाश लब्धौ 2. 40 'thou, therefore, shouldst return,' &c. When repeated त्वू has the sense of 'several' 'various'; त्वू त्वू स्थाने K. 369; Bg. 7. 20; Mā. 1. 36. तेन the instr. of त्वू is often used with an adverbial force in the sense of 'therefore' 'on that account' 'in that case', 'for that reason'. तेन हि if so, well then -*ind* 1 there, thither. 2 Then, in that case, at that time. 3 For that reason, therefore, consequently; तदेहि विमर्शस्यो सुमिषयापः U. 5; Mā. 7. 110; R. 3. 46. 4 Then (corr. of त्वि); तथापि यदि बन्धुद्वयं तदप्यापि K. 136; Bg. 1. 45. -*Comp.* -अनन्तर *ind.* immediately after that, thereupon. -अन्य *ind.* after that, afterwards; संशयं मे तद्वत् जलदं बोधयिषि बोधयेत् Me. 13; R. 16. 87; Mā. 9. 26. -अंत *a.* perishing in that, ending thus. -अर्ध -अर्धाय *a.* 1 intended for that. 2 having that meaning. -अर्थ *a.* meriting that. -अवधि *ind.* 1 so far, upto that period, till then; तद्वधि कुसली दुःपयशाश्चस्तिशतशतविवारजो विरेकः Bv. 2. 14. 2 from that time, since then; अतो अर्थस्तद्वधि मुने पादिना Bv. 2. 69. -एकाग्रित *a.* having the mind solely fixed on that. -कालः the current moment, present time. -की *a.* having presence of mind. -कात् *ind.* instantly, immediately. -क्षणः 1 time present, time being, present or current moment; R. 1. 51. -क्षण -क्षणत् *ind.* immediately, directly, instantly; R. 8. 14; St. 9. 5; Y. 2. 14; Amaru. 83. -क्रिय *a.* working without wages. -गत *a.* gone or directed to that, intent on, devoted to that, belonging to that. -ह्रस्वः a figure of speech (in Rhetoric); स्वह्रस्वोऽयं ह्रस्वो योगावृत्त्यल्लक्षणस्य यत् । वस्तु तद्व्युत्पत्तयेति अन्वयः स तु तद्व्युत्पत्तयः R. P. 10; see Chandr. 5. 141. -ज *a.* immediate, instantaneous. -ज्ञः a knowing or intelligent man, wise man, philosopher. -तृतीय *a.* doing that for the third time. -वच *a.* miserly, niggardly. -वर *a.* 1 following that, coming after that, inferior. 2 having that as the highest object, closely intent on, exclusively devoted to, eagerly engaged in (usually in comp.); वृत्राहं वनापानमनसोऽहं R. 2. 5, 1. 69; Mā. 10; Y. 1. 88. Mā. 3. 262. -व्यापण *a.* solely devoted or attached to anything. -वृषः 1 the original or Supreme spirit. 2 N. of a class of compounds in which the first member determines the sense of the other member, or in which the last member is defined or qualified by the first without losing its original



तसुकाः The mustard seed.  
 तसुनः—का A shark.  
 तसुर्ल The fibrous root of a lotus.  
 त्वं 10 U. (तं वसतिने, संवित) 1 To rule, control, govern; वजाः वजाः स्वा इव तं वसिषा S. 5. 5. 2 (A) To support, maintain (as a family).  
 त्वं 1 A loom. 2 A thread. 3 The warp or threads extended lengthwise in a loom. 4 Posterity. 5 An uninterrupted series. 6 The regular order of ceremonies and rites, system, framework, ritual; कर्त्तव्यं युगयुद्धं त्वं Kāty. 7 Main point. 8 Principal doctrine, rule, theory, science; जितमनसि ज्ञानं त्वं Glt. 2. 9 Subservience, dependence; as in स्वतंत्र, परतंत्र; द्वैतं त्वं दुःख Dk. 5. 10 A scientific work. 11 A chapter, section, as of a work; त्वं पश्चिमिष्यका हारं Pt. 1. 12 A religious treatise teaching magical and mystical formularies for the worship of the deities or the attainment of superhuman power. 13 The cause of more than one effect— 14 A spell. 15 A chief remedy or charm. 16 A drug, medicament. 17 An oath, ordeal. 18 Raiment. 19 The right way of doing anything. 20 Royal retinue, train, court. 21 A realm, country, authority. 22 Govern

ment, ruling, administration; लोक-  
समाधिहारः S. 5. 23 An army. 24 A  
heap, multitude. 25 A house. 26  
Decoration. 27 Wealth. 28 Happi-  
ness. —Comp. —काष्ठ-तनुकाष्ठ q. v.  
काष्ठः 1 weaving. 2 a loom. —वाय-  
1 a spider. 2 a weaver.

तन्त्रः A new garment (unbleached  
cloth).

तन्त्रण Maintenance of order, dici-  
pline, Government.

तन्त्रिः —त्री f. 1 A string, cord; Ms.  
4. 38. 2 A bow-string. 3 The  
wire of a lute; तन्त्रिमात्रं नवनसल्लि. मार-  
विष्ठा कथयिन् Me. 86. 4 A sinew. 5  
A tail.

तन्त्रा 1 Lassitude, weariness, fati-  
gue, exhaustion. 2 Sleepiness,  
sluggishness; तन्त्रालस्यविजयं Y. 3. 158;  
Mv. 7. 42; II. 1. 34.

तन्त्रात् a. 1 Tired, exhausted. 2  
Sleepy, slothful.

तन्त्री, —त्री f. Sleepiness, drowsi-  
ness.

तन्त्रय a. (त्री f.) Made up of that.  
2 Wholly absorbed in that; Mā. 1.  
41; S. 6. 21. 3 Identical with  
that, become one with that.

तन्त्री A delicate or slender woman;  
इयमाविकमनीजा तन्त्रीनापि तन्त्री S. 1. 20;  
तन्त्रि तन्त्रि कुचावनी, तन्त्रि तन्त्रि तन्त्रि Udb.

तप 1 P. rarely A. (तपति, तप). 1  
(Intransitively used) (a) To shine,  
blaze (as fire or sun); तपस्तपति बर्माशो  
कथयतिर्विद्यति S. 5. 14; R. 5. 13; U.  
6. 14; Bg. 4. 19. (b) To be hot or  
warm, give out heat. (c) To suffer  
pain; तपति न ता कितलपशममेव Git. 7.  
(d) To mortify the body undergo  
penance (with तपस्); अमर्षितनूतप  
तपसा तपति अमीरः U. 1. 23. 2 (Transi-  
tively used) (a) To make hot, heat,  
warm; Bk. 9. 2; Bg. 11. 19. (b)  
To inflame, burn, consume by heat;  
तपति तपयति यदमस्त्वामिदं सा पुनर्दहय  
S. 3. 17. अंगिरसतपः 3. 7. (c) To  
hurt, injure, damage, spoil; शास्त्र  
तपसापति मां ममसु Bk. 1. 23; Me. 7. 6.  
(d) To pain, distress. —Pass. तप्यते  
(regarded by some as a root of the  
4th conjugation). 1 To be heated,  
suffer pain. 2 To undergo severe  
penance (oft. with तपस्). —Caus.  
(तापयति-ते, तापित) 1 To heat, make  
warm; गन्तं तापितयतितापितः Si. 20.  
75; न हि तापयितुं शक्यं सागराभस्तप्यते  
H. 1. 86. 2 To torment, pain, distress;  
यज्ञं तापितः कर्षेण Git. 11; Bk. 8. 13.—  
With अह 1 to rue, be sorry, grieve.  
2 To repent. —उह 1 To warm,  
make hot, scorch, melt (as gold)  
(Atm. when used intransitively in  
the sense of 'to shine', or when it  
has a limb of the body for its  
object); उपपति सुवर्णं उवर्णयतः Mbh.;

but उपपमान आतप Bk. 8. 1; Si. 20. 40;  
उपपत्ते पाणी Mbh. 2 To consume,  
torment; pain, torture by heat; Si.  
9. 67. —उह 1 to heat warm. 2 to  
pain, distress; Si. 9. 65. —विह 1 to  
heat. 2 to purify. 3 to burnish.  
—पहि 1 to heat, burn, consume. 2  
to inflame, set on fire. —वह्यतु to  
repent, be sorry for. —वि 1 to shine  
(Atm. like उह q. v.); तपिर्धितपेद्वर्ण  
Bh. 6. 14. 2 to warm, heat. —त 1  
to heat, warm; तपनयामीकर Bk. 3. 3;  
तपनायति संस्थितस्य वसो नामापि न ज्ञायते Bh.  
2. 67. 2 to be distressed, suffer  
pain, be sorry; तपनामां तपसि शरणं Me.  
7 of the afflicted; विहापि मति निष्कादे  
मन्यते ह्यमम Mb. Bh. 2. 87. 3 to  
repent.

तप a. 1 Burning, warming, con-  
suming by heat. 2 Causing pain or  
trouble, distressing. —पा 1 Heat,  
fire, warmth. 2 The sun. 3 The  
hot season; Si. 1. 66. 4 Penance,  
religious austerities. —Comp. —अतपः,  
—अंतः the end of the hot season and  
the beginning of the rainy season;  
तपितीतजका तपत्ये पुनरोपेहि हि पुन्यं नदी Ku.  
4. 44; 5. 23.

तपती The river Tapti.

तपनः 1 The sun; तपानपनो यया R.  
4. 12; तपनतपस्तपति तपना U. 6; Mā.  
1. 2 The hot season. 3 The sun-  
stone. 4 N. of a hell. 5 An  
epithet of Śiva. 6 The Arka plant.  
—Comp. आतपः —तपना an epithet  
(1) of Yama (2) of Karna. (3) of  
Bhṛṅga. —आतपना, —तपना an epithet  
of the Yamunā and of the Godāvari.  
—तप copper. —उपतपः, —तपिः the sun-  
stone. —उहः the sun-flower.

तपनी The river Godāvari or the  
river Tapti

तपनीय Gold; especially gold  
purified with fire; तपनीयशौरः M. 3;  
तपनीयौषधमलमार्गः वसादीकरोतु Mv. 4;  
असंस्पृशनी तपनीयर्षतः R. 13. 41.

तपन् n. 1 Warmth, heat, fire. 2  
Pain, suffering. 3 Penance, reli-  
gious austerity, mortification; तपः  
किमेदं तपसापिपातं Ku. 5. 64. 4 Medi-  
tation connected with the practice of  
personal self-denial or bodily morti-  
fication. 5 Moral virtue, merit. 6  
Special duty or observance of any  
particular caste. 7 One of the seven  
worlds; i. e. the region above the  
world called जनम्. —m. The month  
of Māgha; तपति मन्मथतिरभीष्टमाह Si. 6.  
63. —m., —m. 1 The cold season;  
(शिखिर). 2 The winter (हेमन्त). 3  
The hot season (शीत). —Comp. —अत-  
पः the influence of religious pe-  
nance. —अतपः the Brahmvarta  
country. —तपः the pain of religious  
austerity. —वरणः, —वर्णः the practice

of penance. —वर्णः an epithet of  
Indra. —वर्णः 'rich in penance,' an  
ascetic, devotee; तप्यतपोवर्णः विवाः  
S. 1. 13; शमवर्णोऽपि तपोवर्णः 2. 6; 4. 1;  
Si. 1. 23; R. 14. 19; Ms. 11. 242.  
—निधिः an eminently pious man, an  
ascetic; R. 1. 56. —वर्णः, —वर्णः the  
power acquired by religious auste-  
rities; efficacy or potency of devo-  
tion. —राशिः an ascetic. —लोकः the  
region above the world called जनम्.  
—वर्णः a penance-grove, a sacred grove  
in which ascetics practice penance;  
वृत्ते तपोवर्णं तपोवर्णमिति वेदे S. 1; II. 1;  
90. 2. 18; 3. 8. —वर्णः a. very ascetic  
—विशेषः excellence of devotion, pre-  
eminent religious austerities. —वर्णः  
1 a seat of religious austerity. 2 N.  
of Benares.

तपसः 1 The sun. 2 The moon.  
3 A bird.

तपस्यः 1 The month of Phālguna.  
2 An epithet of Arjuna. —वर्णः Reli-  
gious austerity, penance.

तपस्यति Den. P. To practise pe-  
nance; तपस्यतुः सोऽत्र तपस्यति तपस्यति S.  
7. 9, 12; R. 18. 41; 15. 49; Bk. 18  
21.

तपसिन् a. 1 Practising penance,  
devout. 2 Poor, miserable, helpless,  
pitiable; या तपसिनी विवेका मयुः S. 4;  
Mā. 3; N. 1. 135. —m. An ascetic;  
तपसिनामगमवेष्टनीया R. 14. 67. —Comp.  
—वर्णः the sun flower.

तप p. p. 1 Heated, burnt. 2 Red-  
hot, hot. 3 Melted, fused. 4 Dis-  
tressed, pained, afflicted. 5 Practi-  
sed (as penance). —Comp. —कांश्चनं  
gold purified with fire. —कुवर्णः a kind  
of penance. —वर्णः purified silver.

तप 4 P. (तापयति, तात) 1 To choke,  
be suffocated. 2 To be exhausted  
or fatigued; ललितश्रीरुपयुग्मवनेरपि तापयति  
यत् Mā. 5. 31. 3 To be distressed  
(in body or mind), be uneasy or  
pained, pain, waste away; तपिनाति सुः  
कुंजं कुंजमुपवृत्तं तापयति Git. 5; शंकाकंठा  
ललितकुलितैरंगकलाप्यति Mā. 1. 15, 9.  
33; Anai. 7. —With उह to be im-  
patient; अह तपिनेवमुतापयति S. 1.

तम 1 Darkness. 2 The tip of the  
foot. —मः 1 An epithet of Rāhu  
2 The Tāmā tree.

तमम् n. Darkness; किं तममविषयक-  
समसा विमता तं तममविषयकं भुवि नाकथ्यम्  
S. 7. 4; V. 1. 7; Me. 37. 2 The  
gloom or darkness of hell; Me. 4.  
242. 3 Mental darkness, illusion,  
error; दुविदुतामयपरस्परविरोधना मय च सुक-  
मिदं तमता मः S. 6. 6. 4 (In Śān.  
phil.) Darkness or ignorance, as one  
of the three qualities or constituents  
of every thing in nature (the other  
two being सत् and रजः); Ku. 6. 61;  
Me. 12. 24. 5 Grief, sorrow. 6 Sin.

तत्पर्यः Nitre, saltpetre.

तर्ज 1 P., 10 A. (often P. also) (तर्जति, तर्जयति-वे, तर्जित) 1 To threaten, menace, terrify; तर्जयितुं तर्जयति S. 1; अहितानि तर्जयितुं तर्जयति R. 4. 28, 11; 78, 12. 41; Bk. 14. 80. 2 To scold, revile, censure, blame, Bk. 6, 8, 8. 101, 17. 108. 3 To mock, deride.

तर्जय-न 1 Threatening, frightening. 2 Censuring; R. 19. 17; Ku. 6. 45.

तर्जनी The fore-finger.

तर्जः, तर्जकः A calf; Si. 12. 41.

तर्जि 1 A raft. 2 The sun.

तर्ज 1 P. (तर्जि) 1 To injure, hurt. 2 To kill, cut through; Bk. 14. 108; see तर्ज also.

तर्ज 1 Pleasing, satisfying. 2 Satisfaction, pleasure. 3 One of the five daily Yajnas (performed by men), presenting libations of water to the manes of the deceased ancestors (विश्वज). 4 Fuel for the sacred fire. -Comp. -इच्छुः an epithet of Bhishma.

तर्जः n. The top of the sacrificial post.

तर्जः 1 Thirst. 2 Wish, desire. 3 The ocean. 4 A boat. 5 The sun.

तर्ज Thirst.

तर्जित, तर्जित a. 1 Thirsty. 2 Wish- ing, desiring.

तर्हि ind. 1 At that time, then. 2 In that case; वयम्-तर्हि 'when then'; वदि तर्हि 'if-then'; कथं-तर्हि 'how then.'

तर्जः 1 A surface; वृक्षतर्जिभ्यो योम कृते योमव दृष्ट R. 4. 29; sometimes used at the end of comp. without much alteration of meaning; महीतर्जः 'surface of the earth; i. e. earth itself; मृदे तु दृष्टतर्जे मृदमावकाशा S. 7. 32; नमस्तर्जं &c. 2 The palm of the hand; R. 6. 15. 3 The sole of the foot. 4 The fore-arm. 5 A slap with the hand. 6 Lowness, inferiority of position. 7 A lower part, part underneath, base, foot, bottom; देवरोवमि वनसीनकले चेत. समुद्रतरे K. P. 1. 8 (Hence) The ground under a tree or any other object, shelter afforded by anything; कवी मरुतस्य तले निवसति Rs. 1. 13. 9 A hole, pit -तर्जः 1 The hilt of a sword. 2 The palmyra tree.

-तर्ज 1 A pond. 2 A forest, wood. 3 Cause, origin, motive 4 A leathern fence worn round the left arm (तर्जा also in this sense). -Comp. -अंगुलिः f. a toe. -अर्जः the fourth of the seven divisions of hell. -ईकजः a hog. -वयः a river. -वातः a slap with the palm of the hand. -वातः a kind of musical instrument. -व, -वाजः, -वाजः a leathern glove of an archer. -वहः a slap with the hand. -वाजकः a martingale.

तर्जः A large pond.

तलतः ind. From the bottom.

तलाची A mat.

तलिका A martingale.

तलित Fried meat.

तलिन a. 1 Thin, meagre, spare.

2 Small, little. 3 Clear, clean. 4

Situated under or beneath. 5 Sepe- rate. -त A bed, couch.

तलिन 1 Paved ground, a pavement.

2 A bed, cot, couch. 3 An awning. 4 A large sword or knife.

तलुन Wind.

तलक A forest.

तलक-ल 1 A couch, bed, sofa; सपदि विगतनिद्रतलकलुकाचकार R. 5. 751 'left the bed', rose. 2 (Fig.) A wife (as in वृक्षतर्ज q. v.) 3 The seat of a carriage. 4 An upper story, a turret, tower.

तलकः One whose business it is to make or prepare beds (as a servant)

तलुजः 1 Excellence, superiority, happiness. 2 (At the end of comp.) Excellent (in this sense the word is always masculine whatever be the gender of the first member of the compound); गोमलुजः 'an excellent cow'; so कुमारीतलुजः 'an excellent maiden'.

तलिका A key.

तलुी A youthful woman.

तल a. 1 Hewn, cut, chiseled, split.

2 Fashioned; see तल.

तल m. 1 A carpenter in general. 2

The architect of gods (विश्वकर्मा).

तलकः 1 A thief, robber, मा तलक मनः पाथ तलकं स्मृततलकः Bh. 1. 86; Ms. 4. 135, 8. 67. 2 (At the end of comp.)

Anything bad or contemptible. -री A passionate woman.

तलु a. Stationary, immoveable, stable.

तलकः, तलकः The son of a carpenter.

तलकलिकः N. of an alix used to denote a particular inclination, tendency, or habit.

तलकः An ornament for the ear, a large ear-ring.

तलकः 1 Proximity. 2 Indifference, disregard, neutrality; see तलक.

तलः 1 A blow, knock, thump. 2 Noise. 3 A sheaf. 4 A mountain.

तलका N. of a female fiend, daughter of Suketu, wife of Sunda and mother of Mārīcha. She was changed into a fiend by the sage Agastya whose devotions she had disturbed. She was killed by Rama when she began to disturb the sacrificial rites of Virvamiṭra. Rama was first unwilling to bend his bow against a woman, but the sage overcame his scruples; see R. 71. 14-20.

तलकः An epithet of the demon Mārīcha, son of Tādaka.

तलकः, तलकः see तलक.

तलकः Beating, whipping, flogging; तलके बहावी दीपास्ताडे बहावी छ्वाः Chāp. 12; अमलदीपस्तलकानि वा Ku. 4. 8; S. Til. 9. -नी A whip.

तलः -नी f. 1 A kind of palm. 2 A kind of ornament.

तलकः a. Being beaten or struck. -नः A musical instrument struck with a stick &c. (as a drum).

तलकः-ने 1 Dancing in general; महताश्चोत्सवाः U. 3. 12. 2 Particularly the frantic or violent dances of Śiva; चक्रवर्तनं वस्ताव्यं देवि भुवाम्भीदेव व हस्त्ये च नः Māl. 5. 23, 1. 1. 3 The art of dancing. 4 A sort of grass. -Comp. -विनः N. of Śiva.

तलः 1 A father; दृष्टं लक्ष्यं तलित्वा तलपादाः U. 6; हा तलिते कदितमाकर्ष्य विष्णुः R. 9. 75. 2 A term of affection, endearment, or pity, applied to any person, but usually to inferiors or juniors, pupils, children &c.; तल चंद्राणि K. 105; रक्षसा भक्षितस्तात तव तानो वनांतरे Mb. 3 A term of respect applied to elders or other venerable person- ages; देविना हि बहवो नरोत्तरास्तेन तलत वक्षुषा वक्षुषता R. 11. 40; तस्मान्मुच्ये यदा तलत तल- वातु तदादि 1. 72. -Comp. -सु a. agree- able to a father. (-सुः) a paternal uncle.

तलकः The Khanjana or wagtail.

तलला 1 A disease. 2 An iron club or spike. 3 Cooking, matur- ing. 4 Heat.

तलः Offspring. -तिः f. Continuity, succession, as in अरिहताति or शिवतति q. v.

तलकालिक a. (की f.) 1 Simulta- neous. 2 Immediate.

तलकः 1 Purport, meaning, scope, अर्थः तलकः &c. 2 Purport of proposi- tions; K. P. 2. 3 Aim, object intended, reference to any object, purpose, intention (with loc.); इह यथापेक्षयन् तलकः P. 11 3. 43 Com. 4 The object or intention of the speaker (in using particular words in a sentence); यकस्मिन्ना तु तलकं परि- कर्तव्यं Bhāṣā P. 84; तलकानुपपत्तिः 52.

तलिक a. True, real, essential; किं वास्तव्यस्य भेदविधयः ताविसिन्ते तलिकः Br. 2. 81; तलिकः संबन्धः &c.

तलकः Sameness of nature, iden- tity, unity; नवनवोत्पत्त्यात्मनोऽप्येकता Bv. 2. 81; प्रवक्ष्याम्यनस्तादात्म्यं &c.

तलु a. (की f.) तलु a. तलु a. (की f.) Such-like, like him, fur or it, like that; तलुगुणः Ms. 9. 22. 32; Amaru. 46; तलुसत्तादात्म्यः any body, whoever, common or ordinary man; उपदेशो न शक्यो तलुसो तलुसो जने Pt. 1. 890.

तलः 1 A thread, fibre. 2 (In music) A protracted tone, a boy-

hole; क्या तारे बिना रागः Bv. 1. 119; सामर्थ्यविशेषयोगं Ku. 1. 8. -न 1 Expanse, extension. 2 An object of sense.

सामर्थ Thinness, smallness; हास्यभा सामर्थसम्पत् Vikr. 1. 106.

साधु a. 1 Wearyed, languid, fatigued. 2 Troubled, afflicted. 3 Faded, withered; see सध्.

साधु 1 Spinning, weaving. 2 A web 3 A woven cloth.

साधिका a. (की f.) 1 Well-versed in any science or doctrine. 2 Relating to the Tantras. 3 Taught or contained in them. -कः A follower of Tantra doctrines.

सारः 1 Heat, glow; अर्धमयूखनाय. S. 4. 10; Mā. 1. 13; Ms. 12. 76; Ku. 7. 84. 2 Torment, pain, affliction, misery, agony; इतरापशतान तयच्छया विनर तानि संह पतरान् Udb.; समसायः कामं मनसिजनिदधप्रसवाः N. 3. 9; Bh. 1. 16. 3 Sorrow, distress. -Comp. -स्य the three kinds of miseries which human beings have to suffer in this world; i.e., अथास्ति, आविर्दिष्टक and आयिर्भवेत्. -सर a. cooling.

सायनः 1 The sun. 2 The hot season. 3 The sun-stone. 4 N. of one of the arrows of Cupid. -न 1 Burning 2 Distressing. 3 Chanting.

सायन a. (सी f.) 1 Relating to religious penance or to an ascetic. 2 Devout. -न (सी f.) A hermit, devotee, an ascetic. -Comp. -ह्वर a grape. -नकः, -द्रुमः the tree of ascetics, also called इयरी.

सायन Asceticism.

सायनः The Tāmāla tree or its flower (n) बहुलतापिच्छमिदं विष्णुः Si. 1. 32; व्यामनापिच्छमहाविमिश्रितं तमोवह-रिमिश्रितं Mā. 5. 6 (सायन used in the same sense).

सायी 1 N. of the river Tāpī which joins the sea near Surat. 2 The river Yamunā.

सामः 1 An object of terror. 2 A fault, defect. 3 Anxiety, distress. 4 Desire.

सामर 1 Water. 2 Charified butter. सामरसं 1 The red lotus; Pt. 1. 94; R. 6. 87, 9. 12, 37; Amaru. 70, 88. 2 Gold. Copper. -सी A lotus-pond.

सामस a. (की f.) 1 Dark. 2 Affected by or relating to तमस or the quality of darkness (the third of the three qualities of nature); Bg. 7. 12, 17. 2; M. 1. 1; Ms. 12. 33-34. 3 Ignorant. 4 Vicious. -कः 1 A malignant person, an incendiary, villain. 2 A snake. 3 An owl. -सं Darkness. -सी 1 Night, a dark night. 2 Sleep. 3 An epithet of Durgā.

सामसिक a. (की f.) 1 Dark 2 Bo longing to, derived from, or connected with, तमस.

सामिकः A division of hell.

साधु 1 The areca-nut. 2 The leaf of piper-betel, which together with the areca-nut, catechu, chewed after meals; साधुभयपुत्रे भद्रं जल्पति साधुः K. P. 7; रामो न स्वर्गितस्तथाप्युदे साधुलनव-रितः S. Til. 7. -Comp. -कारकः, -पेटिका a betel box; (Mā. पानदान, पानपुत्र). -कः -वरः -वाहकः a servant attached to men of rank to carry the betel-box and to provide them with साधुल whenever necessary. -वृक्षी the betel-plant; R. 6. 64.

साधुलिकः A seller of betel. साधुली The betel-plant; साधुलीनां दे-स्य रात्रिनामान्युतः R. 4. 42.

साम्र a. Of a coppery red colour, red; उदेति सविता ताम्रस्तम्भ एवास्तमेति च. -जं Copper. -Comp. -अश्वः 1 a crow. 2 the (Indian) cuckoo. -अर्धः bell-metal. -अमल m. a kind of jewel (पद्मम्). -उपजीविन m. a copper-smith. -ओष्ठः (forming ताम्रोष्ठ or ताम्रोष्ठ) a red or cherry lip; Ku. 1. 44. -कारः a brazier, copper-smith. -कृमिः a kind of red insect (इक्ष्वाकू). -गर्भः sulphate of copper. -कूटः a cock. -ब्रह्मं brass. -वः the red sandal-wood. -वृक्षः, -पत्रं a copper-plate on which grants of land were frequently inscribed; Y. 1. 319. -वर्णी N. of a river rising in Malaya cele-brated for its pearls; R. 4. 52. -पल्लवः the Aśoka tree. -रितः N. of a country. (-सः pl.) its people or rulers. -वृक्षः a species of sandal.

साम्रिक a. (की f.) Made of copper, coppery. -कः A brazier, copper-smith.

साय 1 A. (तायते, सायित) 1 To spread, extend, proceed in a continuous line. 2 To protect, preserve. -Witu नि to spread, arcute; Rk. 16. 105.

सार a. 1 High (as a note). 2 Loud shrill (as a sound); Mā. 6. 20. 3 Shining, radiant, clear; एतन्-रास्तरलवदिकान् (regarded as an inter-polation see Me Vy Malli.); उरसि निरि-तसारं हारः Amaru. 28. 4 Good, excel-lent, well-flavoured. -र 1 The bank of a river. 2 The clearness of a pearl. 3 A beautiful or big pearl; हास्यलहरास्यलसि द्रुतं Udb. 11. 4 A high tone or note. -रः, -र 1 A star or planet. 2 Camphor. -र 1 Silver. 2 The pupil of the eye; (said to be m. also). 3 A pearl (said to be f. also). -Comp. -स्रवः camphor. -अरिः a pyritic ore of iron. -पतनं the falling of a star or meteor. -पुष्पः the Kunda or Jasmine creeper. -स्रवः loud-sounding wind, a whistling breeze. -स्रविषारं

lead. -स्वर a. having a loud or shrill sound. -हारः 1 a necklace of big or beautiful pearls. 2 a shining necklace.

सारक a. (रिका f.) 1 Carrying over. 2 Protecting, preserving, rescuing. -कः 1 A pilot, helmsman. 2 A deliverer, saviour. 3 N. of a demon killed by Kārtikya. [He was the son of Vajranga and Varangi. He propitiated the god Brahmādeva by means of his penance on the Pāriyatra mountain, and asked as a boon that he should not be killed by any one except a child seven days old. On the strength of this boon he began to oppress the gods who were obliged to go to Brahma and ask his assistance in the destruction of the demon; (see Ku. 2). But they were told that the offspring of Siva could alone vanquish him. Afterwards Kartikeya was born and he slew the demon on the seventh day of his birth]. -कः, -क A float, raft. -क 1 The pupil of the eye. 2 The eye. -Comp. -अरिः, -जिह् m. an epithet of Kārtikya.

सारक 1 A star. 2 A meteor, falling star. 3 The pupil of the eye; सद्ये सद्युदयप्रकाशे R. 11. 69; Ch. P. 5; Bh. 1. 11.

सारविकी A starry night, night during which stars are visible.

सारविक a. Starry, star-spangled, studded with stars.

सारणः A boat, float. -णं 1 Crossing. 2 Rescuing, delivering, liberating. सारणि, -णी f. A float, raft.

सारव्यं 1 Gradation, proportion, relative importance, comparative value. 2 Difference, distinction; निर्य-मिदं निर्ययं द्वौ सारव्यमिति सुकृतम् । सोपनाय विविधा निमित्तिना एक एव जयवेज्यमिति ॥ Udb.

सारवः A libidinous man, a lecher, libertine.

सारा 1 A star or planet in general; हंसवेणीयु सारा R. 4. 19; Bh. 1. 15. 2 A fixed star; R. 6. 22. 3 The pupil of the eye, the eye ball; सातमंतमोक्ष-द्विपराणि स्रज्जानताश्चक्राः M. 9. 30; विरमच्छेदतरेः 1. 28, Ku. 2. 47. 4 A pearl. 5 N. of (a) the wife of Vāli, king of the monkeys and mother of Angada. She in vain tried to dissuade her husband Vāli from fighting with Rāma and Sugriva, and married Sugriva after Vāli had been killed by Rāma. (b) N. of the wife of Brihaspati, the preceptor of the gods. She was on one occasion carried off by Soma (the moon) who refused to deliver her up to her husband when demanded. A fierce contest then ensued and Brahmā had at last to compel Soma to restore her to her husband. Tārā gave birth



a son named Budha who became the ancestor of the Lunar race of kings. (c) N. of the wife of Harischandra and mother of Rohitāṣa (also called Tāramatt). -Comp. -अधियः, -आधीः, -यतिः the moon: R. 13. 76; Ku. 7. 48; Bh. 1. 71. -पञ्चः the atmosphere, firmament. -प्रमाणे sidereal measure, sidereal time. -दृष्टा the night. -मंडलं 1 the starry region, the zodiac. 2 the pupil of the eye. -द्वयः the constellation द्वाविंशम्.

नारिकं Fate, freight.

नारिक्यं 1 Youth, youthfulness. 2 Freshness (fig.).

नारिक्यः 1 The planet Mercury. 2 An epithet of Angada, son of Vāli.

नारिक्यः 1 A dialectician, a logician. 2 A philosopher.

नारिक्यः 1 An epithet of Garuda; प्रहोत तदर्थं किञ्च कान्दियेन R. 6. 49. 2 N. of Garuda's elder brother Aruṇa. 3 A car. 4 A horse. 5 A snake. 6 A bird in general. -Comp. -ध्वजः an epithet of Viṣṇu. -नारिक्यः an epithet of Garuda.

नारिक्य a. The third.

नारिक्यीक a. The third, नारिक्यीकत्वा मित्रायनमस्य प्रथमे N. 3. 136. नारिक्यीकं पुनस्तद्वत् नन्दप्रियं लोचनं वः Māl. 1 v. 1.

नारिक्य 1 the palmyra tree, Bh. 2. 90, R. 15. 23. 2 A banner formed of the palm. 3 Slapping or clapping the hands together. 4 Flapping in general. 5 Flapping of the ears of an elephant. 6 Beating time (in music), दक्षिणपश्चिमद्वयं नयमानं U. 3. 19. Me. 79. 7 A musical instrument made of bell metal, R. 9. 71.

नारिक्य 8 The palm of the hand. 9 A lock, bolt. 10 The hilt of a sword. -लं 1 The nut of the palmyra tree. 2 Yellow orpiment. -Comp. -त्रयं 1 N. of Balarāma. 2 the palm-leaf used for writing. 3 a book. 4 a son. -अनन्तरः a dancer, an actor. -कृत्यः an epithet of Bhīsmā. -कौरिकं, -गभः the exudation of the palm. -ध्वजः, -ध्वजः m. an epithet of Balarāma. -पत्रं 1 the palm leaf used for writing. 2 a kind of ear-ornament (a hollow cylinder of gold thrust through the lobe of the ear). -वद्ध, -वद्ध a. measured, rhythmical, regulated by musical time. -मर्द्धः a kind of musical instrument, a cymbal. -पञ्च a kind of surgical instrument. -रञ्जः a dancer, an actor. -लक्षणः an epithet of Balarāma. -वनं a grove of trees. -वृत्तं a fan; S. 3. 21, Ku. 2. 35.

नारिक्य 1 Yellow orpiment. 2 A bolt, latch. -Comp. -आम a. green. (-मः) the green colour.

नारिक्यः A kind of ear-ornament (=नारिक्य q. v.).

नारिक्य a. Relating to the palate, palatal. -Comp. -वर्णः a palatal letter; i. e. इ, ई, ए, औ, अ, इ, and इ. -वर्णः a palatal vowel; i. e., इ and ई.

नारिक्यः 1 The open palm of the hand. 2 Clapping the hands (नारिक्य also); यथेन न हस्तेन नारिक्यं संवर्धयन् Pt. 2. 128; उवाच नारिक्यः कर्तालिकायां दानादिशानी भवतीति N. 3. 7.

नारिक्यः 1 Coloured cloth. 2 A string; tie.

नारिक्य 1 A species of the mountain-palm, palm tree. 2 The common Toddy (Adi.). 3 Fragrant earth. 4 A sort of key. -Comp. -वनं a grove of palm trees; R. 4. 34, 6. 57.

नारिक्यः The palate; नृपः नन्द्या परिष्कृत-ताम्बु. R. 1. 11. -Comp. -शिरः a crocodile. -शिरः a. palatal. (-न) the palate.

नारिक्यः A whirlpool, an eddy.

नारिक्यः The palate

नारिक्य a. (की. f.). नारिक्य a. Thy, thine. तव क वरं कृच तवर्धे वपुः Ku. 5. 4, Ki. 3. 12; Ev. 1. 36. 96.

नारिक्य a. (Correlative of वाच्य q. v.) 1 So much, that much, so many; ते नृपाश्च वराजं नारिक्यं वृद्धं स ते R. 12. 45; H. 4. 72, Ku. 2. 23. 2 So great, so large, of this extent; वाच्यी संभवेद् वृद्धिवाच्यी दातुमर्हति Me. 8. 155, 9. 249; Bg. 2. 46. 3 All (expressing totality); वाच्यं नारिक्यं (i. e. M —nd.

1 First (before doing anything else); अथैव इत्यनन्तरं वाच्यं S. 1; अथैव वाच्यं इत्यनन्तरं वाच्यं V. 5. 11; Me. 13. 2 On one's part, in the meanwhile; मयि विद्यमानं वाच्यं अथैव वाच्यं वाच्यं विद्यमानं वाच्यं S. 2; R. 7. 32. 3 Just now; गच्छ तवम्. 4 Indeed, (to emphasize an expression); त्वमेव वाच्यं वाच्यं वाच्यं Me. 1. 1 thou thyself; वाच्यं वाच्यं वाच्यं वाच्यं Ku. 5. 67. 5 Truly, really (to express assent); इत्यनन्तरं H. 1. 6 As for, with respect to; विद्यमानं वाच्यं H. 3; नृपः तव वाच्यं विना वाच्यं न विद्यमानं Pt. 1. 7 Completely; वाच्यं वाच्यं वाच्यं वाच्यं R. 7. 4 (नारिक्यं वाच्यं वाच्यं वाच्यं Malli.). 8 Surprise (oh! what a wonder). (For the senses of वाच्य as a correlative of वाच्य, see वाच्य).

-कृत्यं m. so many times. -मन्त्रं just so much. -वर्णं a. so many years old.

नारिक्य a., नारिक्य a., Bought for so much, worth so much, of so much value.

नारिक्यः The sign Taurus of the zodiac, (a word borrowed from the Greek Tauros).

तिरि a. 1 Bitter, pungent (as one of the six flavours or Rasas); Me. 20. 2 Fragrant; Me. 33. -वर्णः 1 A bitter taste; (see under वृद्ध).

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The Kutaja tree. 3 Pungency. 4 Fragrance. -Comp. -मन्त्रः mustard. -मन्त्रः bile. -मन्त्रः the clearing-out plant. -मन्त्रः the Khadira tree.

तिरि a. 1 Sharp, pointed (as a weapon). 2 Violent. 3 Hot, scorching. 4 Pungent, acrid. 5 Fiery, passionate. -मन्त्रः 1 Heated, 2 Pungency. -Comp. -अन्त्रः 1 the sun; तिग्ममन्त्रं नवः Glt. 5. 2 fire. 3 N. of Siva. -मन्त्रः, -वर्णः the sun.

तिरि 1. 1 A. (Strictly desid. of तिग्म) (तिग्मने, तिग्मिन्) 1 To endure, bear; to put up with, suffer patiently or with courage; तिग्ममन्त्रं वरं विद्वां Bk. 1. 17; वाच्यमिच्छन् मातृ Bg. 2. 14; Mv. 2. 12; Ki. 13. 68; Me. 6. 47; -H. 10 U. or Caus. (तेजयति-व, तेजित)

1 To sharpen, whet; कुपयति तेजय-दंशुभिः R. 9. 39. 2 To stir up, excite, instigate

तिरिः A sieve. -म. A parasol. तिग्मः Endurance, patience, resignation, forbearance.

तिरि a. Patient, forbearing, enduring.

तिरि 1 A fire fly. 2 A kind of insect (इन्द्रिय).

तिरिः, तिग्मः The francoline partridge.

तिरिः 1 the francoline partridge. 2 N. of a sage said to be the first teacher of the Krishna Yajurveda.

तिरिः 1 Fire. 2 Love. 3 Time. 4 The rainy season or autumn.

तिरिः m. or f. 1 A lunar day; तिग्मः वाच्यं मुद्राते Mu. 5, Ku. 6. 93, 7. 1. 2 The number '15'. -Comp.

-मन्त्रः 1 the day of new moon. 2 the day which a *tithi* begins and ends without one sunrise or between two sunrises. -पञ्च 1 an almanac. पञ्चः the moon. -वर्णः the day in which a *tithi* is completed under two suns (one which comprises two sunrises).

तिरिः A particular tree; दण्ड-मन्त्रः मन्त्रः केदारनि स्वं निलीय स्थितं Māl. 9. 7.

तिरिः, तिग्मः, तिग्मः, तिग्मः The tamarind tree.

तिरि, तिग्मः, तिग्मः N. of a tree. तिग्म 1 P. (तेजति, तिग्मिन्) To make wet or damp, moisten.

तिरिः 1 The ocean. 2 A kind of whale or fish of an enormous size; R. 13. 10. -Comp. कोरः the ocean. -वर्णः N. of a demon killed by Indra with the assistance of Dasaratha. (It was in the fight with this demon that Kaikeyi saved the life of Dasaratha while in a swooning

fit, and got from him two boons which she afterwards used to send Rama into exile.

**तिमिलः** *a.* A kind of fish which swallows a *timi*; Bv. 1. 55. **अजमः**, **जिल** *a.* a large fish swallows even a *timingila*; तिमिलमिदोऽयमन तिमिलोऽयमि रायः ।

**तिमित** *a.* Motionless, steady, unshaken. 2 Wet, moist, damp.

**तिमिर** *a.* Dark; विन्ध्यस्येति दशो तिमिरे पथे Git. 5; बहुवृत्तिमिरा दिदाः Mb. -रा -रं Darkeness; नक्षत्रं तिमिरमवाकरोति श्वः S. G. 29; Ku. 4. 11; St. 4. 57. 2 Blindness. 3 Iron-rust. —Comp.

**अतिः**, -रुद्र *m.*, -रिपुः the sun.

**तिरश्ची** The female of any animal, beast or bird.

**तिरश्चीन** *a.* 1 Oblique, sideways, awry; न तिरश्चीनमदृशरायः Si. 1. 2; यथा तिरश्चीनमलानक्षत्रम् U. 3. 35. 2 Irregular.

**तिरस्कृ** *ind.* 1 Crookedly, obliquely, awry; स तिरस्कृ यत्तिष्ठेत्तति Ak. 2 Without; apart from. 3 Secretly, covertly, invisibly. [In classical literature *तिरस्कृ* is rarely used by itself, but chiefly occurs in composition with (a) कृ to cover, despise, excel; (R. 3. 8, 16. 20; Ms. 4. 49; Amaru. 81; Bk. 9. 62; H. 3. 8). (b) धा to cover, conceal, overpower, disappear; (R. 10. 48. 11. 91), and (c) धृ to disappear; (R. 16. 20; Bk. G. 71, 11. 44)]. —Comp. **करिणी**, **कारिणी** 1 a curtain, veil; तिरस्कृतिषा जलश भवति Ku. 114; M. 2. 1. 2 an outer tent, screen of cloth. **कारः**, **क्रिया** 1 concealment, disappearance. 2 abuse, censure, reproach. 3 contempt, disdain. **कृतः** *a.* 1 disregarded, despised, abused. 2 condemned. 3 concealed, covered. **धानं** 1 disappearance, removal; अथ बहु तिरश्चायमधिवा G. L. 18. 2 a covering, veil, sheath. **भयः** disappearance. **वित** *a.* 1 vanished, disappeared. 2 covered, concealed, hidden.

**तिरयति** Den. P. 1 To conceal, keep concealed or secret. 2 To hinder, stop, obstruct, obscure; तिरयति कर्णानां बाहकं प्रदीहः Māl. 1. 40; बरंबारं तिरयति ह्योक्त्तं वाण्युः 35. 3 To conquer.

**तिर्यक्** *ind.* Obliquely, crookedly, in a slanting or oblique direction; विलोकयति तिर्यक् K. P. 10; Me. 51; Ku. 5. 74.

**तिर्यक्** *a.* (तिरश्ची *f.*, rarely तिर्यश्ची) 1 Oblique, transverse, horizontal, awry. 2 Crooked, curved. —*m.*, *-n.* An animal (going horizontally, as distinguished from man who walks erect). a lower or irrational animal;

यस्य दिव्ये न निरगच्छि कश्चिन् वाक्पादोऽसादेनरोचः ६१ N. 3. 20; Ku. 1. 48. —Comp.

**अंतरं** intermediate space measured across, breadth. **अवर्ण** the annual revolution of the sun. **ईश** *a.* looking obliquely. **आतिः** *f.* the brute kind (opp. man). **प्रमाणं** breadth. **प्रेक्षणं** a side-look. **कालिः** *f.* animal creation or race; तिर्यगे नो न नावने Ms. 4. 209. **जोतन्** *m.* the animal world.

**तिलः** 1 The sesamum plant; नासाभ्येति तिलप्रश्नवर्षा Git. 10. 2 The seed of this plant; नाकनायकादिलीनाम विकीर्णानि तिलितिलान् । दुष्टिनामिरीयेन कार्यमव विष्यति || Pt. 2. 55. 3 A mole, spot. 4 A small particle, as much as a sesamum seed. —Comp.

**अंबु**, **उवकं** water with sesamum seed offered to the dead as a libation; S. 3; Ms. 3. 223. **उत्तम** N. of an Apparao. **ओदनः**, नं a dish of milk, rice and sesamum. **कलकः** dough made of ground sesamum. **का** oil-cake made of the sediment of ground sesamum. **कालकः** a mole, a dark spot under the skin. **किल**, **कालिः** *f.*, **काली**, or **कूर्प** the oily sediment of sesamum after the oil is extracted. **तंतुवकं** an embrace (so called because in it the two bodies are united together like rice mixed up with sesamum-seed). **तेलं** sesamum oil. **वर्णः** turpentine. (**वर्ण**) sandal-wood. **वर्णी** 1 the sandal tree. 2 frank-incense. 3 turpentine. **रसः** sesamum oil. **स्नेहः** sesamum oil. **होमः** a burnt offering of sesamum.

**तिलतुल्यः** An oil-man.

**तिलकाः** *ind.* In pieces as or all as sesamum seed, in very small quantities.

**तिलकः** The Lodhra tree.

**तिलकः** 1 A species of tree with beautiful flowers; आकांता तिलकक्रियापि तिलकलीनविरिकोजने M. 3. 5; न तिलकं शोभयति स्म वनस्थली न तिलकस्तिलकः प्रमदागिब R. 9. 41. 2 A freckle or natural mark under the skin. **कः**, **कं** 1 A mark made with sandal wood or unguents &c.; सुखे बहुभीतिलक प्रकाश्य Ku. 3. 30; कस्तुरि कस्तिलकमालि विषय साय Bv. 2. 4; 1. 121. 2 The ornament of anything (used at the end of comp. in the sense of 'beat', 'chief' or 'distinguished'). **का** A kind of necklaco. **कं** 1 The bladder. 2 The lungs. 3 A kind of salt. —Comp. **आभयः** the forehead.

**तिलितः** A large snake.

**तिष्ठतु** *ind.* At the time when cows stand to be milked (i.e., after an hour or an hour and a half after

evening; आनेष्टु प्रश्नं नयां Bk. 4. 14 (तिष्ठतु=रात्रेः प्रथमरात्रिः).

**तिष्ठः** 1 The eighth of the 27 constellations, also called पुष्य. 2 The lunar month Pausha. **वयं** The Kali yuga.

**तीकृ** 1 A. (तीकने) To go, move; of. तीकृ.

**तीक्ष्ण** *a.* 1 Sharp (in all senses), pungent; Si. 2. 109. 2 Hot, warm (as rays); Rs. 1. 18. 3 Fiery, passionate. 4 Hard, forcible, strong (as उपद्रव). 5 Rude, cross. 6 Severe, harsh, rough, strict; Ms. 7. 140. 7 Injurious, noxious, inauspicious. 8 Keen. 9 Intelligent, clever. 10 Zealous, vehement, energetic. 11 Devoted, self-abandoning. **अणः** 1 Nitre. 2 Long pepper. 3 Black pepper. 4 Black mustard. **अर्ण** 1 Iron. 2 Steel. 3 Heat, pungency. 4 War, battle. 5 Poison. 6 Death. 7 A weapon. 8 Sea salt. 9 Haate. —Comp. **अंशुः** 1 the sun. 2 fire. **आवर्त** steel. **उपद्रवः** a forcible means, strong measure. **कंठः** the onion. **कर्मन्** *a.* active, zealous, energetic. **वैद्यः** a tiger. **धारः** a sword. **पुष्प** 1 the clove tree. 2 the Kutaka plant. **बुद्धि** *a.* sharp-witted, acute, clever, shrewd. **रश्मिः** the sun. **रसा** 1 salt-petre. 2 any poisonous liquid, a poison; शाक्यकाया तीक्ष्ण(शरादिना) मू 1. 2. **लोह** steel. **तृक** barley. **तीक्ष्ण** 4 P. (तीक्ष्णति) To be wet or moist.

**तीरं** 1 A shore, bank. नदीतीरं सामुद्रिकं, &c. 2 Margin, brim, edge. **रः** 1 A sort of an arrow. 2 Lead 3 Tin.

**तिरित** *a.* Settled, adjusted, decided according to evidence. 3 Completion of any affair.

**तीर्थ** *a.* 1 Crossed, passed over 2 Spread, expanded. 3 Surpassed, excelled.

**तीर्थ** 1 A passage, road, way, ford. 2 A descent into a river, the stairs of a landing place; (Mar. धाट्); विषमसि विगच्छते नयः इतनीयं पयसाभियाशयः Ki. 2. 3. (where तीर्थ means 'a remedy or means' also); तीर्थं सर्वविद्याप्रदाराणां K. 44. 3 A place of water. 4 A holy place, place of pilgrimage, a shrine &c. dedicated to some holy object (especially on or near the bank of a sacred river &c.); सुविभक्तो यद्यस्ति तीर्थेन किं Bh. 2. 55; R. 1. 85. 5 A channel, medium, means; तद्वेन तीर्थेन घटेत &c. Māl. 1. 6 A remedy, expedient. 7 A sacred or holy personage, worthy person, object of veneration, fit recipient; क तु नसात्मानं तीर्थस्य साधोः समयः U. 1; Ms. 3. 103

8 A sacred preceptor, a teacher; मया सौर्यकमिन्द्राय शिक्षाम् M. 1. 9 Source, origin. 10 A sacrifice. 11 A minister. 12 Advice, instruction. 13 Right place or moment. 14 The Right or usual manner. 15 Certain parts of the hand sacred to doities, manes &c. 16 A school of philosophy 17 Pudendum muliebre. 18 Menstrual courses of a woman. 19 A Brāhmana. 20 Fire. -अः An honorary affix added to the names of ascetics, saints &c.; e. g. आनन्ददीयः. -Comp. -उद्धकः holy water; तीर्थार्थं च बहिरा वायनः कृद्भिर्महतः (U. 1. 13). -करः 1 a Jaina Arhat, sanctified teacher or saint of the Jainas; (also तैत्तिकर in this sense). 2 an ascetic. 3 the founder of a new religious or philosophical school. 4 N. of Vishnu. -काका, -स्वर्गः, -वायसः 'a crow at a sacred bathing-place', i. e. a very greedy person; (देव्यु). -धुत a. sacred, holy. -यात्रा a visit to a holy place, a pilgrimage. -राज N. of Prayāga. -राजि, -जी f. an epithet of Benares. -वाकः the hair of the head. -विधिः rites observed at a place of pilgrimage, such as Gīt. -सेविन् a. a pilgrim. (-म) a crane. तीर्थिकः A pilgrim, an ascetic Brāhmana (visiting holy places). तीवरः 1 The ocean. 2 A hunter. 3 The adulterine offspring of a Rājaputri by a Kshatriya (one of the mixed tribes). तीव्र a. 1 Severe, intense, sharp, acute, violent, poignant, pungent, impetuous; विलम्बितपारणशीघ्रवत् R. 5. 48. strong or violent efforts; U. 3. 35. 2 Hot, warm. 3 Flashing. 4 Permeating. 5 Endless, unlimited. 6 Horrible, dreadful. -अं 1 fleet, pungency. 2 A shore. 3 Iron, steel. 4 Tin. -अं ind. Violently, sharply, excessively. -Comp. -अनंतः an epithet of Siva. -अति a. quick, swift. -वीर्यं 1 daring heroism. 2 heroism. (in general). -संवेग a. 1 of strong impulse, resolute 2 very poignant or sharp. तु ind. (Never used at the beginning of a sentence, but usually after the first word). 1 An adverbative particle meaning 'but', 'on the contrary', 'on the otherhand', 'nevertheless'; तु सर्वथा सुखानामर्थं यदी । एकं तु मनुष्यमुपनिषत्तु न लेभे K. 59; विषये तु विनिरुद्धा. समापनयनवस्थितमेव S. 5; (in this sense तु is often added to किं, and परं, and किंतु and अंतु are, unlike तु, always used at the beginning of a sentence). 2 And now, on one's part, and; एतद्वा तु प्रतीक्षामी सत्यसुखानामर्थं K. 8; राजा तु तामासीत् शुक्लाश्वाभिः 12 3 As to, as regards,

as for; प्रत्यर्थीनां ब्राह्मणानुदित्य पाकः । चतुष्टय-राम प्रदि तु कनापि विप्रलब्ध्यासि Mu 1. 4 It sometimes marks a difference (वेद) or superior quality; एवं पयो दृष्टर तु दुग्धं G. M. 6 Sometimes it is used as an emphatic particle; मीमस्तु पादवानां रोद्धः G. M. 6 And sometimes it is used as a mere expletive; निरर्थकं तुहीत्यादि पूर्वैक-पद्योजकं Chāndr. 2. 6. तुक्कारः, तुखारः, तुवारः N. of a people inhabiting the Vindhya mountain; cf. Vikr. 18. 93. तुय a. 1 High, elevated, tall, lofty, prominent; तलमिदमिव विषुमंडलमूर्धनरालि-नृपुनरं Gīt. 11: तुमे नमोऽस्मिन्वाचोत्तर R. 6. 3, 4. 70; Si. 2. 48; Ma. 12, 64. 2 Long 3 Vaulted. 4 Chief, principal. 5 Strong, passionate. -तः 1 A height, elevation. 2 A mountain. 3 Top, summit. 4 The planet Mercury. 5 A rhinoceros. 6 The coconut tree. -Comp. -चीजः quicksilver. -भट्टः a restive elephant, an elephant in rut. -बद्धा N. of a river flowing into the Krishna. -वेणा N. of a river. -शेखरः a mountain. तुनी 1 Night. 2 Turmeric. -Comp. -द्वेजः 1 the moon. 2 the sun. 3 an epithet of Siva. 4 an epithet of Krishna. -दतिः the moon. तुच्छ a. 1 Empty, void, vain, light. 2 Small, little, trifling 3 Abandoned, deserted. 4 Low, mean, insignificant, contemptible, worthless. 5 Poor, miserable, wretched. -च्छ (Chāf). -Comp. -हृः the oyster-oil tree. -घान्यः, -घान्यकः straw, chaff. तुजः Indra's thunderbolt तुदुमः A mouse or rat. तुण् 6. P. (तुण्णि) 1 To curve, make crooked, bend. 2 To act fraudulently, deceive. तुष्टं 1 Mouth, face, beak, snout (of a hog); तुष्टतामकुटिभिः (शक्रः) Kāv. 2. 9. 2 The trunk of an elephant. 3 The point of an instrument. तुष्टिः 1 Face, mouth. 2 A leak. -हि. f. The navel. तुष्टिम् m. N. of the bull of Siva. तुष्टिम् see तुष्टिम्. तुष्टिल a. 1 Talkative, loquacious. 2 Having a prominent navel. 3 Talk- ing severely; cf. तुष्टिल. तुष्ट्या 1 Fire. 2 A stone. -रत्नं Sul- phate of copper usually applied to the eyes as a sort of collyrium or medical ointment. -रत्न 1 Small car- damoms. 2 The indigo plant. -Comp. -भोजनं blue vitriol applied to the eyes as medical ointment. तुष्ट 6. P. (तुष्टि, तुष्ट) 1 To strike, wound, hit; तुष्टोद् गदवा चारि Mk. 14. 81; 15. 37; Si. 20. 77. 2 To prick, goad. 3 To bruise, hurt. 4 To pain, vex, torment, afflict; दुर्तीक्ष-

पातपतयोद्यमयैस्तुष्टिः वेतः प्रसमं प्रवासिना R. 2. 4, 6. 28. -WITH आ to strike, beat; Ma. 4. 68. -इ to strike, hurt, wound. (-Caus). to urge on, drive forward; (fig.) to press, urge repea- tedly (to do a thing); प्रविश तुष्टिमिति प्रतीक्षमाना न चलति मायकृता दशमधेय Mk. 1. 56. तुष्टं The belly, a corpulent or pro- tuberant belly. -Comp. -कुरिका, -कुरी the cavity of the navel. -परिमाज, -परिपुज, -पुज a. lazy, sluggish. तुष्टवत् a. Corpulent, fat. तुष्टिक, तुष्टिच, तुष्टिच, तुष्टिल a. 1 Having a protuberant belly. 2 Cor- pulent 3 Filled or laden with; भर्तुस्तुष्टिलानामग्राह्यामर्षं महामानः Bv. 1. 6. तुष्ट a. 1 Struck, hurt, wounded. 2 Tormented. -Comp. -तरः a tailor; Ma. 4. 214. तुष्ट 4. 9. P. (तुष्टि, तुष्टानि) To hurt, injure, strike, Bk. 17. 73, 90. तुष्टुल a. Tumultuous, noisy, Bg. 1. 13, 19. 2 Pierce, raging. R. 3. 57. 3 Excited. 4 Perplexed, confused; R. 5. 49 -अ., -न 1 An uproar, tumult. 2 A confused combat, mêlée. तुष्टः A kind of gourd. तुष्टरः N of a Gandharva; see तुष्ट. -रः A kind of musical instrument तुष्ट 1 A kind of long gourd. 2 A milch cow. तुष्टि, बी. f. A sort of gourd; न हि तुष्टाकृतिरलो रीणादयः प्रयाति महिमान Bv. 1. 80. तुष्ट (तु) कः N of a Gandharva. तुष्टयः 1 A horse; तुष्टयुद्धवत्तथा हि रेणुः S. 1. 31; R. 1. 42, 3. 51. 2 The mind, thought. -गी A mare. -Comp. आरोहः a horseman. -उप- चारकः a groom. -विषः -रं barley. -अश्वारथं forced or compulsory celibacy, leading a life of celibacy simply in consequence of the absence of the female society. तुष्टयिन् m. A horseman. तुष्टयः A horse; मायुःसकृद्यक्तुर्गम एव S. 5. 5, R. 3. 88, 13. 3. -न The mind, thought. -गी A mare. -Comp. -अतिः A buffalo. -हिष्णी a she-buffalo. -विषः -रं barley. -मेघः a horse-sacrifice; R. 13. 61. -याविन्, -साविन् m. a horseman. -वदः, -वदनः a Kiunnara. -शाला, -स्थानं a horse-stable -रक्षकः a troops of horses. तुष्टयः A horse; R. 3. 63, 9. 72. तुष्टयर्ण 1 Non attachment to any object or pursuit (असंग). 2 A kind of sacrifice. तुष्टयाह m. (Nom. sing. तुष्टयाह इ) N. of Indra; Ku. 2. 1; R. 15. 40. तुष्टी 1 The fibrous stick used by weavers to clean and separate the

एल: —लं Cotton. —लं 1 The atmosphere, sky, air. 2 A tuft of grass. 3 The mulberry. —ला 1 The cotton tree. 2 The wick of a lamp. —ली 1 Cotton. 2 The wick of

भ्योऽस्याहोकासि चित्तानि संयच्छन्ति Ki. 5. 31;



Ott. 1. 4 to carry over. -वसि to cross, get over, overcome. -न 1 to cross over. 2 to swim, float. 3 to get over, overcome, go to the end of. तेजन् 1 A bamboo. 2 Sharpening, whetting. 3 Kindling. 4 Rendering bright. 5 Polishing. 6 A reed. 7 The point of an arrow, the edge of a weapon.

तेजलः The francoline partridge.

तेजस् n. 1 sharpness. 2 The sharp edge (of a knife &c.) 3 The point or top of a flame. 4 Heat, glow, glare. 5 Lustre, light, brilliance, splendour; R. 4. 1, Bg. 7. 9, 10, 30. 6 Heat or light considered as the third of the five elements of creation (the other four being; बुद्धि, अग्नि, वायु and आकाश). 7 The bright appearance of the human body, beauty; R. 3 15 8 Fire of energy; S. 2. 14. U. 6. 14. 9 Might, prowess, strength, courage, valour, martial or heroic lustre; तेजस्तेजसि शास्त्रम् U. 5. 10 One possessed of heroic lustre; तेजसा हि न वयः समीचन R. 11. 1. 11 Spirit, energy. 12 Strength of character, not bearing insult or ill-treatment with impunity. 13 Majestic lustre, majesty, dignity, authority, consequence; तेजोविशेषानुनिता (तज्जदनी) द्वाभ्याः R. 2 7. 14 Semen, seed, som n virile, स्वाद्वर्णीयं यद् मे न तेजः R. 14. 65; R. 2 75; दृष्ट्वेनाहितं तेजो द्वाभ्यां द्रवये प्र. S. 4. 1. 15 The essential nature of anything. 16 Essence, quintessence. 17 Spiritual, moral, or magical power. 18 Fire 19 Marrow. 20 Bile. 21 The speed of a horse. 22 Fresh butter. 23 Gold. -Comp. -कर a. 1 illuminating. 2 granting vital power or strength. -मन् 1 disgrace, destruction of dignity. 2 depression, discouragement. -मण्डलं a halo of light. -सूरि the sun. -स्वरः the Supreme Spirit, Brahman.

तेजस्वत्, तेजोवत् a. 1 Bright, brilliant, splendid. 2 Sharp, pungent. 3 Brave, heroic. 4 Energetic.

तेजस्विन् a. (सी. f.) 1 brilliant, bright. 2 Powerful, heroic, strong. Ki. 16. 16. 3 Dignified, noble. 4 Famous, illustrious. 5 Violent. 6 Haughty. 7 Lawful.

तेजित् a. 1 Sharpened, whetted. 2 Excited, stimulated, prompted. तेजोमय a. 1 Glorious. 2 Bright, brilliant, luminous; Bg. 11 47.

तेजः Becoming wet or moist, moisture.

तेजन् 1 Wetting, moistening, 2 Moisture. 3 Sauce, condiment.

तेजन् 1 Play, pastime. 2 A pleasure garden, play-ground.

तेजस a. (सी. f.) 1 Bright, splendid, luminous. 2 Made up or consisting

of light; तेजसस्य अनुपः द्रवत्वे R. 11. 43. 3 Metallic. 4 Passionate 5 Vigorous, energetic. 6 Powerful, intense. -सं Ghee, Comr. -आचरन्ती a crucible.

तेजिक a. (सी. f.) Patient, enduring. तेजिरः A partridge.

तेजिलः 1 A rhinoceros 2 A god. तेजिरः 1 A partridge. 2 A rhinoceros. -रः A flock of partridge. 5.

तेजितीय m. pl. The followers of the Taittiriya school of the Yajurveda. -यः the Taittiriya branch of the Yajurveda (तृणयुजर्वेद).

तेजिरः A disease of the eyes (dimness).

तेजिक a. Sacred, holy. -कः 1 An ascetic. 2 One who propounds a new religious or philosophical doctrine. -कं Holy water (such as that brought from a sacred bathing place).

तेलं 1 Oil; लघेन सिद्धत्वा तेजसि यवतः दंडम् Bh. 2. 5; Y. 1. 283; R. 8. 38. 2 Benzoin. -Comp. -अटी a wasp.

-अव्यं anointing the body with oil. -कलकः oil-cake. -पणिका, -पर्णी 1 sandal. 2 incense. 3 turpentine.

-विजः the white sesamum. -विपीलिका the small red ant. -कृजः the fig tree. -महिनी Jasmine. -माली the wick of a lamp. -यन्त्रं an oil-mill.

-रुद्रिक a kind of gem.

तेजः N. of a country, the modern Carnatic. -गाः (pl.) The people of this country.

तेलिक, तेलिन् m. An oilman, an oil grinder or manufacturer.

तेलिनी The wick of a lamp.

तेलीनं A field of sesamum.

तेव N. of the lunar month Pausa.

तोकं An offspring, a child.

तोकक The Chātaka bird.

तोदनं 1 Splitting, dividing. 2 Teasing. 3 Hurting, injuring.

तोदत्रं A goad for driving cattle or elephants.

तोदः Pain, anguish, torture.

तोदन् 1 Pain, anguish. 2 A goad. 3 Face, mouth (तद).

तोमरा, -रं 1 An iron club. 2 A javelin. -Comp. -धरः he (considered as a deity).

तोयं Water. S. 7. 12. -Comp. -अश्विनिनी trumpet-flower. -आधारः

-आशयः a lake, well, any reservoir of water; तज्जधारपयसां वनकं दक्षिणादिष्वंदां स्वाहिताः S. 1. 14. -आलयः the ocean, sea. -ईशः an epithet of Varuna.

(-जं) the constellation called तज्जधरा.

-उत्सर्गः discharge of water, raining; Ms. 37. -ऊर्मन् n. 1 ablutions of various parts of the body performed with water. 2 libations of water to the deceased. -कुण्डः, -यज्ञः a kind of penance, drinking nothing but water for a fixed period. -लीला

sporting in water; Mo. 83. -वर्णः the

cocoa-nut. -वरः an aquatic animal. -विहः, -वः hail. -दः a cloud; R. 6

66; V. 1. 14. -अव्ययः the autumn.

-धरः a cloud. -धिः, -मिधिः the ocean.

-नीरी the earth. -पसावनं the clearing-nut tree, or its nut; see अनुव-

सावन, वनक. -मलं seafoam. -मुच्य m. a cloud. -यज्ञः 1 a water clock. 2 an artificial jet or fountain of water.

-राजः, -रशिः the ocean. -वेत्तः the edge of water. shore. -व्यतिकरः confluence (as of rivers); R. 8 95.

-शुनिका an oyster. -सपिका. -सूचकः a frog.

तोरणः, -णं 1 An arched doorway, a portal. 2 An outer door or gateway; कर्णे दृष्ट्वापथं दोग्धरं Si. 12. 1.

दुराहत्य मयतिथिमुद्भाषणा तोरणेन Me. 75. 3 Any temporary and ornamental arch; Ku. 7. 3; R. 1. 41, 7. 4, 11. 5. 4 An elevated place near a bathing-place.

-नं The neck, throat.

तोलः, -लं 1 Weight or quantity measured by the balance. 2 A weight of gold or silver equal to 12 *Māshas* or a *lola*.

तोषः Satisfaction, contentment, pleasure, delight.

तोषणं Satisfaction, contentment. 2 Anything that gives satisfaction, gratification.

तोषले A club (सुसज).

तौलिकः The sign Sagittarius of the zodiac (a word borrowed from Greek).

तौलिकः The pearl oyster. -क A pearl.

तौल्यः The sound of musical instruments. -Comp. -विकं the union of song, dance, or instrumental music, triple symphony; तौल्यविकं द्वाभ्यां च कामजां दशकां ययः Ms. 7. 47; U. 4.

तोलं A balance.

तौलिकः, तौल्यिकः A painter.

त्यक्त p p. 1 Abandoned, forsaken, left, quitted. 2 Resigned, surrendered. 3 Shunned, avoided; see चट् -Comp. -अग्निः a Brahman who has given up household fire.

-जित्तिनः, -प्राण a. ready to abandon life, willing to run any risk; मर्त्यं त्यक्तजीविताः Bg. 1. 9. -लज्ज a. shameless.

त्यज्ज 1. P. (त्यजति, त्यक्तः) 1 To leave (in all senses); abandon, quit, go away from; न भावेत्यज्यायु Me. 39; Ms. 6 77, 9. 77; S. 5. 26 2 To let go, dismiss, discharge; Bk. 6. 122. 3 To give up, renounce, resign, surrender; Bh. 3. 16; Ms. 2. 95, 6. 33; Bg. 6. 24, 16. 21. 4 To shun, avoid. 5 To get rid of, free oneself from; Bg. 2. 8. 6 To set aside, disregard; न तेजस्वितां वृद्धे शान्त्यस्तथा वनादि च Bg. 1. 33. 7 To except. 8 To distribute, give

away; कुं (संयत्) आशुयुजे स्वयम् Y. 3. 47; Ms. 6. 15. -*Caus.* To cause to give up, &c. -*Desid.* (विषयप्रति) To wish to leave, &c. -*With परि* 1 to leave, quit, abandon. 2 to resign, give up, discard, renounce; परिष्वस्यन्मथुना न परित्यजति Mu. 2. 17. 3 to except; तुल्यमप्यपरिमयं सन्तु. -सं 1 to abandon; जायमानोवास्तु संयजति R. 14. 34. 2 to avoid, shun; Bh. 1. 81. 3 to give up, renounce; Ms. 4. 181. 4 to except; e. g. सत्यं विद्वन्मादिनं धर्ममन्यन् कुर्मः Rāj. T. 3. 343.

**त्यागः** 1 Leaving, forsaking, abandoning, deserting, separation; न माता न पिता न जी न पुत्रस्यमहेति Ms. 8. 319, 9. 78. 2 Giving up, resigning, renouncing; Ms. 1. 112; Bg. 12. 41. 3 Gift, donation, giving away as charity; कर्त्तव्यं त्यागः Bh. 2. 65; H. 1. 154; त्यागाय सत्यं त्यागा R. 1. 17. 4 Liberality, generosity; R. 1. 22. 5 Secretion, excretion. -*Comp.* -**युतः**, -**शीलः** *a.* liberal, generous, munificent.

**त्यागिन्** *a.* 1 Leaving, abandoning, giving up, &c. 2 Giving away, donor. 3 Heroic, brave. 4 One who does not look to any reward or result from the performance of ceremonial rites; यस्तु कर्मकलश्यामी सत्याशीत्यभिधीयते Bg. 18. 11.

**त्रा** 1 *A* (त्रयः, त्रयिनः) To be ashamed or abashed, be embarrassed; त्रयने त्रिंशोति परित्यजति यथाऽत्रिंशोति विंशे U. L. 28. -*With अप* to turn away or retire through shame; तस्मात्त्रयनेति Bk. 14. 84; वनापगतं सायुरसायुक्तेन त्रयति Mb.

**त्रया** 1 Bashfulness, modesty, संवृत्तपामर (it 12. 2 Shame (in a good or bad sense). 3 A libidinous or unchaste woman. 4 Fame, celebrity. -*Comp.* निरहन्, हीन *a.* shameless, impudent. -**रंडा** *a.* harlot.

**त्रयिष्ठ** *a.* (Superl. of त्रयः) Highly satisfied.

**त्रयीयस्** *a.* (त्री *f.*) (Compar. of त्रयः) More satisfied.

**त्रयः** *n.* Tin; त्रयि पश्चिमागुणि प्रविशत्येति Pt. 1. 75.

**त्रयलः**, -**त्रयस्** *n.*, -**सं** Tin.

**त्रयदं** Diluted cards.

**त्रयः** *a.* (त्री *f.*) Triple, three fold, divided into three parts of three kinds; त्रयि ति विद्या त्रयं यदुक्तिं सामानि Sat. Br.; Ms. 1. 23. -**सं** A triad, a group or collection of three; अनेकमासीत्यनेन त्रयते त्रयि त्रयं त्रयमेव च त्रयमे R. 3. 16; लाकृत्तं Bg. 11. 20, 43, Ms. 2. 76.

**त्रयद्व** (Nom. pl. *m.* of त्रि, entering into comp. with some numerals) Three. -*Comp.* -**चत्वारिंशः** *a.* forty-third. -**चत्वारिंशः** *a.* or *f.* forty-three. -**त्रिंशः** *a.* thirty-third. -**त्रिंशद्व** *a.* or *f.* thirty-three. -**द्व** *a.* 1 thirteenth. 2

having thirteen added; त्रयोदश तदं 'one hundred and thirteen'. -**द्व** *a.* pl. thirteen. -**द्व** *a.* thirteenth. -**द्व** ति the thirteenth day of a lunar fortnight. -**नवतिः** *f.* ninety-three. -**पञ्चाशत्** *f.* fifty-three. -**विंश** *a.* 1 twenty-third. 2 consisting of twenty-three. -**विंशतिः** *f.* twenty-three. -**षष्टिः** *f.* sixty-three. -**सप्ततिः** *f.* seventy-three.

**त्रयी** 1 The three Vedas taken collectively (सामयुः सामानि); त्रयीमया विदुः जातमेव नमः K. 1. तौ त्रयीवर्जमितरा विद्याः परिगणितौ U. 2; Ms. 4. 125. 2 A triad, triplet; यद्योतिष्ठ सभावेद्यामसौ त्रयस्त्रिंशो Si. 2. 3. 3 A matron or married woman whose husband and children are living. 4 Intellect, understanding. -*Comp.* -**सुतः** 1 an epithet of the sun; so त्रयसिन्धुः. 2 an epithet of Siva. -**धर्मः** the duty enjoined by the three Vedas; Bg. 9. 21. -**सुतः** a Brāhmaṇa.

**त्रयः** 1. 1. 4. P. (त्रयति, त्रयति, त्रयः) 1 To quake, tremble, shake, start with fear. 2 To fear, dread, be afraid of (with abl., sometimes with gen. or instr.); त्रयन्तुनात्तयति K. 255; कृष्णसिन्धुर्नादात् Bk. 9. 11. 5 75, 14. 48, 15. 59; Si. 8. 24; Ki. 8. 7. -*Caus.* To frighten, terrify. -*With* त्रि to be frightened or terrified; त्रिस्त्रयहृदिनिर्गच्छः ऋद्धिः Bh. 1. 9. -**सं** to fear, be afraid or terrified; Bk. 14. 39. 11. 10. 1. (त्रयति न) 1 To go, move. 2 To hold. 3 To take, seize. 4 To oppose, prevent.

**त्रयः** *n.* Moveable, locomotive. -**सः** The heart. -**स** 1 A wood, forest. 2 Animals. -*Comp.* -**रेणुः** an atom, the mote or atom of dust which is seen moving in a sunbeam; cf. जादयितव्ये मातौ त्रयं यदुत्पद्यते राजः त्रयं तत्त्वमात्रात् त्रयरेणुं त्रयस्य Ms. 8. 152, also Y. 1. 361.

**त्रयः** A shuttle.

**त्रयः**, **त्रयः** *a.* Fearful, trembling, timid, अवस्तुमिदं कुरु त्रयः R. 14. 47; सीता सीमन्विना त्यक्ता सर्वार्थी त्रयः प्रकटिका Bk. 6. 7.

**त्रयः** *p. p.* 1 Frightened, terrified, alarmed; त्रयः कदाचन कुर्यात् त्रयः Māl 4. 8. 2 Timid, fearful. 3 Quick, rolling.

**त्रयः** *p. p.* Protected, guarded, preserved, saved. -**यः** 1 Protection, defence, preservation; आर्तत्रायणं नः शान्ते न प्रहृष्टेयमागति S. 1. 11. R. 15. 3. 2 Shelter, help, refuge; Bk. 3. 70.

**त्रयः** *p. p.* 1 Preserved, saved, protected (*p. p.* of त्रयः *v.*).

**त्रयः** *a.* (त्री *f.*) Made of tin.

**त्रयः** *a.* 1 Moveable, moving. 2 Frightening. -**सः** 1 Fear, terror, alarm; त्रयः कुरुते कुरुते त्रयः त्रयः त्रयः Rām. 2. 3; R. 2. 38, 9. 58. 2 Alarming, frightening. 3 A flaw or defect in a jewel.

**त्रयः** *a.* Terrifying, frightening, alarming. -**न** The act of frightening or causing alarm.

**त्रयः** *a.* Frightened, alarmed, terrified.

**त्रि** *num. a.* (declined in pl. only; nom. त्रयः *m.*, त्रिः *f.*, त्रिणि *n.*) Three; त एव त्रि त्रयो लोकान एव त्रय आत्मनाः &c. Ms. 2. 299; त्रितयामिह त्रि त्रिभिर्भेदो R. 9. 18; त्रिणि त्रयस्त्रिंशो कुर्यात्तुमती त्रिणि Ms. 9. 90. -*Comp.* -**अंशः** 1 a three-fold share. 2 a third part. -**अक्षः** -**अक्षः** an epithet of Siva. -**अक्षरः** 1 the mystic syllable अंशं consisting of three letters; see under अ. 2 a match-maker or बटुक (that word consisting of three syllables). -**अक्षरः** 1 three strings suspended to either end of a pole for carrying burdens. 2 a sort of collyrium. -**अक्षरः**, -**त्रि** three handfuls taken collectively. **अक्षिः** -**ह्रस्वः** the soul. -**अक्षरा**, -**तारंगिणा**, -**वर्त्मणा** epithets of the river Ganges (flowing through the three worlds). -**अक्षरः** (also त्रिंशदक्षरः in the same sense, though rarely used in classical literature) 'having three eyes', N. of Siva; त्रिंशदक्षरं त्रयसिन्धुं त्रयः Ku. 3. 44; त्रिंशदक्षरं त्रयसिन्धुं त्रयः R. 2. 42, 3. 49. -**सखः** an epithet of Kubera. -**अक्षरा** an epithet of Pārvali. -**अक्षरः** *a.* three years old. (-**वत्**) three years taken collectively. -**अक्षति** *a.* eighty-third. -**अक्षतिः** *f.* eighty-three. -**अक्षरः** *a.* twenty-four. -**अक्षरः**, -**अक्षरः** triangular. (-**सं**) a triangle. -**अक्षरः** a period of three days. -**आहितः** *a.* 1 performed or produced in three days. 2 recurring after the third day, tertian (as fever). -**सं** (तुल्यं also) three *like* taken collectively; Ms. 8. 106. -**कुरु** *m.* 1 N. of the mountain Trikūṭa. 2 N. of Vishnu or Kṛishṇa. -**कर्तव्यः** *n.* the chief three duties of a Brāhmaṇa, i. e., -sacrifice, study of the Vedas, and making gifts or charity (-*m.*) one who engages in these three duties (as a Brāhmaṇa). -**कायः** N of Buddha. -**कालः** 1 the three times, i. e., the past, present, and future, or morning, noon and evening. 2 the three tenses (the past, present and future) of a verb. -**त्रयः**, **त्रयः** *a.* omniscient. -**कुरु** N. of a mountain in Ceylon on the top of which was situated Lankā, the capital of Rāvaṇa; Si. 2. 5. -**कुरु** *a.* a knife with three edges. -**कोणः** *a.* triangular, forming a triangle. (-**जः**) 1 a triangle. 2 the vulva. -**कुरु**, -**कुरु** three bedsteads taken collectively. -**तणः** an aggregate of the three objects of worldly existence; i. e., धर्म, अर्थ and काम; न

myrobalaus taken collectively ( Mar. विरा, ब्रह्मा and अश्वत्थामा ). -बलिः-बली, -बलिः, -बली f., the three folds of skin above the navel of a woman ( regarded as a mark of beauty ); सामीप्योपलक्षणविपरीतानां Bh. 1. 98, 81; cf. Ku. 1. 39. -ब्रह्म copulation, sexual union, cohabitation, -ब्रुजं a triangle. -ब्रुवन् the three worlds; गुणं ब्रह्माविष्णुमहर्षिणां ब्रह्मविष्णु मे. 33; Bh 1. 99. -ब्रूमः a palace with three floors, -बार्ग the Ganges; Ku. 1. 28. -ब्रुजुः the Trikūta mountain. -ब्रुजः an epithet of Buddha. -ब्रुतिः the united form of Brahma, Viṣṇu, and Mahesa, the Hindu triad; Ku. 2. 4. -ब्रुतिः a necklace of three strings. -ब्रुत night ( consisting of 3 watches or praharas, the first and last half prahara being excluded ); संक्षिप्यत सप्त इव कथं द्विविधाया विद्याया मे. 108. Ku. 7. 21, 26; R. 9 70 V. 3. 22. -ब्रीनः a law-suit ( in which a person engages from anger, covetousness, or infatuation ). राजं a period of three nights. -ब्रेजः a conch-shell. -लिंग a. having three genders, i. e. an adjective. ( -तः ) the country called Telanga. ( -मी ) the three genders taken collectively. -लोक the three worlds. -लूकः the sun. -नाथः 'lord of the three worlds', an epithet of 1 Indra; R. 3. 45. 2 of Śiva; Ku. 5. 77. ( -क्री ) the three worlds taken collectively, the universe; सत्त्वमेव त्रिलोकी-सतिरिति हरशिरःश्रुतिनिदिच्छटया Bb. 3. 95; Sānti. 4. 22. -वर्गः 1 the three objects of worldly existence; i. e. धर्म, अर्थ, and काम; Ku. 5. 38. 2 the three states of loss, stability, and increase; श्रुतः स्थानं च ब्रह्मिण्य विद्यया नीतिवैदिना Ak. -वर्णक the first three of the four castes of Hindus taken collectively. -वर्ग ind. three times, thrice. -विक्रमः Viṣṇu in his fifth or dwarf incarnation. -विद्या a Brāhmaṇa versed in the three Vedas. -विद्य a. of three kinds, three-fold. -विद्यवत्-विद्यवत् the world of Indra, heaven; विविदितस्यैव पतिं जयेत् R. 6. 78. -वर्ध m. a god. -वेणिः-णी f. the place near Prayāga where the Ganges joins the Yamunā and receives under ground the Sarasvatī. -वेणुः a Brāhmaṇa versed in the three Vedas. -वैकुण्ठः 1 N. of a celebrated king of the Solar race, king of Ayodhyā and father of Hariscandra. [ He was a wise, pious and just king, but his chief fault was that he loved his person to an inordinate degree. Desiring to celebrate a sacrifice by virtue of which he could go up to heaven in his mortal body, he requested his family-priest Vasishtha to officiate for him; but being refused he next requested his hundred sons who also rejected his absurd pro-

posel. He, therefore, called them cowardly and impotent, and was in return for these insults cursed and degraded by them to be a *Chandala*. While he was in this wretched condition, *Virvāmītra*, whose family *Trisanku* had in times of famine laid under deep obligations, undertook to celebrate the sacrifice, and invited all the gods to be present. They, however, declined; whereupon the enraged *Virvāmītra* by his own power lifted up *Trisanku* to the skies with his cherished mortal body. He began to soar higher till his head struck against the vault of the heaven, when he was hurled down headforemost by *Indra* and the other gods. The mighty *Virvāmītra*, however, arrested him in his downward course, saying 'Stay *Trisanku*,' and the unfortunate monarch remained suspended with his head towards the earth as a constellation in the southern hemisphere. Hence the well known proverb; *विश्वकुरि-नामसि* S. 2 ]. 2 the *Chātaka* bird. 3 a cat. 4 a grass-hopper. 5 a fire-fly. 6 an epithet of *Harisēbandra*. 7 an epithet of *Virvāmītra*. 8 a. three hundred. (—) one hundred and three. 2 three hundred. 3 a trident. 2 a crown or crest (with three points). —*शिरस्* m. N. of a demon killed by *Rāma*. —*शुक्र* a trident. 4 an epithet of *Śiva*. —*शुक्रि* m. an epithet of *Śiva*. —*शुक्र* the *Trikuta* mountain. —*षष्टि* f. sixty-three. —*सर्व*, —*सर्व* the three periods of the day; i. e. dawn, noon, and sunset. —*सर्व* ind. at the time of the three *bandhyās*. —*सप्त* a. seventy third. —*सप्तति* seventy-three. —*सप्त*, —*सप्त* a. pl. three times 7, i. e. 27. —*साम्यं* equilibrium of the three (qualities). —*सती* the three sacred places, *काशी*, *प्रयाग* and *गया*. —*सती* f. an epithet of the *Ganges*; *सिन्धु* नदी इति यो गगनसिन्धुः S. 7. 6; R. 10. 63; Ku. 7. 15. —*सीत्य*, —*हृष्य* a. ploughed thrice (as a field). —*हायन* a. three years old.

*त्रिंश* a. (की) Thirtieth. 2 Joined with thirty; e. g. *त्रिंश* इति one hundred and thirty. 3 Consisting of thirty.

*त्रिंश* a. 1 Consisting of thirty. 2 Bought for or worth thirty.

*त्रिंश* f. Thirty. —Comp. —*वस* a lotus opening at moonrise.

*त्रिंश* An aggregate of thirty.

*त्रिंशति* f. Thirty.

*त्रिक* a. 1 Triple, three-fold. 2 Forming a triad. 3 Three per cent. —*क* 1 A triad. 2 A place where three roads meet. 3 The lower part of the spine, the part about the hips; *त्रिक* इत्यत्र Pt. 1. 190, *त्रिक* इति त्रिकविधः R. 6. 16. 4 The part between the shoulderblades. 5 The three spices. —*का* A contrivance for raising water

(like a wheel) over which passes the rope of the bucket.

*त्रितय* a. (की f.) Consisting of three parts, three-fold. —*य* A triad, a group of three; *अथर्ववेद* त्रितयेति त्रितयं तत्समायम् S. 7. 29; R. 8. 78; Y. 3. 266.

*त्रिधा* ind. In three ways or in three parts; Ku. 7. 44; Rg. 18. 19.

*त्रिर* ind. Thrice, three times.

*भुङ्* 4. 6. P. (नटयति, नटति, नटित) To tear, break, fall asunder, snap, be asept (fig. also); *भुङ्* इत्यत्र भुङ्गति इति R. 8. 8; 1. 96; अथ ते वाणीवस्तुनित इव भुङ्गन्ति U. 1. 29.

*भुङ्*, —*ही* f. 1 Cutting, breaking, tearing. 2 A small part, an atom. 3 A very minute space of time equal to 1 of a *Āharya* or 1 of a *Lava*. 4 Doubt, uncertainty. 5 Loss, destruction. 6 Small cardamoms (the plant).

*त्रेता* 1 A triad, triplet. 2 The three sacred fires taken collectively; Ms. 2. 231; R. 13. 57. 3 A particular throw at dice, a cast of three or trey; *त्रेता* इति Ms. 2. 8. 4 The second of the four *Yugas* of the *Hindus*; see *युग*.

*त्रेधा* ind. Trebly, in three ways or parts; *त्रेधा* इति त्रिधा त्रिधा Sat. Br. (नमः) त्रिधा त्रिधा त्रिधा त्रिधा R. 10. 16.

*त्रे* 1 A. (नायेते, वाते वा ज्ञाय) To protect, preserve, rescue or save from, defend from (usually with 'abl.').

*सुगन्धिल* वायव्य इत्युद्धः सुगन्धिल इत्युद्धः स R. 2. 53; Bg. 2. 40; Ms. 9. 138; Bk. 5. 54; 15. 120. —With *वति* to save &c.; *वतिनायक*, *वतिनायक* (in dramas)

*त्रैकालिक* a. (की f.) Relating to the three times; i. e. past, present, and future.

*त्रैकाल्य* The three times-past, present and future.

*त्रैगुणिक* a. Triple, three-fold.

*त्रैगुण्य* 1 The state of consisting of three theuds, qualities &c. 2 Triplicity. 3 The three *Gunas* or properties (*सत्*, *रजस्* and *तमस्*) taken collectively; *अथर्ववेद* त्रैगुण्यं लोकत्रयं नामात् R. 1. 4.

*त्रैपुर* 1 The *Tripura* country. 2 A ruler or inhabitant of that country.

*त्रैमासुर* An epithet of *Lakshmana*.

*त्रैमासिक* a. (की f.) 1 Three months old. 2 Lasting for or occurring every three months. 3 Quarterly.

*त्रैमासिक* The rule of three (in math.).

*त्रैलोक्य* The three worlds taken collectively; R. 10. 53.

*त्रैवर्णिक* a. (की f.) Relating to the first three castes.

*त्रैविक्रम* a. Belonging to *Trivikrama* or *Vishnu*; R. 7. 35.

*त्रैविद्य* 1 The three *Vedas*. 2 The study of the three *Vedas*. 3 The

three sciences. —*यः* A *Brāhmaṇa* versed in the three *Vedas*; Rg. 9. 20, *त्रैविद्यः*, *त्रैविद्येयः* A god.

*त्रैलोक्य* An epithet of *Harisēbandra*, son of *Trisanku*.

*त्रोटक* A species of drama:—*सप्तम* इत्युद्धः त्रोटक इत्युद्धः त्रोटक इत्युद्धः S. D. 540; e. g. *Kālidāsa's Vikramorvasiyam*.

*त्रोटि* f. A bill, beak. —Comp. —*हस्त* a bird.

*त्रोट* A road.

*त्रोट* 1. P. (नटयति, नट) To pare, hew, peel.

*त्रोटकार* Addressing disrespectfully with a 'thou', thesing and thouing.

*त्रोट* 1. P. (नटयति) 1 To go, move. 2 To jump, gallop. 3 To tremble.

*त्वक्* f. 1 Skin (of men, serpents &c.) 2 Hide (as of a cow, deer &c.) R. 8. 31. 3 Bark, rind; Ku. 1. 7; R. 2. 37, 17. 12. 4 Any cover or coating. 5 The sense of touch. —Comp.

—*अङ्गुर* horripilation. —*हृदय* the organ of touch. —*कंदुर* a sore. —*नखा* the orange. —*पेदा* a skin-wound, scratch, bruise. —*ज* 1 blood. 2 hair (on the body). —*तरंगक* a wrinkle.

—*अ* an armour; *त्वक्* वाचक इति Bk. 14. 34. —*दोष* disease of the skin, leprosy. —*वाक्* roughness of the skin.

—*पुण्य* horripilation. —*सार* (त्वक्-सारः) a bamboo; *त्वक्सार* इति त्रिणालम्पतिः Si. 4. 61. —*सुगन्ध* an orange.

*त्वक्* a. 50 त्वक्.

*त्वदीय* a. Thy, thine, your, yours; R. 3. 50.

*त्वद्* A form of the second personal pronoun occurring as the first member of some compounds; e. g.

*त्वद्भीन*, *त्वद्भार्य* &c.

*त्वद्भि* a. Like thee or you.

*त्वर* 1 A. (तरति, त्वरति) To hurry, make haste, move with speed, do anything quickly; *भवाम्* इत्युद्धः त्वरा M. 2; *वाङ्मते* इत्युद्धः स त्वरे R. 19. 88.

—*Caus.* (त्वरयति) To cause to hasten, expediate, urge forward.

*त्वर*, *त्वरि* f. Haste, hurry, speed; *भोग्य* इत्युद्धः स त्वरा व्यावर्तमाना दिवा R. 1. 2.

*त्वरि* a. quick, swift, speedy. —*न* Despatch, haste. —ind. Quickly, fast, speedily, hastily.

*त्वष्ट* m. 1 A carpenter, builder, workman. 2 *Viśvakarma*, the architect of the gods. [*Tvaṣṭri* is the Vulcan of the Hindu mythology. He had a son named *Trisiras* and a daughter called *सती*, who was given in marriage to the sun. But she was unable to bear the severe light of her husband, and therefore *Tvaṣṭri* mounted the sun upon his lathe and carefully filed off a part of his bright disc; (cf. R. 6. 32; *आंग* इत्युद्धः त्वष्टा इत्युद्धः त्वष्टा इत्युद्धः)

*त्वष्ट* 1 The three *Vedas*. 2 The study of the three *Vedas*. 3 The





the right hand (or purer) ritual. -आज्ञा the south. -पतिः an epithet of Yama. -उत्तर *a.* 1 left (as hand or foot); Ku. 4. 19. 2 northern. (-रा) the north. -उत्तर *a.* turned or lying to the south and the north. -दक्षिण the meridian line. -पश्चिम *ind.* to the south-west. -पश्चिम *a.* south-western. (-र) the south-west. -पूर्व-पश्चिम *a.* south-east. -पूर्व, -पश्चिम the south-eastern quarter. -समुद्रः the southern ocean. -स्थः a charioteer.

**दक्षिणतः** *ind.* 1 From the right or south. 2 To the right hand. 3 To the south or southward (with gen.).

**दक्षिणा** *ind.* 1 On the right or south of 2 In the southern direction (with abl.). -णा 1 A present or gift to Brāhmanas (at the completion of a religious rite, such as a sacrifice). 2 Dakṣiṇā regarded as a daughter of Prajāpati and as the wife of Sauriṣṭi personified; वसु धृतिरक्षिणासी-द्वारक्षिणा R. 1. 31. 3 A gift, offering or donation in general, fee, remuneration; प्राणदक्षिणा, यरुदक्षिणा &c. 4 A good milchcow, prolific cow. 5 The south. 6 The southern country, the Deccan. -Court. -अर्ह *a.* deserving or worthy of a gift. -आवर्त *a.* 1 curved to the right. 2 turned towards the south. -कालः the time of receiving Dakṣiṇā. -पथः the southern part of India, the south or Deccan; अग्नि दक्षिणापथे विदुर्मेव पप्रपुरे नाम नमः Mā. 1. -प्रवण *a.* inclining to the south.

**दक्षिणादि** *ind.* 1 Far on the right. 2 Far in the south, to the south of (with abl.); दक्षिणादि ग्रामात् Sk.

**दक्षिणीय**, **दक्षिण्य** *a.* Worthy of or deserving a sacrificial gift, such as a Brāhmaṇa.

**दक्षिण** *ind.* On the right side of (with acc. or gen.); दक्षिणे वृषवाटिका-मन्त्राय इव अयेन S. 1 दक्षिणेन ग्रामस्य &c.

**दुग्ध** *p. p.* 1 Burnt, consumed by fire. 2 (Fig.) Consumed by grief, tormented, distressed. 3 Famished. 4 Inauspicious 5 Dry, tasteless, insipid. 6 Wretched, accursed, vile (used as a term of abuse before a word); नादादि मे दुग्धैः पतन्ति U. 4; अस्य दुग्धोत्पत्त्यर्थः कुर्वीत्यात्मकं सग्नं H. 1. 68; 80 दग्धजटारस्यामि Bh. 3. 8.

**दुग्धिका** Scorched rice. **दुग्ध** *a.* (स्त्री *f.*) A termination added to nouns in the sense of 'reaching to', 'as high or deep as'; उरुदग्धेन पयसोत्तमं K. 310; कोलात्मनिकरुद्रलक्ष्मणः (मार्गः) Mā. 3. 17, 5. 14, Y. 2. 108.

**दंड** 10 U. (दंडयति, दंडित) To punish, fine, chastise; (this is one of the 16 roots that govern two accusatives), नातं लक्ष्मं च दंडयेत् Ms.

9. 234, 8. 123; Y. 2. 269; स्थितिं दंड-यतो दंडयान् R. 1. 25.

**दंडः** 1 A stick, staff, rod, mace, club, cudgel; पततु शिखरं दंडं इव वृजः Mā. 5. 31; काष्ठः 2 The sceptre of a king, the rod as a symbol of authority and punishment; आज्ञादंडः S. 5. 8. 3 The staff given to a twice-born man at the time of investiture with the sacred thread; cf. Ms. 2. 45-47. 4 The staff of a संन्यासिन् or ascetic. 5 The trunk of an elephant.

6 The stem or stalk; as of a lotus; tree &c.; the handle as of an umbrella; अनादंडः &c. Dk. 1 (opening verse); गान्धर्वदण्डपूतद्विवातपं S. 5. 6; Ku. 7. 89; 80 कमलदण्डः &c. 7 The oar of a boat. 8 A churning stick.

9 Nine; Ms. 8. 341, 9. 229; Y. 2. 237. 10 Chastisement, corporal punishment, punishment in general; यथापगच्छेदानीं R. 1. 6; एव गजापथ्यकारि-सीदन्तद्वि राजा Mu. 1; दंडं दंडयेत् पतयेत् Ms. 8. 126; दण्डः स्वयं राजा लेभ्य दण्डः सग्नं गतिं R. 15. 53. 11 Imprisonment. 12 Attack, assault, violence, punishment, the last of the four expedients; see उपद्रव; Ms. 7. 109, Si. 2. 54. 13 An army; तस्य दण्डवतो दंडः स्वर्गस्य दक्षिण्यत R. 17. 62; Ms. 7. 65, 9. 294; Ki. 2.

12. 14 A form of military array. 15 Subjection, control, constraint; वायुदोषश्च मनोदोषः काव्यदण्डतत्त्वश्च । यदेतं निहितं बुद्धेः विवेकीति स उच्यते Ms. 12. 10.

16 A measure of length equal to 4 Hastas. 17 The penis. 18 Pride. 19 The body. 20 An epithet of Yama. 21 N. of Viṣṇu. 22 N. of Śiva. 23 An attendant on the sun.

24 A horse; (said to be *m.* only in the last five senses). -Comp. -अग्निं 1 staff and hide (as outer badges of devotion). 2 (fig.) hypocrisy, deceit. -अग्निः a chief magistrate.

-अनीकः a detachment or division of an army; तप इत्येतो दंडनीकविद्वेषनेः शिव M. 5. 2. -अपुण्यवाय see under न्याय.

-अर्ह *a.* fit to be chastised, deserving punishment -अलसिका cholera. -आज्ञा judicial sentence -आहारं butter-milk -कर्मेत् *n.* infliction of punishment, chastisement. -काकः a raven.

-काष्ठः a wooden club or staff. -ग्रहणं assumption of the staff of an ascetic or pilgrim, becoming a mendicant.

-गृहं a room in which utensils of various kinds are kept. -हस्ता a kind of drum. -हस्तः one who has become a slave from non-payment of a debt.

-दण्डकुलः a court of justice. -धर, -धार *a.* 1 carrying a staff, staff-bearer. 2 punishing, chastising; U. 2. 10 (-रः) 1 a king; अमृतं मृत्युदण्डप्राप्तं R. 9. 3. 2 N. of Yama. 3 the judge, supreme magistrate. -नारदः a judge,

a head police officer, a magistrate. 3 the leader of an army, a general. -नीतिः *f.* 1 administration of justice, judicature. 2 the system of civil and military administration, the science of politics, polity; R. 18. 46.

-नेत्र *m.* a king. -पतः 1 falling of a stick. 2 infliction of punishment. -प. a king. -पश्चलः a porter, door-keeper. -पतिः an epithet of Yama.

-परायणं infliction of punishment, chastisement. -पारुष्यं 1 assault, violence. 2 hard or cruel infliction of punishment. -पालः, -पालकः 1 a head magistrate. 2 a door-keeper, porter. -पोषः a strainer furnished with a handle. -प्रणमः 1 bowing without bending the body, (keeping it erect like a stick). 2 falling flat or prostrate on the ground. -पालयिः an elephant. -भेगः non-execution of a sentence. -पुत्र *m.* 1 a potter, 2 an epithet of Yama. -प्राण (न) वाः 1 a staff-bearer. 2 an ascetic bearing a staff. -प्रायः a principal road, highway. -प्राज्ञा 1 a solemn procession (particularly bridal). 2 warlike expedition, conquest (of a region).

-प्राज्ञा 1 an epithet of Yama. 2 of Agastya. 3 a day. -वादिन्, -वासिन् a door-keeper, warder. -वादिन् *m.* a police officer. -विधिः 1 rule of punishment. 2 criminal law. -विश्वः the post to which the string of a churning stick is fastened. -सूहः a particular form of arranging troops, arranging them in columns. -शास्त्रं the science of inflicting punishment; criminal law. -हस्तः 1 a door-keeper, warder, porter. 2 an epithet of Yama.

**दंडकः** 1 A stick, staff &c. 2 A line, row. 3 N. of a metre; see App. -नः, -का, -कं N. of a celebrated district in the Deccan situated between the rivers Narmadā and Godāvarī, (it was a vast region, said to be tenantless in the time of Rāma); प्राप्तादि दुःस्थान्यपि दंडकेषु R. 14. 25; किं नाम दंडकेषु U. 2; कायोध्याः पुनरप्यगो दंडकायं वने वः U. 2. 13, 14, 15.

**दंडनं** Punishing, chastising, fining. **दंडाद्वि** *ind.* 'Stick against stick', fighting with sticks and staves, cudgelling.

**दंडारः** 1 A carriage. 2 A potter's wheel. 3 A raft, boat. 4 An elephant in rut.

**दंडिकः** A staff-bearer, a mace-bearer.

**दंडिका** 1 A stick. 2 A row, line, series. 3 A string of pearls, a necklace. 4 A rope.

**दंडि** *m.* 1 A Brāhmaṇa of the fourth order, a Sannyāsin. 2 A



**द्वय** *a.* ( *नी f.* ) Taming, subduing, overpowering, conquering, defeating, जयद्वयस्य द्वये नैव विवेकमुपहसि U. 5. 82; Bh. 3. 89; so सर्वद्वय, अविद्वय &c. 2 Tranquil, passionless. — *न* 1 Taming, subjugation, curbing, restraint. 2 Punishing, chastising; दुर्वाताया द्वयविषयः क्षत्रियैवावर्तते Mr. 3. 34. 3 Self-restraint.

**द्वयवती** *N.* of the daughter of Bbhina, king of the Vidarbha. [ She was so called because by her matchless beauty she subdued the pride of all lovely women; cf. N. 2. 18:—द्वयवतीयुवामती द्वयवती कन्यायतामहे । उदियार यतस्तद्विभ्याः शयनीति तनोऽवेषां द्वयोः ॥ A golden swan first described to her the beauty and virtues of king Nala, and through him she communicated her love to Nala. Afterwards at a Svayamvara she chose Nala for her husband from out of a host of competitors among whom were the four gods Indra, Agni, Yama and Varuna themselves, and the lovely pair spent some years very happily. But their happiness was not destined to last long. Kali-envious — the good fortune of Nala entered his body and induced him to play at dice with his brother Pushkara. In the heat of the play the infatuated monarch staked and lost everything except himself and his wife. Nala and Damayanti were therefore driven out of the kingdom, 'clad in a single garment.' While wandering through the wilderness, Damayanti had to pass through several trying adventures, but her devotion to her husband remained entirely unshaken. One day while she was asleep, Nala in the frenzy of despair abandoned her, and she was obliged to go to her father's house. After some time she was united with her husband, and they passed the rest of their lives in the undisturbed enjoyment of happiness. See Nala and Rituparna also ].

**द्वयविद्व** *a.* 1 Taming, subduing. 2 A punisher, chastiser. 3 An epithet of Vishnu.

**द्वयित** *a.* 1 Tamed, calmed, tranquillised. 2 Conquered, curbed, subdued, defeated.

**द्वय ( नृ ) नर** *m.* Fire.

**द्वयती** *m. du.* ( *comp.* of जाय वति ) Husband and wife; R. 1. 35, 2. 70; Ms. 3. 116.

**द्वयः** 1 Deceit, fraud, trickery. 2 Religious hypocrisy; Bg. 16. 4. 3 Arrogance, pride, ostentation. 4 Sin, wickedness. 5 The thunderbolt of Indra.

**द्वयन** Cheating, deceiving, deceit.

**द्वयिन्** *m.* A hypocrite, an impostor; Y. 1. 130; Bg. 13. 1.

**द्वयोऽलिः** Indra's thunderbolt.

**द्वय** *a.* 1 To be tamed or tamed. 2 Punishable, — *स्वः* 1 A young bullock

( requiring training and experience ); नाहति तातः पुनश्चाभिरामं पुरि द्वयं विजययितुं V. 5; दुर्वां दुर्वां यो द्वयमस्य विना पुनश्च द्वयः सरो विमर्त R. 6. 78; Mu. 3. 3. 2 A steer that has to be tamed.

**द्वय 1 A.** ( *द्वये, द्वयित* ) 1 To feel pity or compassion for, pity, sympathise with ( with *gen.* ); तमस्य द्वयमागोऽसावप्येति तत्र ८८ः *वयः* Bk. 8. 119; देवां द्वयते न कस्मात् 1. 83, 15. 63. 2 To love, like, be fond of; द्वयमाताः प्रमथः S. 1. 5; Bk. 10. 9. 3 To protect; नमस्तु नमस्तु द्वयिता द्वयिताः Bk. 10. 9. 4 To go, move. 5 To grant, give, divide or allot. 6 To hurt.

**द्वय** *Pity, tenderness, compassion, mercy, sympathy*; निर्गुण्येति सत्येद्वयं दुर्वाणि सायवः H. 1. 60, R. 2. 11; so वृत्त्या. — *Comp.* — *कृदः, कृदः* epithets of Buddha. — *बीरः* ( in *libet.* ) the sentiment of heroic compassion; the sentiment of heroism arising out of compassion. *e. g.* Jimutavāhana's remark to Garuda in Nāg:—शिराश्लेषेः स्थित एव रक्तमदायि बृहन्मनामसि । तुर्गि न पश्यामि तवापि तावत् किमभ्युत्थारं विरता गुरुमन् । cf. also R. 6. under *द्वयभीर*.

**द्वयलु** *a.* Kind, tender, merciful, compassionate; यत्तः क्षीरं मय मे द्वयलुः R. 2. 52, 3.

**द्वयित** *p. p.* Beloved, desired, liked; Bk. 10. 9. — *तः* A husband, lover, a beloved person; V. 3. 5; Bv. 2. 182. — *ता* A wife, one's beloved woman; द्वयिताजीवितलेश्वरार्थं Me. 4; R. 2. 3; Bv. 2. 182; Ki. 6. 13; द्वयिताजितः a hon- pecked husband.

**द्वय** *a.* Tearing, rending &c. ( at the end of comp. ) — *रः, रः* 1 A cave, cavity, hole. 2 A conchshell. — *रः* 1 Fear, terror, dread; सा द्वयं वृत्ता निन्दे क्षीयमाना रमादूरं Si. 19. 23; न जातद्वयं न विद्विदादूरः Ki. 1. 33. — *रः ind.* A little, slightly ( in comp. ); द्रव्यलक्षणयन विविधेति Bv. 2. 182, 7; द्रव्यलक्षणयनीयविषयपराम &c. Git. 1; so द्रव्यलक्षण-विकलित U. 4; Māl. 3. 4. — *Comp.* — *तिसिरे* the darkness of fear; इति द्र- तिसिरमनियोरं Git. 10.

**द्वय** Breaking, splitting.

**द्वय** *m. f.*, **द्वयणी** 1 An eddy. 2 A current. 3 Surf.

**द्वय** *f.* 1 The heart. 2 Terror, fear. 3 A mountain. 4 A precipice. 5 A bank or mound.

**द्वय** *m. pl.* A country bordering on Kashmir. — *द्वः* Fear, terror. — *द्वः* Red lead.

**द्वय** — *री f.* A cave, cavern, valley; द्रविह Ku. 1. 10; रवा मायां दुर्वा वा द्रवी वा Bh. 3. 120.

**द्वयि** 2 *P.* ( *द्वयित, द्वयित*; *Caus.* द्वययति; *Desid.* द्वययिष्यति, द्वययिष्यति ) 1 To be poor or needy; अशोऽयः पश्यतः कस्य महिमा नोपजायते । उपप्रेषि पश्यतः सर्वं पश्यति H. 2. 2; Bk. 18. 31. 2 To

be in distress; युक्तं मयेन किं पश्यति द्वययति यद्य द्वयि Bk. 5. 88. 3 To become thin or sparse; द्वययति विद्युद्वये कुमुदकीलः स्तारकाः Vikr. 11. 74.

**द्वयि** *a.* Poor, needy, indigent, in distressed circumstances; स तु मयतु द्वयि यस्य तुष्ठा विज्ञाता । नवति न परितुष्टे कोऽयं वाक् को द्वयिः Bh. 2. 50. — *ता* Poverty; शुकनीया हि लोकेश्वरिण्यद्वयि द्वयिता Mk. 3. 24.

**द्वयि** 1 A gamester. 2 A stake at play. — *रः* 1 Gambling. 2 A die, dice; see *द्वयि*.

**द्वय** 1 A mountain. 2 A jar slightly broken.

**द्वयि** 1 A frog. 2 A cloud. 3 A kind of musical instrument. — *न* A musical instrument in general.

**द्वय** 1 A frog; रक्तविन्दुः द्वयि सज्जितं धाराता द्रुताः Mk. 5. 14. 2 A cloud. 3 A kind of musical instrument such as a flute. 4 A mountain. 5 *N.* of a mountain in the South ( associated with Malaya ); रत्नाश्विन दिशस्तथाः शैले मलयद्रुताः R. 4. 51.

**द्वय** ( *द्व* ) A kind of leprosy.

**द्वय** 1 Pride, arrogance, insolence, haughtiness; Ms. 8. 213; Bg. 16. 4. 2 Rashness. 3 Vanity, conceit. 4 Sullenness, sulkiness. 5 Heat. 6 Muak. — *Comp.* — *आह्वयत* *a.* inflated or puffed up with pride. — *द्वय* — *द्वय* *a.* humbling, humiliating.

**द्वय** *N.* of Kāmadeva, the god of love.

**द्वय** *a.* Looking-glass, mirror; लोच- नाभां विविन्द्य द्वयः इव परित्याति Chāṇ. 109; Ku. 7. 26; R. 10. 10; 16. 37. — *न* 1 The eye. 2 Kindling, inflam- ing.

**द्वय** *a.* ( *नी f.* ) Proud, arrogant, haughty.

**द्वय** A kind of sacred grass ( Kusa grass ) used at sacrificial ceremonies &c.; S. 1. 7; R. 11. 31; Ms. 2. 43; 8. 208, 4. 36. — *Comp.* — *अङ्कुरः* a pointed blade of darbha grass; S. 2. 12. — *अङ्कुरः* a watery place full of darbha grass. — *आङ्कुरः* the Munja grass.

**द्वय** A private apartment, a retired room.

**द्वय** 1 A mischievous or harmful person ( *द्वय* ). 2 A demon, goblin. 3 A ladle.

**द्वय** 1 A village-constable, a police-officer. 2 A door-keeper.

**द्वय** 1 An epithet of Indra. 2 A kind of musical instrument, 3 Air, wind.

**द्वयि** A ladle, spoon.

**द्वय** ( *द्व* ) *f.* A ladle, spoon. 2 The expanded hood of a snake; Si. 20. 42. — *Comp.* — *द्वयः* a snake, serpent.

**दृशः** 1 Sight, view, appearance (usually in comp.); दृशः, (प्रदृशः) 2 The day of the new moon (अमावास्या) 3 The half monthly sacrifice, a sacrificial rite performed on the day of the new moon. -Comp. -यः a god. -यामिनी the night of the new moon. -यम् m. the moon.

**दृशक** a. 1 Seeing, observing; &c. 2 Showing, pointing out; Ku. 6 52. -कः 1 One who shows or exhibits. 2 A doorkeeper, warder. 3 A skilful man, one proficient in any art or science.

**दृशन्** Looking at, seeing, observing; R. 3. 4. 2 Knowing, understanding, perceiving, foreseeing; R. 8. 72. 3 Sight, vision, चिन्तादृशं दृशं S. 4. 5. 4 The eye. 5 Inspection, examination. 6 Showing, displaying, exhibition. 7 Becoming visible. 8 Visiting, paying a visit, a visit; दृशदृशं. 9 (hence) Going into the presence of, audience; गङ्गि-वस्ते दृशं विनयि S. 7; राजदृशं मे कार्य &c. 10 Colour, aspect, appearance; Bg. 11. 10; R. 3. 57. 11 Appearance, producing; (in court); Ms. 8. 158, 160. 12 A vision, dream. 13 Discernment, understanding, intellect. 14 Judgment, apprehension. 15 Religious knowledge. 16 A doctrine or theory prescribed in a system. 17 A system of philosophy; as in सद्दर्शनसंग्रह. 18 A mirror. 19 Virtue, moral merit. 20 A sacrifice. -Comp. दृष्टु a. anxious to see. -पथ the range of sight or vision, horizon. -वतिभूः a bail or surety for appearance.

**दृशीय** a. 1 Visible, observable, perceptible. 2 Fit to be seen, good-looking, handsome, beautiful. 3 To be produced in a court of justice.

**दृशयितु** m. 1 Warder, an usher, door-keeper. 2 A guide (in general).

**दृशित** a. 1 Shown, displayed, manifested, exhibited. 2 Seen, understood. 3 Explained, proved. 4 Apparent.

**दृशिन्** a. (जी. f.) (At the end of comp.) Seeing, perceiving, observing, knowing, understanding, showing, exhibiting &c.

**दृष्ट** 1 P. (दृति, दृति) 1 To burst open, split, cleave, crack; दृष्टि हृष्टे गदोद्रेण द्विषा दुःख भिद्यते U. 3. 31; अवि भावा तद्विषयि दृष्टि विनश्यद्दृष्टं 1. 28; Mal. 9. 12. 20; दृष्टि न सा हृदि विरहभोगे Git. 7; Amaru. 88. 2 To expand, bloom, open (as a flower). दृष्टवनीयोल्लस U. 1; स्रज्ज्वलद्दृष्टि ते मये विदुः विदुः दृष्टि नै निमित्तं Bv. 1. 15; Ki. 6. 23; Ki. 10. 89. -Caus. (दृष्ट-लृट्) 1 To cause to burst, tear asunder. 2 To cut, divide, split. WITU उद्ग. 225. to tear

up. -वि 1 to break, split, crack; लृट् विभक्त्यर्थे दृष्टवनीयः N. 4. 88. 2 to dig up.

**दृष्ट** 1 A piece, portion, part, fragment; St. 4. 44. 2 A degree. 3 A half, the half. 4 A sheath, scabbard. 5 A small shoot or blade, a petal, leaf; R. 4. 42; S. 3. 21, 22. 6 The blade of any weapon. 7 A clump, heap, quantity. 8 A detachment, a body of troops. -Comp. आदृष्टः 1 foam. 2 a cattle-fish bone. 3 a ditch, moat. 4 a hurricane, high wind. 5 red chalk. -कोषः the Kunda creeper. -निर्मलः the Bhūrja tree. -पुष्पा the Ketuka plant. -दृष्टिः -जी. f. a thorn. -स्नाना the fibre or vein of a leaf.

**दृष्टम्** Bursting, breaking, cutting, dividing, crushing, grinding, splitting मयेभ्यः कृमयन्ते इति संति कृताः Bb. 1. 50.

**दृष्टी**, दृष्टिः m. f. A clod of earth.

**दृष्टः** 1 A weapon. 2 Gold. 3 Śastra.

**दृष्टा** ind. By pieces, in fragments.

**दृष्टि** p. p. 1 Broken, torn, rent, burst, split. 2 Opened, expanded.

**दृष्टः** 1 A wheel. 2 Fraud, dishonesty. 3 Sin.

**दृष्टः** 1 A wood, forest. 2 Wild fire, forest-conflagration; विनयः वारि वारि दृष्टोः सुहृद्. 3 Fire, heat. 5 Fever, pain. -Comp. -अग्निः, -दृष्टः a forest-conflagration; यस्य न सविरे दृष्टिता दृष्टनस्तु-हिनीयिनिस्तस्य यस्य न सविरे दृष्टिता दृष्टनस्तु-हिनीयिनिस्तस्य K. P. 9; Bv. 1. 36; Ms. 53; अज्ञाय वृष्ट्या विना दृष्टाः R. 2. 14.

**दृष्टः** 1 Fire, heat. 2 Pain, anxiety, distress. 3 Inflammation of the eye.

**दृष्टि** a. (Superl. of दृष्ट) 1 Most distant &c.

**दृष्टीय** a. (Compar. of दृष्ट) 1 More distant or remote. 2 Far beyond or removed from; विद्यावता सकलमय विरो दृष्टीयः Bv. 1. 69.

**दृष्टक** a. Consisting of ten, tenfold; कामजो दृष्टो गमः Ms. 7. 47. -कः A group of ten.

**दृष्टः** f., दृष्टातिः f. A group of ten, decad.

**दृष्टम्** num. a. (pl.) Ten; स धूम विनयो दृष्टाविते दृष्टाविते Rv. 10. 90. 1. -Comp.

-अङ्गुल a. ten fingers long. -अर्थ a. live. (-र्थः) an epithet of Buddha.

-अवताराः m. pl. the ten incarnations of Vishnu; see under अवतार.

-अम्बः the moon. -आननः, -आनयः epithets of Rāvaṇa; R. 10. 75. -आलयः an epithet of Rudra. -ईशः a superintendent of 10 villages. -एकादशिक a.

who lends 10 and receives 11 in return; i. e. who lends money at ten per cent. -कण्टः, -कण्टः epithets of Rāvaṇa; सप्तोक्तिर्वीरस्य दृष्टकण्टकद्विषः U. 4. 27. -करिः, -जित् m. विदुः epithets of Rāma; R. 8. 29. -गुण a. ten-fold, ten times larger. -गमिन् m., -यः a

superintendent of ten villages.

-ग्रीवः-दृष्टकं q. v. -पारमिताद्वयः 'possessing the ten perfections,' an epithet of Buddha. -पुरः N. of an ancient city, capital of king Rantideva; Me. 47. -चलः, -दृष्टिः epithets of Buddha. -मालिकाः pl. 1 N. of a country. 2 the people or rulers of this country. -मास्य a. 1 ten months old. 2 ten months in the womb (as a child before birth).

-मुक्तः an epithet of Rāvaṇa. -रिः an epithet of Rāma; R. 14. 87.

-रयः N. of a celebrated king of Ayodhyā, son of Aja, and father of Rāma and his three brothers.

[He had three wives Kausalya, Sumitra and Kaikeyi, but was for several years without issue. He was therefore recommended by Varishtha to perform a sacrifice which he successfully did with the assistance of Aśhlyasringa. On the completion of this sacrifice, Kausalya bore to him Rama, Sumitra Lakshmana and Satrugna, and Kaikeyi Bharata. Dasaratha was extremely fond of his sons, but Rama was his greatest favourite—his life, his very soul. Thus when Kaikeyi at the instigation of Manthara demanded the fulfilment of the two boons he had previously promised to her, the king tried to dissuade her from her wicked resolve by threats, and, failing these, by the most servile supplications. But Kaikeyi remained inexorable, and the poor monarch was obliged to send his beloved son into exile. He soon afterwards died of a broken heart. j. -रश्मिद्वयः the sun; R. 8. 29. -रात्रे a period of ten nights. (-त्रः) a particular sacrifice lasting for ten days. -रूपयुत् m. an epithet of Vishnu. -वर्द्धः, -वर्द्धः see वर्द्धयुत्.

-वाजिन् m. the moon. -वायिक a. happening after or lasting for ten years. -विध a. of ten kinds. -वर्त 1 a thousand. 2 one hundred and ten. -रश्मिः the sun. -शती a thousand. -साहस्र ten thousands. -हरा 1 an epithet of the Ganges. 2 a festival in honour of the Ganges held on the 10th day of Jyeshtha. 3 a festival in honour of Durgā held on the tenth of Āshvina.

**दृष्टतय** a. (जी. f.) Consisting of ten parts, ten-fold.

**दृष्टा** ind. 1 In ten ways. 2 In ten parts.

**दृष्टः** -न 1 A tooth; सप्तदंष्ट्रद्वयनिर्लक्षितोऽयं Si. 17. 2; शिखरिद्वयः Me. 90; Bg. 10. 27. 2 Biting. -नः The peak of a mountain. -नः An armour. -Comp.

-अङ्गुलः brightness of the teeth; Ku. 6. 25. -अङ्कः a tooth-mark, bite. -वर्द्धः 1 a lip. 2 a kiss. 3 a sigh. -वर्द्धः, -वर्द्धः n. 1 a lip. 2 a kiss. -वर्द्धः

a bite, tooth-mark; दूशनम् वृक्षधरुणं यम जनयति वेतति त्वं Git. 8. -बीजः the pomegranate tree.

दूशनम् *u.* (नी. *f.*) Tenth.

दूशनम् *u.* (नी. *f.*) Very old.

दूशनी 1 The tenth day of a lunar fortnight. 2 The tenth decade of the human life. 3 The last ten years of a century. -Comp. -दश, दूशनीयत्वं above ninety years old.

दूश *u.* Bitten, stung; see दू.

दूशा 1 The threads at the end of a piece of woven cloth, the fringe of a garment, the skirt, edge or hem of a garment; रत्नशुद्धं वनलोदशं वदती Mk. 1. 20; द्वाशा इत्यवरोहस्य दूशाः पतेति 5. 4. 2 Toe wick of a lamp; Bh. 3. 129; Ku. 4. 30. 3 Age or condition of life; see दूशन below. 4 A period or stage of life; as दूत्य, दीन &c.; R. 5. 40. 5 A period in general. 6 State, condition, circumstances; नीचे-गंधारुपति च दूशा चक्रेमिच्छन् Me. 109; बिभर्षि दूशां प्राप्य दूषं गदयते नः II. 4. 3. 7 State or condition of mind. 8 The result of actions. fate. 9 The aspect or position of planets (at birth). 10 The mind, understanding. -Comp. -अंतः 1 the end of a wick. 2 the end of life; निर्विदुर्विदुःश्वेतैः स दूशातः सुविदुःश्वेतैः R. 12. 1 (where the word is used in both senses). -दूषणः a lamp. -कर्मः 1 the end of a garment. 2 a lamp. -वाकः, -विपाकः 1 the fulfilment of fate. 2 a changed condition of life.

दूशार्जः pl. 1 N. of a country; संतत्यन् कतिपयदिनस्थादिरेषा दूशार्जाः Me. 23. 2 The people of this country.

दूशित् *u.* (नी. *f.*) Having ten. -*uu.* A superintendent of ten villages.

दूशेर *u.* Biting, mischievous, injurious, hurtful -रः A mischievous or venomous animal.

दूशे (से) दूकः A young camel.

दूशुः 1 N. of a class of evil-beings or demons, enemies of gods and men and slain by Indra, (mostly Vedic in this sense). 2 An outcast, a Hindu who has become an outcast by neglect of the essential rites; cf. Ms. 3. 131, 10. 45. 3 A thief, robber, bandit; वार्मादूनी इत्युपिवाच येन S. 5. 20; R. 9. 53; Ms. 7. 143. 4 A villain, miscreant; Mā. 5. 28. 5 A desperado, violator, oppressor.

दूश *u.* Savage, fierce, destructive. -द्वौ (*m. du.*) The two Asvins, the physicians of the gods. -द्वौ 1 An ass. 2 The lunar mansion Asvini. -द्वौ *f.* wife of the sun and mother of the Asvins, मता 9. 7.

दूश 1 P. (दूशति. दूष; desid. दिवसति) 1 To burn, scorch (fig. also); दूषु विदं दहनकियैर्नोदितो द्वादशाकाः Vc. 3. 6, 5. 20;

तथादि मयमानतो दूशति नम मानतं देवि कुलकमल-नयनं Git. 10; S. 3. 17. 2 To consume, destroy completely. 3 To pain, torment, afflict, distress; इत्य-नामकमवतिष्ठन् वापसे दूशति S. 5. तस्यविषयिण शस्त्रं दूशति नः 6. 8; रत्नं नः दूशति यद् दूषण-स्मृतिं क्षमायामित्यतिथयः परिचयंति Mk. 1. 12; R. 8. 86. 4 To cauterize (in medicine). -With निष् 1 to burn, consume. 2 to torment, distress, pain. -परि to burn, scorch; विविशिति परिदूषा दूषयः शक्येन R. 1. 24; Hg. 1. 30. -न 1 to burn. 2 to burn completely. 3 to pain, torment. 4 to trouble, tease. -कं to burn; अभिज्ञानः संप्रज्ञानं कश्चिना Bh. 2. 39

दूहन *u.* (नी. *f.*) 1 Burning, consuming by fire; Bh. 1. 71. 2 Destructive, injurious. -नः 1 Fire 2 A pigeon. 3 The number 'three'. 4 A bad man. 5 The मृगतक plant. -नं 1 Burning, consuming by fire (fig. also); R. 8. 20. 2 Cauterizing. -Comp. -अरातिः water. -उपलः the sun-stone. -उल्का a fire-brand. -केतनः smoke. -विद्या Śrādhā, wife of Agni. -सारथि wind.

दूध *u.* 1 Small, subtle, fine, thin. 2 Young in age. -रः 1 A child, an infant. 2 Any young animal. 3 A younger brother. 4 The cavity of the heart or the heart itself. 5 A mouse or rat.

दूहः 1 Fire. 2 A forest-conflagration.

दू 1. 1 P. (दूयति, दूय) To give, grant -With प्रति to exchange; तिष्ठत्यः प्रतिदूयति मायान् Sk. -II 2 P. (दूयति) To cut; दूयति प्राणिनं दूयि इति कृत्रिममर्थिना K. R. -III. 3 U. (दूयते. दूय. दूय; but with अ the *p. p.* is आदूय; with उप. उपादूय; with नि. निदूय or नीदूय and with प्र. प्रदूय or प्रदूय) 1 To give, grant, bestow, offer, yield, impart, present (usually with acc. of the thing and dat., some times gen or loc. also, of the person); अथवाज्ञा किलोदन्वात् रामायाश्चरितो दूयौ R. 4. 58; सेचनयतेः कालपादोभ्याः पदौ दूयतिन वयमि-कन्ति S. 1; Ms. 3. 31, 9. 271; कथमस्य स्तनं दूयते Hariv. 2 To pay (as debt, fine &c.) 3 To hand or deliver over. 4 To restore, return. 5 To give up, sacrifice, surrender; प्राणान् दूयते to sacrifice one's life; सो आत्मानं दूयते to sacrifice oneself. 6 To put, place, apply, plant; कर्म कः दूयति &c. 7 To give in marriage, यस्मै दूयन् विता संनः Ms. 5. 151; Y. 2. 146, 3. 24. 8 To allow, permit (usually with inf.); वाप्यस्तु न दूयतेनां दूय विनयतामि S. 6. 21. (The meanings of this root may be variously modified or extended according to the noun with which it is connected; *c. g.* अथवाज्ञा दूयते to give place to, make room; see उपकाज्ञा; कर्म दूयते to give ear to or

listen; दूयते दूयते to show oneself to, grant audience to; कर्म दूयते to make a noise; ताळे दूयते to clasp the hands; आत्मने सेवाम् दूयते to expose oneself to trouble; आत्मने दूयते to expose to the sun's heat; आज्ञा, निदेश दूयते to issue orders, command; आशिषं दूयते to pronounce a blessing; दूयते, -दूयते दूयते to cast a glance, see; मनो दूयते to direct the mind to a thing; वार्ण दूयते to address a speech to; वतिदूय-वचनं or प्रत्युत्तर दूयते to give a reply; शोकं दूयते to cause grief; आज्ञा दूयते to perform a Śrāddha; मार्ग दूयते to make way for, allow to pass, stand out of the way; वरं दूयते to grant a boon; संशयं दूयते to fight; अस्त्रं दूयते to bolt, fasten or secure with a latch; नियतं दूयते to put in chains, fetter; संकेतं दूयते to make an appointment; क्षणं दूयते to cause; दूयते दूयते to enclose, fence in; अग्नि-वाचकं दूयते to set on fire &c. &c. -Caus. (दूययति ते) To cause to give grant &c. -desid. (दूययति) To wish to give &c. With आ (Atm.) 1 to receive, take, accept, resort to; महापरा-समनादं दूयते R. 18; 10. 40; 3. 46; यद् सेवाम् विद्विषतिप्रादं 3. 14, 1. 45. 2 to utter as words; Ki. 1. 3; Si. 2. 13. 3 to seize, take hold of; Ku. 7. 94. 4 to exact, take in (as taxes); अयुधुर-दं सेवाम् R. 1. 21; Ma. 8. 341. 5 to carry, take, bear; तीव्रमाद्यय गच्छेः Me. 20. 46; दूयामादाय S. 3. 6 to perceive, comprehend; प्राणिन रूपमाद्यय रत्नामाद्यय चतुषा &c. Mb. 7 to imprison, make captive -उपा (Atm.) 1 to receive, accept. 2 to acquire, obtain; उपाययितो मृदुदक्षिणार्थी B. 5. 1; दूयते वितामहोपाया Y. 2. 121. 3 to take, assume, carry &c. to feel, perceive. 5 to seize, attack. -परि to hand over, deliver over, consign, दूयते पक्षिणामि दूयते U. 1. 45; Ma. 9. 327. -प्र 1 to grant, give, offer; स्वं प्राणं प्रादिवि तामराय किं नाम तस्यै मनसा नराय N. 6. 95; Ma. 3. 99, 108, 273. Y. 2. 90. 2 to impart, teach (as learning); Bh. 1. 15. -प्रति 1 to exchange, barter. 2 to give back, return; Ch. P. 35. 3 to recompense. -व्या (P. and A.) to open, break open; न व्या-दास्यानमम दूयते Ki. 16. 16; नदी हलं व्या-दाति or व्यादन् पिपीलिताः पतंगस्य मुलं Mb. -सेव 1 to give, grant, bestow or confer upon; तं तेनैव सेवदास्यानि. 2 to hand down by tradition; see संवदाय 3 to bequeath.

दूशामणी 1 Any one of the 27 lunar mansions (they being mythologically regarded as so many daughters of Dakṣa). 2 N. of Diti, wife of Kasyapa and mother of the gods. 3 N. of Pārvatī. 4 The lunar constellation called Revatī. 5 N. of Kadru or Vinatā. 6 The Danti plant. -Comp. -पतिः 1 an epithet of Śiva. 2 the moon. -दूयः a god.

दूशारवः A vulture.





**दाह** *a.* Tearing, rending. -**वः** 1 A liberal or munificent man. 2 An artist. -**द** *n.* (said to be *m.* also) 1 Wood, piece of wood, timber. 2 A block. 3 A lever. 4 A bolt. 5 The pine or Devadāru tree. 6 Ore. 7 Brass. -**Comp.** -**अङ्गः** the peacock. -**आवाहः** the woodpecker. -**बर्मा** a wooden puppet. -**जः** a kind of drum. -**पात्र** a wooden vessel, such as a trough. -**दुष्टिका**, -**दुष्टी** a wooden doll. -**सुकुम्भाक्ष**, -**सुकुम्भाक्ष** a lizard. -**संज्ञ** 1 a wooden-puppet moved by strings. 2 any machinery of wood. -**बधू** a wooden doll. -**सार** sandal. -**हस्तकः** a wooden spoon.

**दाहकः** 1 The Devadāru tree. 2 N. of Krishna's charioteer; उत्कर्ष दाहक इत्युवाच Si. 4. 18. -**का** 1 A puppet. 2 A wooden figure.

**दाहण** *a.* Hard, rough; U. 3. 34. 2 Harsh, cruel, ruthless, pitiless; मध्ये विस्मयदाहणविचरन्ती S. 5. 23; पशु-मातृकमदाहणः 6. 1; Ms. 8. 270. 3 Fierce, terrible, frightful; S. 6. 29. 4 Heavy, violent, intense, poignant, agonizing (grief, pain &c.); इदं-कुम्भाक्षी दाहणे दीर्घशोकः U. 5. 5 Sharp, severe (as words). 6 Atrocious, shocking. -**जः** The sentiment of horror (अमानक). -**ज** Severity, cruelty, horror &c.

**दाह्य** 1 Hardness, tightness, firmness. 2 Confirmation, corroboration.

**दाह्यु** -**र** 1 A conch-shell, the valve of which opens to the right. 2 Water.

**दार्भ** *a.* (बी *f.*) Made of darbha grass; दार्भं मुच्यतेऽपटलं वीतमिदो मधुरः S. 4. v. 1.

**दार्भ** *a.* (बी *f.*) Woguesu.

**दार्भ** A council-house, court (a word derived from the Persian).

**दार्भिका** One familiar with the Darśanas or systems of philosophy.

**दार्भ** *a.* (दी *f.*) 1 Stony, mineral. 2 Ground on a flat stone (as सक्त &c.).

**दाह्यत** *a.* (दी *f.*) Explained or illustrated by a दृष्टान्त *q. v.*, that which is the subject of an illustration (उपमेय); स्वापस्य दार्भतिकम्बन विवक्षितं Sankara.

**दाहिमः** N. of Indra.

**दाह्य** -**दाह** *q. v.* -**Comp.** -**अग्निः** -**अग्निलः**, **दहनः** a forest-conflagration; आनन्ददहन-दाह्याग्निः शीतसाखिमद्विपः । जानदीपमहावायुयं तलसमागमः Bv. 1. 190, 34.

**दाहा** A fisherman; Ms. 8. 408, 409, 10. 34. -**Comp.** -**ग्रामः** a village mostly inhabited by fishermen. -**सं-क्षिणी** an epithet of Satyavati, mother of Vyāsa.

**दाशरथः**, **दाशरथि** 1 A son of Dasaratha in general; R. 10. 44. 2 N. of Rāma and his three brothers, but especially of Rāma; R. 12. 45.

**दाशार्हाः** (pl.) The descendants of Dasartha, the Yādavas; Si. 2. 64.

**दाशेरः** 1 The son of a fisherman. 2 A fisherman. 3 A camel.

**दाशेरकः** The Mālava country.

-**काः** (pl.). The rulers or inhabitants of that country; see दाशेर also.

**दासः** 1 A slave, servant; in general; युक्तमदासाः Bh. 1. 1; गृहं कर्म &c. 2 A fisherman. 3. A Sūdra, a man of the fourth caste. 4 A word added to the name of a Sūdra; of घृ. -**Comp.** -**अ-सुदासाः** 'a slave of a slave,' (the humblest of the servants); (sometimes used by the speaker as a mark of humility). -**अनः** a servant or slave; कमपदावलं मयि पश्यसि त्वजसि यानि दासजनं वनः V. 4. 29; (दासस्य कुलं is used as a compound in the sense of 'the mob or the common people').

**दासी** 1 A female servant or slave. 2 The wife of a fisherman. 3 The wife of a Sūdra. 4 A harlot. -**Comp.** -**पुत्रः**, -**पुत्रः** the son of a female slave. -**सन्ने** a collection of female slaves. (The gen. sing. दास्यः enters into some compounds, but loses its literal sense; *e. g.* दास्यः पुत्रः-पुत्रः 'a whore-son', used as a term of abuse; दास्यः पुत्रः शकुनिलुब्धः S. 2; but दास्यः सदस्ती like a female slave).

**दासेरः**, -**रकः** 1 The son of a female slave. 2 A Sūdra. 3 A fisherman. 4 A camel; Si. 12. 32, 5. 66; (also दासेर in this sense).

**दास्य** Servitude, slavery, service, bondage; पतिकुलं त्वं दास्यमपि धर्मं S. 5. 27; Ms. 8. 410.

**दाहः** 1 Burning, conflagration; दाहशक्तिर्बिभ कृष्णवर्णः R. 11. 42; छेदो दहस्य दाहो वा M. 4. 4; Ki. 5. 12. 2 Glowing redness (as of the sky). 3 The sensation of burning. 4 Feverish or morbid heat. -**Comp.** -**अगुह**, -**काह** a kind of agallochum. -**आमक** *a.* combustible. -**ज्वरः** inflammatory fever. -**सरः**, -**सरस्** *n.*, -**स्थलं** a place where dead bodies are burnt, cemetery. -**हर** *a.* allaying heat. (-**र**) the Usira plant.

**दाहक** *a.* (हिका *f.*) 1 Burning, kindling. 2 Incendiary, inflammatory. 3 Cauterizing. -**कः** Fire.

**दहनं** 1 Burning, reducing to ashes. 2 Cauterizing.

**दाहा** *a.* 1 To be burnt. 2 Combustible.

**दिका** A young elephant (करभ) twenty years old.

**दिग्ध** *a.* 1 Smeared, anointed, daubed; दस्तपदद्विगो Ms. 3. 132; R. 16 15; दिग्धीयतेन च विभेन च पशुलाक्षा गार्धं निस्तान् इव ने दहने कटाक्षः Māi. 1. 29. 2 Soiled, defiled. 3 Poisoned; Ku. 4. 25. -**ग** 1 Oil, ointment. 2 Any

oily substance or unguent. 3 Fire. 4 A poisoned arrow. 5 A story (true or fictitious).

**दिङ्घिः**, **दिङ्घिरः** A kind of musical instrument.

**द्वित** *a.* Cut, torn, rent, divided.

**द्वितिः** *f.* 1 Cutting, splitting, dividing. 2 Liberality. 3 N. of a daughter of Dakṣa, wife of Kasyapa and mother of the demons or *daityas*. -**Comp.** -**ज**, -**नवः** a demon, a Rākṣhasa.

**द्वितः** A demon.

**द्वित्त** Desire of giving; Bv. 1. 125.

**द्विष्टा** Desire of seeing दृक्पक्षीर्ष-द्विष्टश्च Ku. 1. 49.

**द्विष्ट** *a.* Desirous of seeing, curious.

**द्विष्टुः** The second husband of a woman, married again or twice. -*f.* A virgin widow remarried.

**द्विषि** (घी) *f.* 1 A woman twice married. 2 An unmarried elder sister whose younger sister is married; ज्येष्ठया यद्युदाया कन्यायायुक्तेऽनुजा । सा त्रि-विषिर्ज्येष्ठा पूर्वा च द्विषिः स्मृता II. **Comp.** -**पतिः** a man who has a sexual intercourse with the widow of his brother (not as a sacred duty but for carnal gratification); भ्रातृवृत्तस्य भार्याया योजुरज्येष्ठ कामनः । यदेवापि निवृत्त्या स ज्येष्ठो द्विषिपतिः Ms. 3. 173.

**द्विषीर्षा** Desire to sustain or support, दिकृज्जरा कुर्वत सन्निधौ द्विषीर्षा B. R. 1. 48.

**दिनं** 1 Day (opp. रात्रि); दिनानि निहितं तेजः सन्निधेयं हुताशनः R. 4. 1; यानिनवति दिनानि च हस्तदुःखवशीकृतं मनसि K. P. 10; दिनानि मिलयाव गतुः 2. 15. 2 A day (including the night, a period of 24 hours); दिने दिने सा परिचर्यमाना Ku. 1. 25; सप्त यन्तीमुखिगुणानि तस्य विनानि R. 2. 25. -**Comp.** -**अहं** darkness. -**अरक्ष**, -**अरक्षः** evening, sunset; R. 2. 15, 45.

**अर्धरात्रिः** the sun. -**अर्धः** midday, noon.

**आगमः**, -**आदिः**, -**आरंभः** daybreak, morning. -**द्वेष्टा**, -**द्वेष्टः** the sun.

**आत्मजः** 1 an epithet of Saturn. 2 of Karna. 3 of Sugriva. -**ज**, -**कर्तुः**, -**कर्तुः** *n.* the sun; तुल्यदीपस्तव दिनकृतमाधिकारो यतो नः V. 2. 1; दिनकरकुलचन्द्रचक्रेतो U. 6.

8. R. 9. 23. -**केशरः**, -**वः** darkness. -**क्षय** evening. -**व्यप** daily occupation, daily routine of business. -**व्यपक्षि** *n.* sunshine.

**वृक्षितः** the Chakravāka bird. -**प**, -**पतिः**, -**पुत्रः**, -**पतिः**, -**मयूका**, -**रश्मि** the sun. -**सुख** morning; R. 9. 25.

**मूर्ध्व** *m.* the eastern mountain behind which the sun is supposed to rise.

**चौर्य** mid-day, noon (the youth of day).

**दिनिका** A day's wages.

**द्विपिका** A bull for playing with.

**द्विलीपा** A king of the Solar race, son of अशुमन् and father of भगीरथ, but according to Kālidāsa, of Raghu.

[He is described by Kālidāsa as a grand

tend; निष्कृष्यमपदिश्य R. 19. 31, 32, 54; शिरःशूलस्पर्शनमपदिशन् Dk. 50. pleading head-ache as an excuse. 4 to refer to, have reference to; रहसि यथा मरुतो-  
नपदिहा Dk. 102. -आ 1 to point out, show (as way). 2 to order, command, direct; पुनरप्यादिश तावदुत्थिता Ku. 4. 16; आदिशद्वाग्निमग्निं बभूव Bk. 3. 9, 7. 28; R. 1. 54, 2. 65; Ms. 11. 193. 3 to aim at, single out, assign; Bk. 3. 3. 4 to teach, advise, instruct, lay down, prescribe; R. 12. 68. 5 to specify. 6 to forestall. -उच् 1 to point out, denote, signify, mention; वयमोद्दिशमानं Ku. 6. 35; उद्योदिह-  
व्यपारा S. 3; अनेहदूक उदिहः गृहे Med. 2 to refer or allude to, have reference to स्मरसुदिश्य Ku. 4. 38. 3 to mean, aim at, direct towards, assign or dedicate to; कलसुदिश्य Bg. 17. 31; उदिह-  
सुपदिशितां वज्रस्य पूजां Mā. 5. 25; वयसिल-  
सुदिश्य प्रस्थिताः Pt. 1. 4 to teach, advise; सतां केनोदिहं विषयमसिधारावतामेदं Bk. 2. 28. -उप 1 to teach, advise, instruct; सुप-  
सुपदिश्यते वरस्य K. 156; M. 1. 5, R. 16. 43; Bg. 4. 34. 2 to point out, indicate, refer to; वृणुशेषासुपदिश्य R. 8. 73. 3 to mention, tell, announce; किं कुले-  
नोपदिष्टेन शीलमेवात्र कारणं Mk. 9. 7. 4 to prescribe, lay down, sanction, settle; न द्वितीयं साध्यां कश्चिज्ज्ञतोपदिश्यते Ms. 5. 162, 2. 190. 5 to name, call -निष्कृ 1 to point out, indicate, show; एकैकं निदिशन् S. 7; अंगुष्ठा निदिशति &c. 2 to assign to, give; निदिशो कुलपतिना स  
पण्डितालयायास्य R. 1. 95. 3 to allude to  
mention, make a reference to. 4 to predict. 5 to advise. 6 to tell, communicate. 7 to point out, indicate, show, assign; तस्याधिकारदुर्गैः  
वर्ततेः वदिहा R. 5. 63, 2. 39. 2 to tell, mention; Bg. 8. 28; Bk. 4. 5. 3 to give, grant, offer, bestow or confer upon; विद्ययोः वधि सुविनदिहयोः R. 11. 9, 7. 35; निःशब्दोऽपि वदिशति अलं याचितव्यता-  
केभ्यः Ms. 114; Ms. 8. 265. -वत्सा 1 (a) to reject, discard, shun; वत्सादिह-  
विशेषावशमितिः S. 6. 5; (b) to repulse; R. 6. 25. 2 to cast off, repudiate (as a person); कामं वत्सादिहो हमारामि न  
परिह्यं सुमेस्तनया S. 5. 31. 3 to obscure, eclipse, defeat, throw into the shade or back-ground; R. 1. 61, 10. 68. 4 to order back, countermand. -व्यप 1 to name, call; व्यपदिश्यते जयति विकम्पी-  
कृतः Si. 15. 23. 2 to name or call falsely; मिथं न मा व्यपदिशस्यपरं न यासि Mk. 4. 9. 3 to speak of, profess; जम्बेद्वोर्वि-  
मले कुले व्यपदिशति Ve. 6. 7. 4 to pre-  
tend, feign; Mv. 2. 11. -वत् 1 to give, grant, assign, make over; Bk. 6. 141; Y. 2. 232. 2 to order, direct, instruct, advise, send as a message; किं तु कलु पुन्यतस्य पुन्यकल्पमस्माभिः सेद्विह्यं S. 4; Si. 9. 56, 61. 3 to send as a message, entrust with a message; अयं  
विशाखनेन गौरी नंदिदेश मिथः समीं Ku. 6. 1.

**दिग्** *f.* (Nom. sing. दिग्-ए) 1 A direction, cardinal point, point of compass, quarter of the sky; दिग्: प्रसृत्यतो वदुः कृताः R. 3. 14; दिशि दिशि किरितं सजलकण्ठालं Git. 4. 2 (a) The mere direction of a thing, hint, indication (of the general lines): इति दिग् (often used by commentators &c.) (b) (Hence) Mode, manner, method; मुनेः पाठोक्तदिशा S. D.; दिविर्नं वृत्त-कृता प्रदक्षितः; दक्षीणं वृत्तं रक्षःसममिना दिशः Ak. 3 Region, space, place in general. 4 A foreign or distant region. 5 A point of view, manner of considering a subject. 6 A precept, order. 7 The number 'ten'. 8 A side or party. 9 The mark of a bite. (N. B. In comp. दिग् becomes दिग् before words beginning with vowels and soft consonants, and दिग् before words beginning with hard consonants; e. g. दिग्बर, दिग्ज, दिग्घ, दिग्किरि &c.) -Comp. -अंतः end of the directions or horizon, remote distance, remote place; Bv. 1. 2; R. 3. 4, 5. 67, 16, 87; नानादिशता राजानः &c. -अंतरे 1 another direction. 2 the intermediate space, atmosphere, space. 3 a distant quarter, another or foreign country. -अंबर a. having only the directions for his clothing, stark naked, unclothed; दिग्बरत्वेन विधेदिने वत् Ku. 5. 72. (-रः) 1 a naked mendicant (of the Jain or Buddha sect). 2 a mendicant, an ascetic. 3 an epithet of Siva. 4 darkness. -ईशः, ईश्वरः the regent of a quarter; Ku. 5. 53, see अग्रदेश-कालः. -करा 1 a youth, youthful man 2 an epithet of Siva. -करिका, -करी a young girl or woman. -करिन्, -कारण m. one of the eight elephants said to guard and preside over the eight cardinal points; (see अष्टदिग्गजः); दिग्निशेषाः कङ्क-मञ्जरिका Vikr. 7. 1. -ग्रहणं observation of the quarters of the compass. -जगत् 1 the horizon. 2 the whole world. -जयः, -विजय 'conquest of the direction', the conquest of various countries in all directions, conquest of the world; स दिग्विजयमप्याजवीरः स्मरः इषा-करोत् Vikr. 4. 1. -शूलीनं showing merely the direction, pointing out only the general mode or manner. -नयः 1 an elephant of the quarter of the compass; see दिग्गज. 2 N. of a poet said to be a contemporary of Kālidāsa. (This interpretation is based on Mallinātha's gloss on Me. 14 which is however very doubtful). -शूलं=दिग्घट्ट. q. v. -नामं the mere direction or indication. -शूलं any quarter or part of the sky; इति मे हरिवाहनविद्वत्सु V. 3. 6; Amaru. 5. -मोहः mistaking the way or

direction. -वस्त्र a. stark naked, unclothed. (-ज्ञः) 1 a Jain or Buddhist mendicant of the दिग्बर class. 2 an epithet of Siva. -विभाविता a. renowned or celebrated in all quarters.

**दिशा** Direction, quarter of the compass, region &c. -Comp. -नयः, -नयलः see दिग्गज, दिग्गजलः.

**दिश्वर** a. Belonging to or situated towards any quarter of the compass.

**दिष्ट** a. 1 Shown, indicated, assigned, pointed out. 2 Described, referred to. 3 Fixed, settled. 4 Directed, ordered &c. -ई 1 Assignment, allotment. 2 Fate, destiny, good or ill luck; नो दिष्ट S. 2. 3 Order, direction, command. 4 Aim, object. -Comp. -अंतः 'the end of one's appointed time', death; दिष्टान्माप्स्यति भवानपि पुनश्चोक्तः R. 9. 79.

**दिष्टिः** *f.* 1 Assignment, allotment. 2 Direction, command, instruction, rule, precept. 3 Fate, fortune, destiny. 4 Good fortune, happiness, any auspicious event (such as the birth of a son); दिष्टिद्विषयि युवान K. 55; दिष्टिद्विषये महानयुत K. 73.

**दिष्ट्या** *ind.* (Strictly the instr. sing. of दिष्टि) Fortunately, luckily, thank God, how glad I am, how fortunate, bravo; (an exclamation of joy or gratulation); दिष्ट्या प्रतिष्ठं वृजानं Māl. 4; दिष्ट्या मेव महामातृजनानन्दवर्धनः U. 1. 37; Ve. 2. 12. दिष्ट्या इव means 'to congratulate one upon'; दिष्ट्या धर्म-पत्नीसमागमेन पुत्रपुत्रदर्शनेन बाहुमन्त्रधत्ते S. 7.

**दिष्ट** 2 U. (दिष्टि, दिष्टि, दिष्टि; desid. दिष्टिर्गति) 1 To anoint, smear, plaster, spread over; Bk. 3. 21, 7. 54. 2 To soil, defile, pollute; R. 16. 15. -With १ 1 to doubt, be uncertain about; Y. 2. 16; सदिष्टो विज्ञो वुषि Pt. 3. 12. 2 to mistake for, confound with (in pass); पशुः स्वामकटांकेतकलिजा-सदिष्टमुपधत्तः (जटाः) Māl. 1. 2; or पुषिजाल-निर्मितैर्बलमयः संविद्यपारावता V. 3. 2. Ku. 6. 40. 3 to start an objection.

**दी** 4 A. (दीयते, दीन) To perish, die. **दीक्ष** 1 A. (दीक्षते, दीक्षित) 1 To consecrate or prepare oneself for the performance of a sacred rite; see दीक्षित below. 2 To dedicate oneself to. 3 To initiate or introduce a pupil. 4 To invest with the sacred thread. 5 To sacrifice. 6 To practice self-restraint.

**दीक्षकः** A spiritual guide.

**दीक्षणं** Initiation, consecration.

**दीक्षा** 1 Consecration for a religious ceremony, initiation in general; R. 3. 44, 65. 2 A ceremony preliminary to a sacrifice. 3 A ceremony or religious rite in general; विनाहदीक्षा R. 3. 33; Ku. 7. 1, 8, 94. 4 Investiture with the sacred thread. 5 De-

dicating oneself to a particular object. -Comp. -अंतः a supplementary sacrifice made to atone for the defects in a preceding one.

**दीक्षित** *p. p.* 1 Consecrated, initiated (as for a religious ceremony); एते विनाहदीक्षिता दूधे U. 1; अपवापयसत्तनुं दीक्षिताः सद्यः वेदाः S. 2. 16; R. 8. 75, 11. 24; Ve. 12. 5. 2 Prepared for a sacrifice. 3 Prepared for, having taken a vow of; R. 11. 67. 4 Crowned; R. 4. 5. -तः 1 A priest engaged in a Dikshā. 2 A pupil. 3 A person who or whose ancestors may have performed a grand sacrificial ceremony, such as उत्सृष्टिद्वय.

**दीक्षितः** 1 Boiled rice. 2 Heaven.

**दीप्तिः** *f.* 1 A ray of light; R. 3. 22, 17. 48; N. 2. 69. 2 Splendour, brightness. 3 Bodily lustre, energy; Bh. 2. 29.

**दीप्तिमान्** a. Brilliant.—m. The sun; Ku. 2. 2, 7. 70.

**दीप्ति** 2 A. (दीप्ति) 1 To shine. 2 To seem, appear.

**दीन** a. 1 Poor, indigent. 2 Distressed, ruined, afflicted, miserable, wretched. 3 Sorry, dejected, melancholy, sad; स विरहे तव दीना Git. 4. 4 Timid, frightened. 5 Mean, piteous; Bh. 2. 51. -नः A poor person, one in distress or misery; दीनानां कल्पवृक्षः Mk. 1. 48; दिनानि दीनोद्धरणो-चितस्य R. 2. 25. -Comp. -द्वपालः, -वरसल a. kind to the poor. -बंधुः a friend of the poor.

**दीनारः** 1 A particular gold coin; जितवाहो मया सोदशसमन्वाणि दीनाराणां Dk. 2 A coin in general. 3 A gold ornament.

**दीप** 4 A. (दीप्यते, दीप्त, freq. दीक्ष्यते) 1 To shine, blaze (fig. also); संधिलेः सनेश्वरमिवदुष्यतेदीप्यते सप्तसतिः M. 2. 13; तद्वीर्यस्तन एव दीप्यते मणिहारालि ताम्रगीयक N. 2. 44; Bk. 2. 2, R. 14. 64; H. Pr. 46. 2 To burn, be lighted; यथा यथा चैवं चपला दीप्यते K. 105. 3 To glow, be inflamed or excited, increase (fig. also); R. 5. 47; Bk. 14. 88; Si. 20. 71. 4 To be fired with anger; Ki. 3. 55. 5 To be illustrious. -Caus. (दीपयति-ते) To kindle, inflame, illuminate, light; इन्द्रावतामदीपयद्वाजालेः (इंद्रः) Git. -7. With. उद् Caus. 1 to kindle. 2 to rouse, excite, light up. -य, -सं to shine, blaze &c.

**दीपः** 1 A lamp, light; रुपदीपो धनस्रोतं प्रजापत्यः संहरन्नि । अंतरत्येधेयः शुक्लैर्लक्ष्यते नैव केनचित् Pt. 1. 221; न हि दीपौ परस्परसो-पकुलताः S. B.; so ज्ञानदीप &c. -Comp. -अक्षिरात्रा 1 the day of new moon (अमा). 2-दीपाक्षी q. v. -आराधनं worshipping an idol by waving a light before it. -आशि, -ली, -आचली, -उरसवः 1 a row of lights, nocturnal illumination. 2 particularly, the festival called *Dinoli* held on the night of

new moon in आश्विन. -कलिका the flame of a lamp. -दिहू lampblack, soot. -झरी, -झरी the wick of a lamp. -खजः lampblack. -पादपः, -पुष्पः a lampstick, lamp-stand. -पुष्पः the Chāmpaka tree. -भजनं a lamp; R. 19. 51. -भाला lighting, illumination. -झरुः a moth. -झिका the flame of a lamp. -झुझरु a row of lights, illumination.

**दीपक** *a.* ( *विका* *f.* ) 1 Kindling, inflaming. 2 Illuminating, making bright. 3 Illustrating, beautifying, making illustrious. 4 Exciting, making intense; *Si.* 2. 55. 3 Tonic, stimulating digestion, digestive. -कः 1 A light, lamp; तावदेव कृतिनामपि स्फुटयेव निर्मलविबुधदीपकः *Bh.* 1. 56. 2 A falcon. 3 An epithet of Kāmadeva (also दीपक). -कं 1 Saffron. 2 ( *In Rhet.* ) A figure of speech in which two or more objects (some *अन्य* relevant and some *अन्य* irrelevant) having the same attribute are associated together or in which several attributes (some relevant and some irrelevant) are predicated of the same object ( *सङ्ग* - *चित्तु* धर्मस्य प्रकृतप्रकृतानाम् । विषयं कियत्तु बहोपकारकमिति दीपकः ॥ *K.* P. 10; of; *Chandr.*—वदन्ति बर्णार्णवार्णानां धर्मस्य दीपकं बुधाः । मन्त्रे भाति कलमः प्रतापिन महीपतिः ॥ 5. 45. **दीपक** 1 Kindling, illuminating. 2 A tonic, stimulating digestion. 3 Exciting, stimulating. 4 Saffron.

**दीपिका** 1 A light, torch; *R.* 4. 45. 9. 70. 2. (At the end of comp.) Illustrator, elucidator; तर्कदीपिका.

**दीपित** *a.* 1 Set on fire. 2 Inflamed. 3 Illuminated. 4 Manifested.

**दीप्त** *p. p.* 1 Lighted; inflamed, kindled. 2 Glowing, hot, flashing, radiant. 3 Illuminated. 4 Excited, stimulated. -तः 1 A lion. 2 The citron tree. -तं Gold -*Comp.* -अंशुः the sun. -अक्षः a cat. -अग्नि *a.* kindled (as fire). (-*अग्निः*) 1 A blazing fire, 2 N. of अगस्त्य. -अंगः a peacock. -आत्मन् *a.* having a fiery nature. -उपलः the sunstone. -किरणः the sun. -कीर्तिः an epithet of Kārtikeya. -जिह्वा a fox or vixen; (used figuratively for an ill-tempered quarrelsome woman). -तपस् *a.* of glowing piety, fervent in devotion. -विजलः a lion. -रसः an earth-worm. -लोचनः a cat. -लोहं brass; bell-metal.

**दीप्ति** *f.* 1 Brightness, splendour, brilliance, lustre. 2 Brilliance of beauty, extreme loveliness, (for the difference between दीप्ति and वृत्ति see under वृत्ति). 3 *See* 1 Brass.

**दीप** *a.* Shining, brilliant, radiant. -आ Fire.

**दीर्घ** *a.* ( *compar.* शशीयस्, *superl.* शशिह ) 1 Long (in time or space),

reaching far; दीर्घास्तु शरीरविकृतिरिति वदन् *M.* 2. 3; दीर्घान् कटाक्षान् *Me.* 36; दीर्घाणां &c. 2 Of long duration, lasting long, tedious; दीर्घाणां वियानां *Me.* 108; *V.* 3. 4; *S.* 4. 15. 3 Deep (as a sigh); *Amaru.* 11; दीर्घवृत्तं च निधाय. 4 Long (as a vowel), as the आ in काम. 5 Lofly, high, tall. -चे *ind.* 1 Long, for a long time. 2 Deeply. 3 Far. -र्चः 1 A camel. 2 A long vowel. -*Comp.* -अवधना a messenger, an express. -अहन् *m.* summer, ( *श्रीय* ). -आकार *a.* oblong. -आयुः, -आयुस् *a.* long-lived. -आयुधः 1 a spear. 2 any long weapon. 3 a hog. -आरवः an elephant. -कंठः, -कंठकः, -कंठरः the (Indian) crane. -काय *a.* tall (in stature). -केशः a bear. -कृतिः-कीर्तिः, -पारिकाः-जंघा a camel. -जिह्वा a snake, serpent. -तपस् *m.* an epithet of Gautama, husband of Ahalyā; *R.* 11. 34. -तकः, -तुङ्गः, -तुः the palm tree. -तुङ्गी musk-rat. -दक्षिन् *a.* 1 provident, prudent, far-seeing, long-sighted; *Pt.* 3. 167. 2 sagacious, wise. (-*m.*) 1 a bear. 2 an owl. -नाद *a.* making a long continued noise. (-*वः*) 1 a dog. 2 a cock. 3 a conch-shell. -निद्रा 1 long sleep. 2 the long sleep, sleep of death; *R.* 12. 11. -पत्रः the palm tree. -पक्षः a heron. -पादपः 1 the coccoo-nut tree. 2 the areca-nut tree. 3 the palm tree. -पुच्छः a snake. -बाला a kind of deer ( *चमरी* ) of whose tails chowries are made. -मारुतः an elephant. -रतः a dog. -रक्षः a hog. -रसनः a snake. -रोमन् *m.* a bear. -रुक्मः an elephant. -सकथ *a.* having long thighs. -सन्धः a long-continued Soma sacrifice. (-*वः*) one who performs such a sacrifice; *R.* 1. 80. -दृक्, -दृक्चिन् *a.* working slowly, slow, dilatory, procrastinating; दीर्घवृत्तं विनश्यति *Pt.* 4.

**दीर्घिका** 1 A long or oblong lake; *M.* 2. 13, *B.* 16. 13. 2 A well or lake in general.

**दीर्घ** *a.* 1 Torn, rent, split &c. 2 Frightened, afraid.

**दु** 5 *P.* ( *दुनेति*, *दुत* or *दुत* ) 1 To burn, consume with fire; *Bk.* 14. 85. 2 To torment, afflict, distress; उद्भासीति जलजालि दुर्गन्धदधित जलं *Bk.* 6. 74, 5. 98. 17. 99; ( *मुख* ) तव विशातकं दुनोति वा *R.* 8. 55. 3 To pain, produce sorrow; दुर्गन्धकं सति कर्षिकारं दुनोति निर्गन्धत्वा सस्य वेतः *Ku.* 3. 28. 4 ( *Intrans.* ) To be afflicted or pained; वेदिं दुदति दशेन मम सम्मथेन दुनोमि *Gt.* 3. -*Pass.* ( or 4 *A.* according to some ) To be afflicted or pained &c.; नागतः सति निवेद्यो यदि वादस्वं दूति हि दुयस *Gt.* 7; *Ku.* 5. 12, 48; *R.* 1. 70, 10. 21.

**दुःख** *a.* 1 Painful, disagreeable, unpleasant; सिद्धिना विनश्वः दुःखाः मोक्षं दुःख-

सतो चन *Rām.* 2 Difficult, uneasy. -कं 1 Sorrow, grief, unhappiness, distress, pain, agony; दुःखं हि दुःखान्यदुःखं शोभते *Mk.* 1. 10; यदेवोपननं दुःखात्सुखं तदसुखतरं *V.* 3. 21; so दुःखसुखं, समदुःखसुखं &c. 2 Trouble, difficulty, *S.* Til. 12. ( *दुःखं* and *दुःखेन* are used as adverbs in the sense of 'hardly', 'with great difficulty or trouble'; *S.* 7. 13; *Bg.* 12. 5, *R.* 19. 49; *H.* 1. 158 ). -*Comp.* -असीत *a.* freed from pain. -अंतः final emancipation. -कर *a.* painful, troublesome. -ग्रामः 'the scene of suffering', worldly existence. -रिक्क *a.* 1 tough, hard. 2 pained, distressed. -वाय, बहुल *a.* full of trouble or grief. -भाज् *a.* unhappy. -लोकः worldly life, the world as a scene of constant suffering. -शील *a.* hard to please or manage, bad-tempered, irritable; *R.* 3. 6.

**दुःखित**, **दुःखिन्** *a.* ( *की* *f.* ) 1 Distressed, afflicted, pained. 2 Poor, unhappy, miserable.

**दुकूलं** Woven silk, a silk-garment, a very fine garment in general; इयमलसदुलकलेष्वरं देवमपियतमोर्दुकूलं *Gt.* 11; *Ku.* 5. 67, 78; *Bk.* 3. 34, 10. 1; *R.* 17. 25.

**दुग्ध** *a.* 1 Milked. 2 Milked out, extracted, drawn out &c. see दुह. -रश्च 1 Milk. 2 Milky juice of plants. -*Comp.* -अम, -मालीचं the skim of milk, cream. -पाचनं a vessel for boiling milk. -पोष *a.* living on its mother's milk (as a child), a suckling. -समुद्रः the ocean of milk, one of the seven oceans.

**दुग्ध** *a.* ( *Mostly* at the end of comp. ) 1 Milking. 2 Yielding, granting; as in कामदुग्धा *q. v.*

**दुग्धा** A milch cow.

**दुष्ट** *a.* Dishonest, bad-hearted, fraudulent.

**दुष्टुमः**—दुष्टुम *q. v.*

**दुष्टुमः** A green onion.

**दुष्टुमः** A kind of drum; see दुष्टुमि.

**दुष्टुमः** 1 A kind of drum. 2 N. of Vasudeva, Krishna's father.

**दुष्टुमः** 1 A sort of large kettledrum. 2 A kind of water-snake.

**दुष्टुमि** *m. f.* 1 A sort of large kettle drum, drum; विजयवृद्धिनां यदुष्टुमः *R.* 9. 11. -*m.* 1 An epithet of Vishnu. 2 Of Krishna. 3 A kind of poison. 4 N. of a demon slain by Valt. When Sugriva showed to Rāma the skeleton of this demon to show him how powerful Valt was, Rāma kicked it with but a gentle force and threw it many miles away.

**दुःख** *ind.* ( A prefix substituted for दुः before words beginning with vowels or soft consonants in the



sense of 'bad,' 'hard or difficult to do a certain thing'; for compounds with दुः as first member see दुः s. v.). -Comp. -अक्षु a. 1 weak-eyed, 2 evil-eyed. (-क्षुः) a loaded or false die. -अतिक्रम a. 1 difficult to be overcome or conquered, unconquerable; स्वजिति-दुरतिक्रम Pt. 1. 2. insurmountable. 3 inevitable. -अत्यय a. 1 difficult to be overcome; R. 11. 88. 2 hard to be attained or fathomed. -अदुष्ट ill luck, misfortune. -अधिगम, अधिगम a. 1 hard to reach or attain, unattainable; Pt. 1. 330. 2 insurmountable. 3 hard to be studied or understood; Ki. 5. 18. -अधिष्ठित a. badly performed, managed, or executed. -अवयव a. 1 difficult of attainment. 2 hard to be studied. -अवयवसायः a foolish undertaking. -अवयः a bad road. -अंत a. 1 whose end is difficult to be reached, endless, infinite; संकर्मणश्च समाप्तं दुरतायान्तकाय च Bhāg. 2 ending ill or in misery, unhappy; अहो दुरता बलवद्विरोधिना Ki. 1. 23; दुरतिं दुरनिजनेन ममं तस्मिन् विरहितमस्य दुरते (वसंते) Git. 1. -अवयव a. 1 difficult to be passed along. 2 hard to be carried out or followed. 3 difficult to be attained or understood. (-यः) 1 a wrong conclusion, one wrong y inferred from given premises. -अविमलमिन् a. vain-glorious, disagreeably proud. -अवगम a. incomprehensible. -अवग्रह a. difficult to be restrained or subjugated. -अवस्थ a. ill off, badly or poorly circumstanced. -अवस्था a. wretched or miserable state. -आकृति a. ugly, misshapen. -आक्रम a. 1 invincible, unconquerable. 2 difficult to be pressed. -आक्रमण 1 unfair attack. 2 difficult approach. -आगमः improper or illegal acquisition. -आग्रहः foolish obstinacy, head-strongness, pertinacity. -आचर a. hard to be performed. -आचार a. 1 ill-conducted, badly behaved. 2 following bad practices, wicked, depraved; Bg. 9. 30. (-रः) 'ad practice, ill-conduct, wickedness. -आत्मन् m. a rascal, villain, scoundrel. -आचर्य a. 1 hard to be approached or assailed, unassailable. 2 not to be attacked with impunity. 3 haughty. -आनम a. difficult to bend or draw; R. 11. 38. -आप a. difficult to be obtained; शिवा द्रापः कचमीक्षितो मयेत् S. 3. 14; R. 1. 72; 6. 62. -आराध्य a. difficult to be propitiated, hard to be won over or conciliated. -आरोह a. difficult of ascent. (-हः) 1 the cocoa-nut tree. 2 the palm tree, 3 the date tree. -आश्लयः 1 curse, imprecation. 2 foul or abusive language. -आलोक a. 1 difficult to be seen or perceived. 2

pain-fully bright, dazzling; दुरालोकः स तमो विद्याधरस्य K. P. 10. (-लः) (-लः) dazzling splendour. -आहार a. 1 difficult to be covered. 2 difficult to be restrained, shut in, kept back or stopped. -आह्वय a. evil-minded, wicked, malicious. -आह्वय 1 a bad or wicked desire. 2 hoping against hope. -आसद् a. 1 difficult to be approached or overtaken, unassailable, unconquerable; R. 3. 66, 8. 4; Mv. 2. 5, 4. 15. 2 difficult to be found or met with. 3 unequalled, unparalleled. -दुःख a. 1 difficult. 2 sinful. (-हः) 1 a bad course, evil, sin; दुरिणां दुःखं दुरितस्य दुरांतदुःखं दुःखं दुरिणः G. L. 2; R. 8. 2; Amaru. 2; Mv. 3. 43. 2 difficulty, danger. 3 a calamity. -दुष्ट 1 a curse, imprecation. 2 a spell or sacrificial rite performed to injure another person. -दुष्टः a bad lord or master. -दुष्टना, दुष्टना a curse, an imprecation. -दुष्क, दुष्कः offensive speech, reproach, abuse, censure. -दुस्तर a. unanswerable. -दुस्तर a. difficult to be pronounced, or composed; अदुष्कृतार्थसंभवः प्रबोधदुस्तरः Si. 2. 73. -दुष्टु a. burdensome, unbearable. -ऊह a. abstruse. -अ a. 1 difficult of access, inaccessible, impassable. 2 unattainable. 3 incomprehensible. (-ग, -न) 1 difficult or narrow passage through a wood or over a stream, mountain &c., a defile, narrow pass. 2 a citadel, fortress, castle. 3 rough ground. 4 difficulty, adversity, calamity, distress, danger; निस्तारयति दुर्गम् Ma. 3. 96, 11. 43; Bg. 18. 58. -अवधः, पतिः, पालः the commandant or governor of a castle. -कर्मन् n. fortification. -कर्गः a defile, gorge. -लघनं surmounting difficulties. (-नः) a camel. -संहरः 1 a difficult passage as to a fort &c., a bridge &c. over a defile, (-न) an epithet of Pārvati, wife of Siva. -वत् a. 1 unfortunate, in bad circumstances; Bk. 18. 10, 2 indigent, poor. 3 distressed, in trouble. -वतिः f. 1 misfortune, poverty, want, trouble, indigence; Bg. 6. 40. 2 a difficult situation or path. 3 hell. -वध a. ill-smelling. (-धः) bad odour, stink. 2 any ill-smelling substance. 3 an onion. 4 the mango tree. -वधि, वधि a. ill-smelling. -वध a. 1 impassable, inaccessible, impervious; कविनीकायकांतरे वध-वधैतदुगमे Bh. 1. 86; Si. 12. 49. 2 unattainable, difficult of attainment. 3 hard to be understood. -गह, गह, गह a. difficult to be fathomed or investigated, unfathomable. -ग्रह a. a difficult to be gained or accomplished 2 difficult to be conquered or subjugated; R. 17. 52. 3 hard to

be understood. (-हः) a cramp, spasm. -ह a. 1 difficult. 2 impossible. -होयः 1 a harsh cry. 2 a bear. -जय a. 1 wicked, bad, vile. 2 slanderous, malicious, mischievous. (-जः) a bad or wicked person, a malicious or mischievous man, villain; दुर्जनः प्रियवर्दी च नैतद्विधातकारणं Chān. 24, 25; शान्तिप्रवचन-रेण नोपकारेण दुर्जनः Ku. 2. 40. -जय a, invincible. -जय a. 1 ever youthful. 2 hard (as food), indigestible. 3 difficult to be enjoyed. -जय a. 1 unhappy, wretched. 2 bad-tempered, bad, wicked. 3 false, not genuine. (-जः) misfortune, calamity, difficulty, R. 13. 72. -जाति a. 1 bad-natured, vile, wicked; Amaru. 96. 2 outcast. (-जिः f.) misfortune, ill-condition. -ज्ञान, ज्ञेय a. difficult to be known, incomprehensible. -जय, जयः 1 bad conduct. 2 impropriety. 3 injustice. -जानन्, जानन् a. having a bad name. -जय, जयन्, जयन् a. difficult to be subdued, untamable, indomitable. -दुर्ग a. 1 difficult to be seen. 2 dazzling; Bg. 11. 52. -दुर्ग a. 1 hard to be tamed or subdued; untamable; Si. 12. 22. 2 intractable, proud, insolent; दुर्गतानां दमनविषयः क्षत्रियेष्वप्यते Mv. 3. 34. (-तः) 1 a calf. 2 a strife, quarrel. -दिनं 1 a bad day in general. 2 a rainy or cloudy day, stormy or rainy weather; उद्यमस्यकालदुर्दिनं Mk. 5; Ku. 6. 43; Mv. 4. 57. 3 a shower (of anything), R. 4. 41, 82; 5. 47; U. 5. 4 thick darkness. -दुष्ट a. ill-judged or seen, wrongly decided. -दुष्ट ill-luck, misfortune. -दुष्ट an unfair game. -दुष्टः onion. -धर a. 1 irresistible, difficult to be stopped. 2 difficult to be borne or suffered; दुर्धनं नदनेन सद्यते Ghat. 11; Ms. 7. 28. (-रः) quicksilver. -धर्य a. 1 inviolable, unassailable. 2 inaccessible; H. Pr. 5. 3 fearful, dreadful. 4 baughty. -धी a. stupid, silly. -धामकः piles. -निग्रह a. irrepres- sible, ungovernable, irresistible, unruly; मयो दुर्निग्रहं बलं Bg. 6. 35. -निमित्त a. carelessly put to or placed on the ground; पदे दुर्निमित्ते गलती R. 7. 10. -निमित्त a bad omen; R. 14. 50. 2 a bad pretext. -निवार, निवार्य a. difficult to be checked or warded off, irrisis- tible, invincible. -नीति misconduct, bad policy, misbehaviour. -नीतिः f. maladministration; Bv. 4. 36. -बल a. 1 weak, feeble. 2 enfeebled, spiritless; U. 1. 24. 3 small, scanty, little; R. 5. 12. -बाल a. bald-headed, -दुष्टि a. 1 silly, foolish, stupid. 2 perverse, evil-minded, wicked; Bg. 1. 23. -बोध a. unintelligible, un- fathomable, inscrutable; निरुद्धोक्तो- धविद्वयः स दुर्बलीयं वदिने स जेत्यः Ki. 1. 5. -बय a. unfortunate, unlucky -बय

conduct, imprudence. -विनीत *a.* 1 (a) badly educated, ill-mannered, ill-behaved, wicked; शासितरि दुर्विनीतानां *S.* 1. 25. (b) rude, naughty, mischievous. 2 stubborn, obstinate. -विपाकः 1 bad result or consequence *U.* 1. 40, *Mv.* 6. 7. 2 evil consequence of acts done either in this or in a former birth. -विलसितं *a.* a wayward act, rudeness, naughtiness. -वृक्ष *a.* 1 vile, wicked, ill-behaved. 2 roguish. (-रु) misconduct, ill-behaviour. -वृष्टिः *f.* insufficient rain, drought. -व्यवहारः *a.* a wrong judgment (in law). -व्यत *a.* not conforming to rules, disobedient. -वृत्तं *a.* badly offered sacrifice. -वृद्ध *a.* wicked-hearted, ill-disposed, inimical. (-म.) any enemy. -वृद्धप *a.* evil-minded, evil-intentioned, wicked.

दुरोद्धः 1 *A* gamester. 2 *A* dice-box. 3 *A* stake. -दृ *G*ambling, playing at dice; दुरोद्धच्छयितां समीक्षते नदेन जेतुं जगतीं दुरोद्धः *Kl.* 1. 7; *R.* 9. 7.

दुस् 10 *U.* (दोलयति-ते, दोलित) 1 To swing, shake to and fro, cause to oscillate or move about; कर्तुं वेदोदये-दुस् रातिमान्जरा; दोलन-दुस् शिवाङ्गी *Bh.* 3. 39. 2 To move or shake upwards, throw up; दोलयति युलिं वायुः *Sabbak.*

दुस्तिः *f.* *A* small or female tortoise.

दुस् 4 *P.* (दुष्यति, दुष्) 1 To be bad or corrupted, be spoiled or suffer damage. 2 To be defiled or violated (as a woman &c.), be stained, be or become impure, or contaminated; *Pt.* 1. 66; *Ms.* 7. 24, 9. 318, 10. 102. 3 To sin, commit a mistake, be wrong. 4 To be unchaste or faithless. —*Caus.* (दुषयति, but दुषयति or दोषयति in the sense of 'making depraved, or 'corrupting') 1 To corrupt, spoil, cause to perish, hurt, destroy, defile, taint, contaminate, vitiate, pollute (lit. and fig.); न मीतो मर्यादांसि केवलं दुषितं यज्ञः *Mk.* 10. 27; दुरा दुषयति स्थली *k.* 12. 30, 8. 68, 10. 47, 12. 4; *Ms.* 5. 1, 104; 7. 195; *Y.* 1. 189; *Amar.* 70; न त्वेवं दुषयिष्यामि शत्रुमन्त्रहासतं *Mv.* 3. 8 shall not sully, violate or break &c. 2 To corrupt the morals, demoralize. 3 To violate or dishonour (as a girl or another's wife); *Bg.* 8. 364, 368. 4 To abrogate, rescind, annul. 5 To blame, censure, find fault with, speak ill of, accuse; दुषितः सर्वलोकेषु निपातुर्वं गमिष्यति *Rām;* *Y.* 1. 66. 6 To adulterate. 7 To falsify. 8 To refute, disprove. —*With* अ 1 to be corrupted or spoiled, be vitiated; *Y.* 3. 19. 2 to sin, err, be faithless or unchaste; *Bg.* 1. 40; *Ms.* 9. 74. (—*Caus.*) 1 to spoil, corrupt, soil, taint. 2 to blame, censure, find fault with. -रुं to be

दुःख a. Pained, afflicted &c.; see under व and र.

**दूर** *a.* (*Compar.* दूरीयत्, *superl.* दूरिष्ठ) Distant, remote, far off, a long way off, long; किं दूर व्यवसायिनां Chāṇ. 73; न योजनगतं दूरं काश्यपायस् सृज्या H. 1. 146, 49. -*r.* Distance, remoteness. *{N. B.* Some of the oblique cases of दूर are used adverbially as follows:—(a) दूर 1 to a distance, far away, far or distant from (with abl. or gen.); ग्रामात् or ग्रामस्य दूरं Sk. 2 high above, 3 deeply, far below. 4 highly, in a high degree, very much; नेने दूरमंजने S. D. 5 entirely, completely; निमग्नं दूरमसि Ks. 10. 29; दूरदूतपापा: Mo. 55. (b) दूरेण 1 far, from a distant place, from afar; खलः काश्यपादेव दूरेण विमुच्यते Bv. 1. 78. 2 by far, in a high degree; दूरेण हवरे कर्म बुद्धिबोधार्जनं Bg. 2. 49; R. 10. 30 vl. (c) दूरात् 1 from distance, from afar; यज्ञावगाहं दूरस्य दूरादस्वर्गं वरं दूरादागतः come from afar (regarded as comp.); नदीयमिति.....दूरस्यतिष्ठयना Bb. 1. 81; R. 1. 61. 2 in a remote degree. 3 from a remote period. (d) दूरे far, far away, in a distant place; न मे दूरं किञ्चित्प्रणमयि न पाथे रथजवान् S. 1. 9; भोः ओहिन् हिंसि मयमिदं नमस्कारं Mu. 1; Bb. 3. 88. दूरीकृ means 1 to remove to a distance, remove, take away; आश्रमं दूरीकृत्यम् Dk. 6; Bv. 1. 122. 2 to deprive (one) of, separate; Mk. 9. 4. 3 to prevent, ward off. 4 to surpass, excel, distance; S. 1. 17; so दूरीकृ to be away or removed, be separated from, be at a distance; दूरीकृतं मयि तदर्थं चक्रवाकीमिवैका ]. -*Comp.* -*अंतरित* *a.* separated by a long distance. -*आगतः* shooting from afar. -*आपलाय* *a.* jumping or leaping far. -*आरुढ* *a.* 1 mounted high. 2 far-advanced, intense, vehement; दूरास्तः खलु वयसोऽसहन् V. 4. -*दूरितक्षण* *a.* squint-eyed. -*गत* *a.* 1 far removed, distant, gone far, far advanced; grown intense; दूरगतममया. क्षम्य काल-हरस्य S. 3 -*ग्रहणं* the supernatural faculty of seeing objects though situated at a distance. -*दर्शनः* 1 a vulture. 2 a learned man, a Pandit. -*दर्शिन* *a.* far-seeing, foresighted, prudent. (-*m.*) 1 a vulture. 2 learned man. 3 a seer, prophet, sage. -*दृष्टिः* 1 long-sightedness. 2 prudence, foresight. -*पातः* 1 a long fall 2 a long flight. 3 falling from a great height. -*पात्र* *a.* having a wide channel, or bed (as a river). -*पार* *a.* 1 very broad (as a river). 2 difficult to be crossed. -*वधु* *a.* banished from wife and kinsmen; Mo. 6. -*भ्रातृ* *a.* distant, remote. -*वर्तिम* *a.* being in the distance, far removed, remote, distant. -*वरत्रक* *a.*

naked. -*विलंबित* *a.* hanging far down. -*वेपि* *a.* piercing from afar. -*संस्थ* *a.* being at a distance, remote, far away; कदाचिन्नपणदिनि जने किं पुनर्दूर-संस्थे Me. 3.

**दूरतः** *ind.* 1 From afar, from a distance; तदाजं दूरतस्त्वज् Pt. 5. 69; वहति च परितः दीपं विमुच्यति दूरतः Git. 2. 2 Far away, to a distance; Pt. 1. 9.

**दूरेष्व** *a.* Being far, come from afar.

**दूर्य** *feces, ordure.*

**दूर्वा** Bent grass, panic grass (considered as a sacred article of worship and offered to deities &c.). -*Comp.* -*अंकुरः* a soft blade of Duvā grass; Vi. 3. 12.

**दुर्लिका**, **दुली** The Indigo plant.

**दुष** *a.* (At the end of comp.) Defiling, polluting; *e. g.* वैदिकदुष.

**दुषक** *a.* (विका *f.*) 1 Corrupting, polluting, vitiating, defiling, spoiling. 2 Violating, dishonouring, seducing. 3 Offending, trespassing, guilty. 4 Dishonouring. 5 Sinful, wicked (as an action). -*कः* 1 A seducer, a corrupter. 2 Any infamous or wicked person.

**दुषणं** 1 Spoiling, corrupting, vitiating, roining, polluting &c. 2 Violating, breaking (as an agreement). 3 Seducing, violating, dishonouring (as a woman) 4 Abuse, censure, blame; R. 12. 46. 5 Detraction, disparagement. 6 Adverse agreement or criticism, objection. 7 Refutation. 8 A fault, offence, defect, sin, crime; नैतकीच्यलोकतं यद्दि विद्वां स्वयं स (इ दुषणं Bb. 2. 93; हला विद्वां परग्रहवामदुषण U. 1. 40; Ms. 2. 213, 11. 1. 98, 115. 2. 180. -*जः* N. of a demon, one of the generals of Ravana, slain by Rāma. -*Comp.* -*अरिः* an epithet of Rāma. -*आवह* *a.* involving (one) in blame.

**दुषि** -*बी* *f.* The rheum of the eyes.

**दुषिका** 1 A pencil, paint-brush. 2 A kind of rice. 3 Rheum of the eyes.

**दुषित** *a.* 1 Corrupted, defiled, spoiled. 2 Hunt, injured. 3 Damaged, demoralized. 4 Blamed, censured. 5 Falsely accused, traduced, vilified.

**दुष्य** *a.* 1 Corruptible 2 Condemnable, culpable, blamable. -*व्य* 1 Matter, pus. 2 Poison. 3 Cotton. 4 A garment, clothes. 5 A tent; Si. 12. 65. -*व्या* Leathern girth of an elephant.

**दु** 6 A. (द्विषते, इत; *desid.* दिद्विषते) (rarely used by itself usually found in combination with आ) 1 To respect, honor, worship, reverence; द्वितीयादिप्रिये सदा H. Pr. 7; Mu. 7. 3, Bk. 6. 55. 2 To care for, mind; usually with न. 3 To apply or devote one-

self closely to, have regard for; इति इतं शाश्वतमादिप्रिये Mā. 1. 5. 4 To desire.

**दृष्ट** I. 1 P. (दृष्टि, दृष्टि) To make firm, strengthen. 11. 1 A. 1 To be firm 2 To grow or increase.

**दृष्टि** *p. p.* 1 Made firm, strengthened. 2 Grown, increased.

**दृक्** A hole, an opening.

**दृढ** *a.* 1 Fixed, firm, strong, unswerving, untiring; Bg. 15. 3, H. 3. 65; R. 13. 78. 2 Solid, massive. 3 Confirmed, established. 4 Steady, persevering; Bg. 7. 28. 5 Firmly fastened, shut fast. 6 Compact. 7 Tight, close, dense. 8 Strong, intense, great, excessive, mighty, severe, powerful; तस्याः करिष्यामि हस्तग्राम Ku. 3. 8; R. 11. 46. 9 Tough. 10 Difficult to be drawn or bent (as a bow). 11 Durable. 12 Reliable. 13 Certain, sure. -*इ* 1 Iron. 2 A stronghold, fortress. 3 Excess, abundance, high degree. -*इ* *ind.* 1 Firmly, fast. 2 Very much, excessively, vehemently. 3 Thoroughly. -*Comp.*

-*अंग* *a.* strong-limbed, stout. (-*ह*) diamond. -*हृषुषि* *a.* having a strong quiver. -*कांडः*, -*पथि* *a.* bamboo. -*ग्राहिन्* *a.* seizing firmly; i. e. pursuing an object with untiring energy. -*दंष्ट्रकः* a shark. -*द्वार* *a.* having the gates well-secured. -*धनः* an epithet of Buddha. -*धन्वन्* -*धन्विन्* *m.* a good archer. -*निश्चय* *a.* 1 of firm resolve, resolute, firm. 2 confirmed. -*नीरः*, -*फलः* the cocoanut tree. -*यतिज्ञ* *n.* firm to a promise, true to one's word, faithful to an agreement. -*मरोह* the holy fig-tree. -*पलाशिन* *a.* 1 striking hard. 2 hitting firmly, shooting surely. -*मक्ति* *a.* faithful, devoted. -*सति* *a.* resolute, strongwilled, firm. -*सुष्टि* *a.* close-fisted, miserly, niggardly. (-*रिः*) a sword. -*मूलः* the cocoa nut tree.

-*लोमन्* *m.* a wild hog. -*वैरिन्* *m.* a relentless foe, an inveterate enemy. -*व्रत* *a.* 1 firm in religious austerity. 2 firm, faithful. 3 Persevering, persistent. -*सोधि* *a.* 1 firmly united, closely joined. 2 close, compact. 3 thick-set. -*साह्व* *a.* firm in friendship.

**दुति** *m. f.* 1 A leathern bag for holding water &c.; Ms. 2. 99; Y. 3. 268. 2 A fish. 3 A skin, hide. 4 A pair of bellows. -*Comp.* -*हरिः* a dog.

**दुम्ह** *f.* 1 A snake. 2 Thunderbolt.

**दुम्हः** 1 The thunderbolt (of Indra). 2 The sun. 3 A king. 4 Yama, god of death (अंतक).

**दृष्ट** I. 1 P., 10 U. (दृष्टि, दृष्टि-ने) To light, inflame, kindle. -*II.* 4 P. (दृष्टि, इत) 1 To be proud, be arro-

—*Chus* (চ-হা-যেদি-ন) । To split, tea





-सभा 1 an assembly of the gods (इष्यन्). 2 a gambling house. -सम्पः 1 a gambler. 2 a frequenter of gaming houses. 3 an attendant on a deity. साधुस्य identification or unification with a deity, conjunction with the gods, deification. -सेना 1 the army of gods. 2 N. of the wife of Skanda; स्कन्देन साक्षाद्वि देवसेना II. 7. 1 (Mall.:—देवसेना=स्कन्दपत्नी; perhaps it merely means 'the army of the gods' personified as Skanda's wife) 'पतिः' an epithet of Kārtikeya. -स्व 'property of gods,' property applicable to religious purposes or endowments; यज्ञेन यज्ञशीलानां देवस्य तदिदं पुत्रः Ms. 11. 20, 26. -हविस् n. an animal offered to gods at a sacrifice.

देवकी N. of a daughter of Devaka and wife of Vasudeva and mother of Kṛishṇa. -Comp. -भद्रम्, -दुःखः, -मातु m. -सुखः epithets of Kṛishṇa.

देवकः An artisan, a mechanic.

देवता 1 Divine dignity or power, divinity. 2 A deity, god; Ku. 1. 1. 3 The image of a deity. 4 An idol. 5 An organ of sense. -Comp. -अगार, -रं, -आगारः, -रं, -गृहं a temple. -अधिपः an epithet of Indra. -अभ्यर्चनं worshipping a deity. -आयतनं, -आलयः, -देवमन्त्र n. a temple or chapel. -यमिमा the image of a god, an idol. -स्नानं the ablution of an idol.

देवग्रन्थ a. Adoring a deity.

देवन् m. The younger brother of a husband.

देवन A die. -नं 1 Beauty, splendour, lustre. 2 Gaming, gambling, a game at dice. 3 Play, sport, pastime. 4 A pleasure ground, a garden. 5 A lotus. 6 Emulation, desire to excel. 7 Affair, business. 8 Praise. -ना Gambling, a game at dice.

देवयानी N. of the daughter of Sukra, preceptor of the Asuras. [She fell in love with Kacha, her father's pupil, but he rejected her advances. On this she cursed the youth, who in return cursed her that she should become the wife of a Kshatriya; (see कच). Once upon a time Devayani and her companion Sarmishtha—the daughter of Vrihasparvan, the king of the Daityas, went to bathe, keeping their clothes on the shore. But the god Wind hanged their clothes, and when they were dressed they began to quarrel about the change until Sarmishtha so far lost her temper that she slapped Devayani's face and threw her into a well. There she remained until she was seen and rescued by Yayati, who with the consent of her father, married her, and Sarmishtha became her servant as a recompense for

her insulting conduct towards her. Devayani lived happily with Yayati for some years and bore him two sons, Yadu and Turvasu. Subsequently her husband became enamoured of Sarmishtha, and Devayani, feeling herself aggrieved, abruptly left her husband and went home to her father, who at her request condemned Yayati with the infirmity of old age; see Yayati also].

देवरः, देवृ m. A husband's brother (elder or younger); Ms. 3. 35; 9. 59; Y. 1. 68.

देवलः An attendant upon an idol, a low Brāhmana who subsists upon the offerings made to an idol.

देवसात् ind. To the nature of a god or gods; यत् to be changed into a god.

देविक a. (की f.), देविल a. 1 Divine, godly. 2 Derived from a god.

देवी 1 A female deity, a goddess. 2 N. of Durgā. 3 N. of Sarasvatī. 5 A queen, especially a crowned queen (अग्रमणिः who has undergone the consecration along with her husband), देव्यामिव नमये देवीशायसुता सती। स्तम्भीयस्त्रिभुवनं परमं रोषयुजते II M. 5. 12; देवीमयं मणिना परिवारय कथं भक्तयेषा K. P. 10. 6 A respectful title applied to a lady of the first rank.

देशः 1 A place or spot in general; देशः को नु जलायसेकदेशेन; Mk. 3. 12; 80 सार्वदेश S. 1. 19, द्वारदेश, कण्डश &c. 2 A region, country, province;

य देशं अयमे तमेव कुरुते बाह्यमापाजित II 1. 171. 3 A department, part, side, portion (as of a whole); as in पददेश, पददेशीय q. v. 4 An institute, an ordinance. -Comp. -अतिथिः a foreigner. -अन्तरं another country, foreign parts; Ms. 5. 78. -अन्तरिन् m. a foreigner. -आचार, -धर्मः a local law or custom, the usage or custom of any country, Ms. 1. 188. -कालज्ञ a. knowing the proper place and time. -ज, -जात a. 1 native, indigenous. 2 produced in the right country. 3 genuine, of genuine descent. -भाषा the dialect of a country. -स्वर्ग propriety, fitness. -व्यवहारः a local usage, custom of the country.

देशकः 1 ruler, governor. 2 An instructor, preceptor. 3 A guide in general.

देशना Direction, instruction.

देशिक a. Local, pertaining to a particular place, native. -कः 1 A spiritual teacher (गुरु). 2 A traveller. 3 A guide. 4 One familiar with places.

देशिनी The fore-finger.

देशी The dialect of a country, one of the varieties of the Prakṛita dialect; see Kāv. 1. 33.

देशीय a. 1 Belonging to a province, provincial. 2 Native, local. 3 In-

habiting any country (at the end of comp.); as in सार्वदेशीय, तद्देशीय, स्वदेशीय &c. 4 Not far or distant from, almost, bordering on (used as an affix at the end of words); अष्टादश-वर्षदेशीया कन्या वृद्धे K. 131 a girl about 18 years old (whose age bordered on 18); R. 18. 89; 80 पट्टदेशीय &c.

देव a. 1 To be pointed out or proved. 2 Local, provincial. 3 Born in a country, native. 4 Genuine, of genuine descent. 5 Not far from, almost; see देशीय above. -द्वयः 1 An eyewitness of anything; अभियोक्ता विशदेष्य Ms. 8. 52.-53. 2 The inhabitant of a country. -द्वय The statement of a question or argument, the thing to be proved or substantiated (पूर्वपक्ष).

देहः, -ह The body; देहं देहि देहना इव गृहवातः Bv. 1. 104; see compounds below. -Comp. -अन्तरं another body. -प्राप्तिः f. transmigration. -आत्मवादः materialism, the doctrines of Chārvāka. -आत्मवादिक m. a materialist, a Chārvāka. -आवरणं armour, dress.

-ईश्वरः the soul. उद्भव, उद्भूत a. born in the body, inborn, innate. -कर्तु m. 1 the sun. 2 the Supreme soul. 3 father. -कोशः 1 the covering of the body. 2 a feather, wing &c. 3 skin. -क्षयः 1 decay of the body. 2 sickness, disease. -गत a. incarnate, embodied. -जन्म a son. -जा a daughter. -मरणं 1 death (in general). 2 voluntary death; resigning the body; शीघ्रं तेजसातिरमन्त्रं जहन्मरणमर्चोदे-हमगात् R. 8. 96. -सुः quicksilver. -वीचः the eye. -धर्मः the function of the body. -धारकं a bone. -धरणं living, life. -पिः a wing. -पृथ m. air, wind.

-बद्ध a. embodied, incarnate; R. 11. 35. -भार m. any being possessed of a body or life; especially a man. -भुज् m. 1 the soul. 2 the sun. -भृत् m. 1 a living being especially a man; विभित् देहभयाममरा R. 8. 51, Bg. 8. 4; 14. 14. 2 an epithet of Siva. 3 life, vitality. -पात्र 1 dying, death. 2 nourishment, food. -लक्षणं a mole, a black or dark spot upon the skin. -वासुः one of five vital airs or life-winds; see वाज.-सूतः marrow.

-सम्भावः bodily temperament. -देहभर a. Gluttonous. -देहवत् a. Embodied. -म. 1 A man. 2 The soul. -देहला Spirituous liquor.

देहलिः-ली f. The threshold of a door, the sill or lower part of the wooden frame of a door; विन्यस्यन्ती भुवि गणनया दहनीदमपुत्रः Me. 87; Mk. 1. 9.

-Comp. -दीपः a lamp suspended over the threshold; न्याय see under न्याय

**देहि** *a.* ( *की* *f.* ) Incarnate, embodied. —*m.* 1 A living being, especially a man; *सुखं देहिनां सुखं* Ku. 4. 10; *Si.* 2. 46; *Bg.* 2. 13, 17. 2; *Ms.* 1. 30, 5. 49. 2 The soul, spirit (enshrined in the body); तथा शरीरानि विहाय जीर्णान्यानि संयाति नवानि देही *Bg.* 2. 22, 13; 5. 14. —*नी* The earth.

**दे** (दायति, दात) 1 To purify, cleanse. 2 To be purified. 3 To protect. —*With अ* 1 to whiten, brighten. 3 to purify.

**देवेयः** 'A son of Diti,' a Rākshasa, demon. —*Comp.* —*हृयः*, —*सुहृः*, —*पुरोधस* *m.* —*पुत्रः* epithets of Sukra, the preceptor of the Asuras. —*निवृत्तः* an epithet of Vishnu. —*मातृ* *f.* Diti, mother of the demons. —*मेघजा* the earth.

**देवः** See देवेयः. —*Comp.* —*अरिः* 1 a god 2 an epithet of Vishnu. —*देवः* 1 an epithet of Vishnu. 2 wind. —*नलि* an epithet of Hiranyakasipu; *q. v.*

**देव्या** 1 A drug. 2 Spirituous liquor.

**दैन** ( *नी* *f.* ), **दैनंदिन** ( *नी* *f.* ), **दैनिक** ( *की* *f.* ), *a.* Diurnal, daily: *Bv.* 1. 103.

**दैनिकी** Daily wages, day's hire.

**दैर्घ्य** ( *धं* ) Length, longness.

**दैन्**, —*न्* 1 Poverty, poor and pitiable condition, miserable state; दुरिद्राणां दैन् *G. L.* 2; इहोद्विगं त्वद्वृत्तमग्निरु-हकानिर्भयति *Ms.* 74. 2 Affliction, sorrow, dejection, grief, low-spiritedness. 3 Feebleness 4 Meanness.

**दैव** *a.* ( *की* *f.* ) 1 Relating to gods, divine, celestial; सद्युक्तं नाम दैव पातन्या-ख्याता महर्षिभिः *Kāv.* 1. 33; *R.* 1. 60; *Y.* 2. 234; *Bg.* 4. 25, 9. 13, 16 3; *Ms.* 3. 75. 2 Royal —*ह* ( *i. e.* विवाहः ) One of the eight forms of marriage, that in which the daughter is given away at a sacrifice to the officiating priest; यज्ञस्य ऋषिभ्यो दैव *Y.* 1. 59, ( for the eight forms of marriage see उद्वाह or *Ms.* 3. 21 ). —*ह* 1 Fate, destiny, luck, fortune; दैवमभिधानः प्रमाणयति *Mu.* 3; विना प्रवृत्तकर्मण दैवमत्र न सिध्यति 'God helps those who help themselves'; दैवं विहाय कुर्वन् पुरुषमात्रशक्त्या *Pt.* 1. 361; देवात् by chance, luckily, accidentally. 2 A god, deity. 3 A religious rite or offering, an oblation to gods. —*Comp.* —*अव्ययः* evil resulting from unusual natural phenomena. —*अधीन*, —*आयत* *a.* dependent on fate; देवायस्य कुलं जन्म मदायन्तं तु वरहं *Ve.* 3. 33. —*अहोरात्रः* a day of the gods; *i. e.* the human year. —*उपहता* ill-fated, unfortunate; *Mu.* 6. 8. —*कर्मन्* *m.* offering oblations to gods. —*कोविद्*, —*जितकः*, —*ज्ञः* an astrologer, a fortune-teller; *Y.* 1. 313; *Kām.* 9. 25 —*सति* *f.* turn or course of fate; सुखासाह विपरिवारे स्थानितो दैव-

गत्वा *Ms.* 96 —*सं* *a.* dependent on fate. —*दीपः* the eye. —*दुर्विपाकः* hardness of fortune, adverseness or unpropitiousness of fate; *U.* 1. 40. —*दोषः* badness of fate. —*वर* *a.* 1 trusting to fate, a fatalist. 2 fated, predestined —*वदन्* fortune-telling, astrology. —*युगं* 'a Yuga of the gods', said to consist of 12000 divine years but see *Kull.* on *Ms.* 1. 71. —*योगः* a lucky coincidence, fortuitous combination, fortune, chance; देवयोगेन, दैवयोगात् fortunately, accidentally. —*लेखकः* a fortune-teller, an astrologer. —*वशः*, —*हो* the power of destiny, subjection to fate —*वाणी* 1 a voice from heaven. 2 the Sanskrit language; cf. *Kāv.* 1. 33 quoted above. —*हीन* *a.* ill-fated, unfortunate, unlucky.

**देवकः** A god, deity.

**देवता** *a.* ( *नी* *f.* ) Divine. —*न* 1 A god, deity, divinity, इदं गा देवने विभं दूतं मधु चतुष्टयं प्रवर्णिगानि कुर्याति *Ms.* 4. 39; 1. 53; *Amaru.* 3. 2 A number of gods, the whole class of gods. 3 An idol. ( The word is said to be *m.* also, but is rarely used in that gender. *Manu-*smata notices it as a fault of a word called अवयुक्तव्य; see अवयुक्त.

**देवतत्त्व** *ind.* By chance, fortunately, luckily.

**देवस्य** *a.* Addressed or sacred to a deity; *Y.* 1. 99; *Ms.* 2. 189; 4. 124

**देवलः**, —*लकः* The servant of an evil spirit.

**देवारिप** A conch-shell ( शंख ).

**देवासुरं** The natural enmity subsisting between the gods and the demons.

**दैविक** *a.* ( *की* *f.* ) Relating to the gods, divine; *Ms.* 1. 65, 8. 109. —*ह* An inevitable accident.

**देविन्** *m.* An astrologer.

**दैव्य** *a.* ( *य* or *यी* *f.* ) Divine. —*सं* Fortune, fate. 2 Divine power.

**दैहिकः** *a.* ( *की* *f.* ) 1 Local, provincial. 2 National, belonging to the whole country. 3 Belonging or having reference to space. 4 Acquainted with any place. 5 Teaching, pointing, directing, showing. —*क* 1 A teacher, preceptor 2 A guide.

**दैहिक** *a.* ( *की* *f.* ) Fated, predestined. —*क* A fatalist.

**दैहिक** *a.* ( *की* *f.* ) Bodily, corporal. **दैव्य** *a.* Bodily. —*ह* The soul (enshrined in the body).

**दा** 4 P ( दाति, दित; *Caus.* दापयति; *Desid.* ( दितसि ) 1 To cut, divide. 2 To mow, reap. —*With अ* to cut or lop off; यदन्त्यास्मिन्नेषु दृश्ययति *Sat Br.*

**दोगधु** *m.* 1 A cowherd, milkman; मेते स्थिते दोगधरे दोहदोहे *Ku.* 1 2 2. A calf. 3 A pauceryist, one who writes verses for hire or reward. 4

One who performs anything out of interested motives ( with a view to profit himself ).

**दोग्ध्री** 1 A cow which yields milk.

2 A wet nurse ( having much milk ).

**दोषः** A calf.

**दोरः** A rope ( रज्जु ).

**दोलः** 1 Swinging, rocking, oscillating. 2 A swing, litter. 3 A festival held on the fourteenth or full-moon day of the month of Phālguna when figures of 'young Kṛishṇa' ( बालकृष्ण ) are swung in a swing.

**दोला**, **दोलिका** 1 A litter, palanquin. 2 A swing, hammock *fig.* also);

आसीत्स दोलाचरविचित्रवृत्तिः *R.* 14. 34; 9. 46; 19. 44; सदेहदोलाचारोऽयमे *K* 207, 246.

3 Swinging, fluctuation. 4 Doubt, uncertainty. —*Comp.* —*अधिरुद्धः*, —*आरुद्ध* *a.* ( *lit.* ) mounted on a swing; ( *fig.* ) uncertain, irresolute, disquieted. —*युद्धं* uncertainty of success, a fight with varying success; *Si.* 18. 80.

**दोलायते** *Den.* A. 1 To swing, rock to and fro, oscillate, fluctuate, vacillate ( *fig.* also ). 2 To be restless or uneasy.

**दोषः** 1 ( *a* ) A fault, blame, censure, defect, blemish, weak point; एषं नैव यदां करोतिदोषे दोषो न संतस्य किं *Bl.* 2. 93; नाशकुलपतिर्दोषं ग्रहीत्यति *S.* 3 will not find fault or take exception; so युक्तकदोषा *R.* 14. 9. ( *b* ) An error, mistake. 2 A crime, sin, guilt, offence; ज्ञानादोषा-स्तु न सत्यजामि *R.* 14. 34; *Ms.* 8. 245; *Y.* 3. 79. 3 Noxious quality, badness, injurious nature or quality; as in आहारदोषः. 4 Harm, evil, danger, injury; बहुदोषा हि शर्षपी *Mk.* 1. 58; किं दोषः what harm is there. 5 Bad or injurious consequence. detrimental effect; तस्मिन्मयमातपदोषः स्यात् *S.* 3. अज्ञातं वंशदोषेण कर्मदोषाद् दुरितता *Chāṇ.* 48; *Ms.* 10. 14. 6 Morbid affection, dist. disease. 7 Disorder of the three humours of the body, or the three humours when in a disordered state. 8 ( In Nyāya &c. ) A fault of a definition; ( अप्रामाण्यं, अतिव्याप्ति and असंभव ) 9 ( In Rhet. ) A fault or defect of composition ( such as पददोष, पदोद्देशोप, वाक्यदोष, रसदोष and अर्थदोष which are defined and illustrated in the 7th Ullāsa of K. P. ). 10 A calf. 11 Refutation. —*Comp.* —*आरोपः* charge, accusation. —*लक्षकृद्* *a.* fault-finding, censorious, picking holes. —*कर*, —*कृत्* *a.* causing evil, hurtful. —*घस्त* *a.* 1 convicted, guilty. 2 full of faults or defects. **दोषहिन्** *a.* 1 malicious, malignant. 2 censorious. —*ज्ञ* *a.* knowing faults &c. ( —*ज्ञः* ) 1 a wise or learned man; *R.* 1. 93. 2 a physician. —*त्रयं* disorder or vitiation of the three humours of the body; ( *i. e.* वात, पित्त and कफ ).

-**दुष्टि** *a.* censorious. -**दण्ड** attaching blame, condemnation, censure. -**दण्ड** *a.* faulty, guilty, wrong.

**दीर्घ** Accusation, charge.

**दीर्घ** *m., n.* (This word has no form for the first five inflections, i. e. before *acc.* pl.) An arm.

**दीर्घ** *a.* Faulty, defective, corrupt.

**दीर्घ** *f.* Night. -*n.* Darkness.

**दीर्घ** *ind.* At night; देवादि वन-विनाशरी विधि *Sl.* 4, 40 28. -*f.* 1 The arm. 2 The darkness of night, night; पर्यायविशेष *अ* अग्निदीर्घ *K.* 27 (where the word means a 'fault or sin' also). -*Comp.* -**दीर्घ**, -**दीर्घ** a lamp. -**दीर्घ** the moon.

**दीर्घ** *a.* ( *जी* *f.* ) Nightly, nocturnal *R.* 13, 76.

**दीर्घ** *a.* ( *जी* *f.* ) Faulty, bad, defective. -**दी** Sickness, disease.

**दीर्घ** *a.* ( *जी* *f.* ) 1 Impure, delli- ed, contaminated. 2 Faulty, defec- tive. Criminal, wicked, bad.

**दीर्घ** *m., n.* ( *दीर्घ* is optionally sub- stituted for this word after *acc. dual* )

1 The forearm, the arm तस्यैवद्वयं दक्षिणं दीर्घाक्षरं *R.* 15, 23; देवायनं दीर्घाक्षरं वनस्य 10, 51; *Ku.* 2, 76, 2 The part of an arm defining its line. -*Comp.* -**दीर्घ** ( *दीर्घ* ) *a.* crooked

armed, -**दी** ( *दी* ) *a.* strong, pow- erful. ( *दी* ) pain in the arm.

-**दी** ( *दी* ) the line of the have.

-**दी** ( *दी* ) a stick-like arm, strong arm; *Mv.* 7, 8; *Bv.* 1, 128.

-**दी** ( *दी* ) the arm-pit. -**दी** ( *दी* ) a duel; *Mv.* 5, 37. -**दी** ( *दी* ) possessed of strong arms, warlike, brave; *Ve.* 3, 32.

-**दी** ( *दी* ) the shoulder.

-**दी** ( *दी* ) *m.* 1 an epi- thet of the demon Baka. 2 an epi- thet of Sahasrabajana. -**दी** ( *दी* ) 1 a servant. 2 service. 3 a player.

4 play, sport.

**दीर्घ** 1 Milking; आश्वी वनं दीर्घाक्षरं *Sl.* 1, 2; *R.* 2, 22; 17, 19.

2 Milk. 3 A milk-pail. *Comp.* -**दी** -**दी** milk.

**दीर्घ** -**दी** The longing of a preg- nant woman; देवायनी दीर्घाक्षरिणी *Sl.* 14, 45; अथवा सा दीर्घाक्षरिणी वनं वनं वनं वनं *Sl.* 3, 6, 7. 2 Pregnancy. 3 The desire of plants at budding time (as for instance of the Ashoka to be tickled by young ladies, of the Bakula to be sprinkled by mouth- fuls of liquor &c.); दीर्घाक्षर दीर्घाक्षर- दीर्घाक्षर दीर्घाक्षर *N.* 3, 21; *R.* 8, 62; *Ms.* 78; see *विश्व*. 4 Vehement de- sire; देवायनी दीर्घाक्षरिणी वनं वनं *Ve.* 4, 5 Wish or desire in general. -*Comp.* -**दी** 1 the foetus, the embryo ( *दीर्घाक्षर* *q. v.* ). 2 the period of passing one stage of life to another.

**दीर्घाक्षरिणी** A pregnant woman long- ing for anything.

**दीर्घ** *a.* 1 Milking. 2 Yielding or granting (desirable objects).

-**दी** 1 Milking. 2 A milkpail -**दी** A milk-pail.

**दीर्घ** see *दीर्घ*; वनं वनं दीर्घ ( *v. l.* ) वनं वनं वनं *M.* 8, 16.

**दीर्घ** The Ashoka tree.

**दीर्घ** *a.* To be milked, milkable. -**दी** Milk

**दीर्घ** Bad temper, wickedness, wicked disposition.

**दीर्घ** 1 A door-keeper, porter. 2 The superintendent of a village.

**दीर्घ** ( *दी* ) *a.* A car covered with silk cloth. -**दी** Fine silk cloth.

**दीर्घ** Message, mission.

**दीर्घ** 1 Wickedness, evil or wicked temper, depravity; *R.* 15, 78.

2 Mischievousness; देवायनी दीर्घाक्षर इति वनं वनं *K.* P. 10.

**दीर्घ** 1 Poverty, want, destitu- tion; *Ps.* 2, 98. 2 Wretchedness, distress.

**दीर्घ** Bad or disagreeable smell.

**दीर्घ** Wickedness, depravity.

**दीर्घ** A wretched or miserable life.

**दीर्घ** Impotency, debility, weak- ness, feebleness; *Ms.* 8, 17; *Bg.* 8, 3.

**दीर्घ** The son of a woman disliked by her husband.

**दीर्घ** Ill-luck, misfortune; *V.* 1, 223.

**दीर्घ** A quarrel or disagreement between brothers.

**दीर्घ** 1 Evil disposition. 2 Mental pain, affliction, dejection, sorrow. 3 Despair.

**दीर्घ** Evil advice, bad counsel; दीर्घाक्षरिणी वनं वनं *Bh.* 2, 42.

**दीर्घ** Evil speech, bad language.

**दीर्घ**, **दीर्घ** 1 Evil disposition of the mind, enmity; (also **दीर्घ** in this sense). 2 Pregnancy; देवायनी दीर्घाक्षर वनं वनं *R.* 2, 1. 3 The longing of a pregnant woman. 4 Desire in general.

**दीर्घ** Evil disposition of mind, enmity.

**दीर्घ** An epithet of Indra.

**दीर्घ** ( *जी* *f.* ) A door-keeper, warder; *R.* 8, 59.

**दीर्घ** 1 Evil conduct, wicked- ness. A bad deed.

**दीर्घ** *a.* ( *जी* *f.* ), **दीर्घ** *a.* ( *जी* *f.* ) Sprung from a low family born in a contemptible family.

**दीर्घ** Badness, wickedness.

**दीर्घ** ( *जी* ) *Sl.* A son of Dushyanta; दीर्घाक्षरिणी वनं वनं *Sl.* 4, 20.

**दीर्घ** A daughter's son; *Ms.* 8, 145, 9, 131. -**दी** Sesamum seed.

**दीर्घाक्षर** The son of a daughter's son.

**दीर्घ** A daughter's daughter,

**दीर्घ** A pregnant woman.

**दी** *P.* ( *दी* ) To advance to- wards, encounter, attack, assail; *Bk.* 6, 112, 14, 104.

**दी** *n.* 1 A day. 2 The sky, 3 Brightness 4 Heaven. -*m.* Fire,

( *दी* is a substitute for *दी* before terminations beginning with conse- nants and in compounds ). -*Comp.* -**दी** a bird. -**दी** 1 a planet. 2 a bird. -**दी** attainment or gaining of heaven. -**दी** *f.* -**दी** the heavenly

Ganges -**दी** a deity, god; दीर्घाक्षर- दीर्घाक्षर *Bk.* 3, 21. -**दी** 1 the sun. 2 an epithet of Indra.

-**दी** the sun. -**दी** heaven. -**दी** -**दी** *m.* 1 a god, deity; *Sl.* 1, 45, 2 a planet. -**दी** *f.* the Ganges.

**दी** An owl. -*Comp.* -**दी** a crow.

**दी** 1 A. ( *दी* ), *दी* or *दी* *de-* sid. ( *दी* ), *दी* ) To shine, be bright or brilliant; *दी* *य* *य* *दी* *Bk.* 14, 104, 6, 26, 7, 107; 8, 29.

-*Comp.* ( *दी* ) 1 To illuminate, irradiate; *Bk.* 8, 46; *Ku.* 8, 4 2 To make clear, explain, elucidate. 3 To express, mean. -*With* *दी* ( *दी* ) to illuminate; *R.* 6, 24. -**दी** to illu- minate, light up, adorn, grace; *R.* 10, 20. -**दी** to shine, be bright; वनो- विह वनो विह वनो *Sl.* 2, 8; 1, 20

**दी** *f.* 1 Splendour, brightness, lustre, beauty; दीर्घाक्षर दीर्घाक्षर दीर्घाक्षर दीर्घाक्षर *M.* Pr. 41, *Mā.* 2, 10; *R.* 2, 64, 2 Light; a ray of light; *Bh.* 1, 61. 3 Majesty, dignity; *Ms.* 1, 27.

**दी** *a.* Illuminated, shining, bright.

**दी** 1 Splendour, glory, lustre. 2 Energy, strength, power. 3 Wealth, property. 4 Inspiration.

**दी** *m.* The sun.

**दी** -**दी** 1 Play, gambling, play- ing with dice; दीर्घाक्षर दीर्घाक्षर दीर्घाक्षर दीर्घाक्षर *Mk.* 2; दीर्घाक्षर दीर्घाक्षर दीर्घाक्षर दीर्घाक्षर *Ms.* 8, 223. 2 The prize won. -*Comp.* -**दी** *m.* the keeper of a gambling house -**दी**, **दी** *m.* a gambler, a gambler; दीर्घाक्षर दीर्घाक्षर दीर्घाक्षर दीर्घाक्षर *Mk.* 2. -**दी**, **दी** 1 the keeper of a gambling house. 2 a gambler. -**दी** playing at dice, gambling. -**दी**, **दी** the day of full-moon in the month of *Asvina* (also called *दी* ) when people spend their time in games of chance in honour of Lakshmi, the goddess

of wealth. -वीर a *conure*, a shell used in playing. -दुषि 1 a professional gambler. 2 the keeper of a gambling house. -बन्धु, -बन्धुः 1 a gambling house. 2 an assembly of gamblers.

दृ 1. P. (दासि) 1 To despise, treat with contempt. 2 To disfigure. द्रो f. (Noun. sing. द्रो) Heaven, paradise, the sky; द्रोद्विपरी दुर्ग दम्भ Pt. 1. 182; S. 3. 14. (In Dravida compound द्रो is changed to दास; e. g. दासदुषिन्, दासदुषी heaven and earth). -Comp. -दुषिः a bird. -द्व (दोषद्व) a god.

दोता 1 Light, lustre, brilliance; as in द्योत. 2 Sunshine. 3 Heat.

दोतक a. 1 Shining. 2 Illumination. 3 Explaining, making manifest, showing

दोतित n. 1 Light, brightness, lustre. 2 A star. -Comp. -द्वयः (दोतित्वयः) a fire-fly.

द्वयः A measure of weight, a *tolā*.

द्वयति Den. P. 1 To make firm, fasten, tighten (lit.); as in जराद्वयति द्ययति. 2 To strengthen, confirm, corroborate; निष्ठाः दौलता तद्विमिति दुर्जि द्ययति U. 2. 27; विद्वद्वयति त्वम मर्क द्ययति 4. 11.

द्विमम् m. 1 Tightness, firmness; यथान द्विम द्धिमरमोर्ध्वं वरिष्ठं G. L. 47. 2 Confirmation, corroboration; उक्तस्वार्थस्य द्विमि Sankara. 3 Assertion, affirmation. 4 Heaviness.

द्वस्तं Diluted sour milk, diluted curds (also द्दस्तं).

द्व 1. P. (द्वति) To go about, run, run about; Bk. 14. 70.

द्वस्तं A drachma; (a word derived from the Greek drachma).

द्व a. 1 Running (as a horse). 2 Dropping, oozing, wet, dripping, आक्षिप्य काचिद् द्वयामनेव (पाक्षि. 7. 7. 3 Flowing, fluid. 4 Liquid (opp. कठिन); Ku. 2. 11. 5 Melted, liquefied. -वाः 1 Going, walking about, motion. 2 Dropping, trickling, oozing, exudation. 3 Flight, retreat. 4 Play, amusement, sport. 5 Fluidity, liquefaction. 6 A liquid substance, fluid. 7 Juice, essence. 8 Decoction. 9 Speed, velocity.

(द्वीकृ means 'to melt, liquefy'; द्वीकृ to be melted, as with pity &c.; द्वीकृति मे मया Mv. 7. 34; द्वीकृते वेत्ता त्व द्वयमस्मिन्मन् द्वय U. 3. 13; द्वीकृते मये पति जलस्तेजः गगन् Mk. 5. 25.) -Comp. -आधरः 1 a small vessel or receiver. 2 the hands joined together and hollowed (—द्वयक q. v.). -आः treacle. -द्वयः a fluid substance. -रसः 1 lac. 2 gum.

द्वीपी A river.

द्वीपः 1 N. of a country on the east coast of the Deccan; अलि द्वीपः कांची नाम नगरं Dk. 180. 2 An inhabitant or native of that country; जराद्वीपवासि कलिङ्गः सिद्धिः K. 229. 3 N. of a degraded tribe; cf. Ms. 10. 23.

द्वयि 1 Wealth, money, property, substance; Vc. 3. 20; Bv. 4. 29. 2 Gold; R. 4. 70. 3 Strength, power. 4 Valour, prowess. 5 A thing, matter, material. -Comp. -अधिपतिः -ईश्वरः an epithet of Kubera.

द्वय 1 A thing, substance, object, matter. 2 The ingredient or material of anything. 3 A material to work upon. 4 A fit or suitable object (to receive instruction &c.) Mu. 7. 14; see अद्वय also. 5 An elementary substance, the substratum of properties, one of the seven categories of the Vaiśeṣikas; (the *dravyas* are nine:—द्रव्येति जोषात्तत्काङ्क्षकालादिगोचरमिति). 6 Any possession, wealth, goods, property, money; तद्वयं किमपि द्रव्यं यो हि वयं विधो जगः U. 2. 19. 1 A medicinal substance or drug. 8 Modesty. 9 Bell-metal. 10 Spirituous liquor. 11 A wager, stake. -Comp. -अर्जनः, -द्विः, -सिद्धिः f. acquisition of wealth. -आयः affluence, abundance of wealth. -परिग्रहः the possession of property or wealth. -प्रकृतिः f. the nature of matter. -संस्कारः the consecration of articles for sacrifice &c. -वाचकः a substantive.

द्वयवत् a. 1 Rich, wealthy. 2 Inherent in the substance.

द्वय्य a. *pot. p.* 1 To be seen, visible. 2 Perceptible. 3 Fit to be seen, investigated or examined. 4 Lovely, pleasing to the sight, beautiful; अथा द्वय्यमां परं न रते S. 2; Bh. 1. 8.

द्वय m. 1 A seer, one who sees mentally; as in खण्डो भयद्वयः 2 A Judge.

द्वयः A deep lake.

द्व 2. 4. P. (द्वति, द्वयति) 1 To sleep. 2 To run, make haste. 3 To fly, run away. -With नि to sleep, go to sleep, be asleep; अथावलम्ब्य क्षणमेकपादिकां तदा निद्रादुपपन्नं जगः N. 1. 21; नासं ते ममो रहस्यमुवा निद्राति नाथः Bh. 3. 97; Bv. 1. 41; Bk. 10. 74; Sānti. 4. 19. -नि to retreat, run away, fly.

द्व ind. Quickly, instantly, forth with, immediately. -Comp. -अतकं water just drawn from a well.

द्वीका Vine, grape, (the creeper or the fruit); द्वीके द्वयति के रत्ना Gīt. 12; R. 4. 65, Bv. 1. 14, 4. 39. -Comp. -रसः grape juice, wine.

द्वीकृ ind. Quickly, instantly, forth with, immediately. -Comp. -अतकं water just drawn from a well.

द्वीका Vine, grape, (the creeper or the fruit); द्वीके द्वयति के रत्ना Gīt. 12; R. 4. 65, Bv. 1. 14, 4. 39. -Comp. -रसः grape juice, wine.

द्वयति Den. P. 1 To lengthen, stretch, extend. 2 To increase, intensify; द्वयति हि ये लोकं स्वर्गमाणा उवास्तव Bk. 18. 38. 3 To tarry, delay.

द्वयिम् m. 1 Length. 2 A degree of longitude.

द्वयि 1. Longest, very long; (Superl. of दीर्घ).

द्वयिक् a. (दीर्घ f.) Longer, very long (compar. of दीर्घ q. v.); Bv. 1. 85.

द्वय a. 1 Flown, run away. 2 Sleeping, sleepy. -न 1 Running away, flight, retreat. 2 Sleep.

द्वयः 1 Mud, mire. 2 Heaven, sky. 3 A fool, an idiot. 4 An epithet of Siva. 5 A small shell.

द्वयिः N. of Chāṇakya.

द्वयः 1 Flight, retreat. 2 Speed. 3 Running, flowing. 4 Heat. 5 Liquefaction, melting.

द्वयकः 1 A flux used to assist the fusion of metals. 2 The loadstone. 3 Moon-stone. 4 A thief. 5 A sharp or clever man, wit, wag. 6 A libertine, lecher. -कः Wax.

द्वयन् 1 Putting to flight. 2 Melting, fusing. 3 Distilling. 4 The clearing-nut.

द्वयिः 1 A Dravidian, Dravida. 2 A general name for a Brāhmaṇa of any of the five southern tribes (the पंचद्रविड), द्वयिड, कर्णाट, उर्ज, महाराष्ट्र and तेलंग. -द्वयः pl. The Dravida country and its people. -द्वी Cardamom.

द्वयिङ्कः Zedoary. -कः Black salt, इ. 1. 1. P. (द्वयि, द्वयि; desid. द्वयति)

1 To run; flow, run away, retreat, (often with acc.); यथा नदीनां वरवोद्गमः समुद्रमेवाभिमुखं द्रवति Bg. 11. 28; रज्ज्वाणि भीताग्निं दिशो द्रवति 36; द्रुतं द्रवत कौतुः Mb. 2 To rush, attack, assault quickly Bk. 9. 59. 3 To become fluid, dissolve, melt, ooze (fig. also); द्रवति च हिनमोतुद्रते चद्रकतः Māl. 1. 28; द्रवति इत्यनेन Ve. 5. 21; Si. 9. 9; Bk. 2. 12.

4 To go, move. -Caus. (द्रवयति-ते) 1 To cause to run away, put to flight. 2 To melt, fuse -With अनु 1 to run after, follow, accompany; R. 3. 86; 12. 67, 16. 25; Si. 1. 52. 2 to chase, pursue. -अभि 1 to attack, assail, march against; यथा द्वाज्योन्ममभिद्रवतः Mk. 5. 21. 3 to befall. 3 to pass or run over. -उप 1 to attack, assault; R. 15. 23. 2 to run towards. -द्रु to run away, retreat or fly to (with acc. or abl.); रज्ज्वाद्रवति बलानि Ve. 4; Bk. 15. 79. -वति to run to, fly or go to; Bk. 6. 17. -द्रि to rub, run away, retreat. (-Caus.) to put to flight, scare away, scatter; Bv. 1. 52; Māl. 3. -11. 5 P. (द्रवति) 1 To hurt, injure; तं दुश्पादादिना कविः Bk. 14. 81, 85. 2 To go. 3 To repent.

द्वय m. n. 1 Wood. 2 Any instrument made of wood. -m. 1 A tree; Ms. 7. 131. 2 A branch. -Comp.



-किलिमं the Devadāru tree. **द्रुणः** 1 A mallet, wooden mace. 2 An iron weapon made like a carpenter's hammer. 3 An axe, hatchet. 4 An epithet of Brāhmā. -**द्री** a hatchet. -**नखः** a thorn. -**नखः** α. (नख) large-nosed. -**न** (न) हः a scabbard; see **द्रुण-ह** also. -**सल्लकः** a kind of tree (विशाल).  
**द्रुणः** 1 A scorpion. 2 A bee. 3 A rogue. -**जं** 1 A bow. 2 A sword. -**Comr.** -**हः** a sheath, scabbard.

**द्रुणा** A bow-string.

**द्रुणिः** -**नी** f. 1 A small or female tortoise. 2 A bucket. 3 A centipede.

**द्रुन** p. p. 1 Quick, swift, speedy. 2 Flown, run away, escaped. 3 Melted, liquid, dissolved; see **द्रु**. -**तः** 1 A scorpion. 2 A tree. 3 Aco *see mil*. Quickly, swiftly, speedily, immediately. -**Comr.** -**वद्** α going quickly. -**विलिखि** N. of a metre; See App.

**द्रुतिः** f. 1 Melting, dissolving. 2 Going, running away.

**द्रुपदः** N. of a king of the Pāṇchālas [He was a son of Prishata. He and Drona were school-fellows, as they learnt the science of archery from Drona's father Bharadvāja. After Drupada had succeeded to the throne, Drona, when in pecuniary difficulties, went to him on the strength of his former friendship, but the proud monarch disrespected and slighted him. For this Drona afterwards got him captured by his pupils the Pāṇḍavas, but was kind enough to spare his life, and allowed him to retain half his kingdom. But the defeat sustained by him at Drona's hands rankled in his soul, and with the desire of getting a son who would avenge the wrong done to him, he performed a sacrifice when a son named Dhrishadyumna (and a daughter called Draupadi) sprang up from the fire. This son afterwards treacherously cut off the head of Drona; see Drona also].

**द्रुमः** 1 A tree; द्रुमद्रुमा अपि युगः अवि द्रुमो वे U. 3. 8. 2 A tree of Paradise. -**Comr.** -**अरिः** an elephant. -**अमयः** lac, gum. -**आमयः** a lizard. -**ईश्वरः** 1 the palm tree. 2 the moon. 3 the परिजात tree. -**उत्पलः** the Kuru kura tree. -**नखः**, -**मरः** a thorn. -**व्याधिः** lac, gum. -**अष्टः** the palm tree. -**पक्ष** a grove of trees.

**द्रुमिणी** An assemblage of trees.

**द्रुपयः** A measure (मात्र).

**द्रुह** 4 P. (द्रुहति, द्रुय) 1 To bear malice or hatred. 2 To seek to hurt or injure, plot maliciously or revengefully, meditate mischief; (generally with the dat. of the object of hatred); याचेति मां द्रुहति मय्येव सार्वभूतानां तयाहिर्यः N. 3. 7; Bk. 4. 39. -**WITH** अभि to do

injury, to seek to assail, plot against (with acc.); मच्छरिरमिद्रोयुवते *du. 1*

**द्रुह** α. (At the end of comp). (Nom. Sing. द्रुह-ग. द्रुह-ह) Injuring, hurting, plotting or acting as an enemy against; Si. 2. 35, Ma. 5. 90. -**f.** Injury, damage.

**द्रुहः** 1 A son. 2 A lake.

**द्रुहणः**, **द्रुहिणः** N. of Brāhmā or Siva.

**द्रुः** Gold.

**द्रुघणः** A hammer, an iron club; see **द्रुघ**.

**द्रुणः** A scorpion.

**द्रोणः** 1 A lake 400 poles long. 2 A cloud (or a particular kind of cloud) abounding in water (from which rain streams forth as from a bucket); कौयमेवंविदे कलिं कलपास्त्यते मयि । अनादृष्टि-हने शस्त्रे द्रोणनेत्र इवाक्षितः Mk. 10. 26. 3 A raven or a carrion crow. 4 A scorpion. 5 A tree (in general) 6 A tree bearing (white) flowers. 7 N. of the preceptor of the Kauravas and Pāṇḍavas [Drona was the son of the sage Bharadvāja, and was so called because the seed, which fell at the sight of a nymph called Ghrītāchī, was preserved by the sage in a Drona. Though a Brahmana by birth, he was well versed in the science of arms which he learnt from Parasurama. He afterwards taught the Kauravas and Pāṇḍavas the science of arms and archery. When, however, the great war commenced, he attached himself to the side of the Kauravas, and after Bhishma had been mortally wounded, lodged in the cage of darts, he assumed the command of the Kaurava forces and maintained the struggle for four successive days, achieving wonderful exploits and killing thousands of warriors on the Pāṇḍava side. On the fiftieth day of the battle the fight continued even during the night, and it was on the morning of the 10th that Bhīma at the suggestion of Kṛishna said within Drona's hearing that Asvatthaman was slain (the fact being that an elephant named Asvatthaman had fallen on the field). Being at a loss to understand how that could be, he appealed to Yudhishthira, 'the truthful', who also, at the advice of Kṛishna gave an evasive reply - uttered loudly the word Asvatthaman - added 'Gana or elephant' in a very low tone; see Vc. 3. 9. So grievously at the death of his only son, the kind-hearted old father fell in a swoon, and Dhrishadyumna, his avowed enemy, took advantage of this circumstance and cut off his head]. -**जः**, -**जं** A measure of capacity, either the same as an Adhaka or equal to 4 Adhakas or  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a Khāri, or 64 or

32 *shers*. -**जं** 1 A wooden vessel or cup, bucket. 2 A tub. -**Comr.** -**आचार्यः** see द्रोण above. -**काकः** raven. -**कीरा**, -**क**, **दुग्ध**, -**दुग्ध** a cow yielding a drop of milk. -**मुखं** the capital of 400 villages.

**द्रोणिः** -**नी** f. 1 An oval vessel of wood used for holding or pouring out water, a bucket, basin, baling vessel. 2 A water reservoir (जलाधार). 3 A trough for feeding cattle 4 A measure of capacity, equal to two Śūras or 128 *shers*. 5 The valley or chasm between two mountains; बृहद्द्रोणिश्चकारारपदेशमथितिहनी मापचस्यविक्रमामि Mā. 9. 9. हिमवद्द्रोणी &c. -**Comr.** -**कलः** the Ketaka tree.

**द्रोहः** 1 Plotting against, seeking to hurt or assail, injury, mischief, malice; अद्रोहद्वयं कृत्वा Pt. 2. 35; Bg. 1. 37; Ma. 2. 161. 7. 48. 9. 17. 2 Treachery, perfidy. 3 Wrong, offence. 4 Rebellion. -**Comr.** -**अद्रः** 1 a religious impostor, hypocrite, impostor. 2 a hunter. 3 a false man. -**चित्तं** a malicious thought, malice preposse, a thought or attempt to injure. -**द्रुहि** α. bent on mischief or evil design. (-**द्रुहि** f.) a wicked or evil purpose.

**द्रोणायनः**, -**निः**, **द्रोणिः** An epithet of Asvatthāman; यद्रोणे कृम नदेव कुरुते द्रोणायनिः कपनः Vc. 3. 31.

**द्रौपदी** N. of the daughter of Drupada, king of the Pāṇchālas. [She was won by Arjuna, at her Svayamvara ceremony, and when he and his brothers returned home they told their mother that they had that day made a great acquisition. Whereupon the mother said "Well, then my dear children, divide it amongst yourselves." As her words once uttered could not be changed, she became the common wife of the five brothers. When Yudhishthira lost his kingdom and even himself and Draupadi in gambling, she was grossly insulted by Duhshasana q. v. and by Duryodhana's wife. But these and the like insults she bore with uncommon patience and endurance; and on several occasions when she and her husbands were put to the test, she saved their credit (as on the occasion of Duryasas begging food at night for his 60,000 pupils). At last, however, her patience was exhausted and she taunted her husbands for the very same way in which they put up with the insults and injuries inflicted upon them by their enemies (see Kī. 1. 29-46). It was then that the Pāṇḍavas resolved to enter upon the great Bharatī war. She is one of the five very chaste women whose names one is recommended to repeat; see अहल्या].

**द्रौपदेयः** A son of Draupadi; Bg. 1. 6, 18.

**द्वयः** A plate on which horses are struck. -**द्वयः** A pair, couple of animals (including even men) of different sexes; i. e. male and female; द्वयानि मत्स्यं क्षिपया विवधः Ku. 3. 35; Me. 46; न वेदिर्द्वयमन्योन्यम् Ku. 7. 66; R. 1. 40; S. 2. 14, 7. 27. 3 A couple of any two things, a couple of opposite conditions or qualities (such as हृदय and दुःख, शीत and उष्ण); द्विद्वयोजनमः दुस्तुत्वादिभिः वृत्तः Me. 1. 26; 6. 81; सत्यमन्योन्येति विवधमन्योन्येति न द्वयद्वयः स्वविधिं द्विद्वयः सि. 4. 64. 4 A strife, contention, quarrel, dispute, fight. 5 A duel. 6 Doubt, uncertainty. 7 A fortress, stronghold. 8 A secret. -**द्वयः** (In grain.) One of the four principal kinds of compounds, in which two or more words are joined together which, if not compounded, would stand in the same case and be connected by the copulative conjunction 'and'; वयं द्वयं P. II. 2. 29; द्वयः स्यादधिकं च Bg. 10. 33. -**COMP.** -**द्वयः-द्वयः** a. living in couples. (-m.) the ruddy goose, द्वयः द्वयं नृपिणं R. 8. 56, 16. 63. -**भावः** antagonism, discord -**भिनः** separation of the sexes. -**भूतः** a. 1 forming a couple. 2 doubtful, uncertain. -**युद्धः** a duel, a single combat.

**द्वयः** and. Two by two, in pairs or couples.

**द्वयः** a. (की. f.) Two-fold, double, of two kinds or sorts; अनुपेक्षं द्वयं नृपिः Mu. 3; Bh. 2. 104 v. 1; sometimes used in pl. also; see Si. 3. 57. -**द्वयः** 1 A pair, couple, brace; usually at the end of comp.; द्वययेन द्वयमयं वृत्तः R. 8. 6; 1. 19, 3. 8, 4. 4. 2 Two-fold nature, duplicity. 3 Untruthfulness. -**द्वयः** A pair, couple. -**COMP.** -**अविनः** a. one whose mind is freed from the influence of the two bad qualities राज्ञः and तमः; a saint or a virtuous man. -**आत्मकः** a. of a two-fold nature. -**द्वयः** a. double-tongued, insincere.

**द्वयः** a. (की. f.) A termination added to nouns in the sense of 'reaching to', 'as high or deep as', 'as far as'; उक्तद्वयमेव वृत्तिः K. 114; नृपिणिवद्वयं वृत्तिः (अनः) R. 16. 46; Si. 6. 55.

**द्वयः** -**द्वयः** 1 N. of the third Yuga of the world; Ma. 9. 301. 2 The side of a die marked with two points. 3 Doubt, suspense, uncertainty.

**द्वयः** -**द्वयः** -**द्वयः** q. v.

**द्वयः** f. 1 A door, gate; Y. 3. 12; Ma. 3. 38. 2 A means, an expedient; द्वय 'by means of', 'through'. -**COMP.** -**द्वयः** -**द्वयः** (द्वयः, द्वयः, द्वयः, द्वयः) a door-keeper, porter. -**द्वयः** 1 A door, gateway, gate. 2 A passage, entrance, ingress, opening;

**द्वयः** द्वयः द्वयः द्वयः R. 1. 4; 11. 18. 3 An aperture of the human body; (they are nine; see द्वयः) and Ku. 3. 50 and Bg. 8. 12 and Ma. 6. 48 also. 4 Way, medium, means; द्वयः 'through' 'by means of'. -**COMP.**

-**द्वयः** a porter, door-keeper. -**द्वयः** the bolt of a door. -**द्वयः** the leaf or panel of a door. -**द्वयः** -**द्वयः** -**द्वयः** a door-keeper, porter, warder. -**द्वयः** teak-wood. -**द्वयः** 1 the panel of a door. 2 the curtain of a door. -**द्वयः** the threshold of a door. -**द्वयः** the bolt of a door. -**द्वयः** 1 a crow. 2 a sparrow. -**द्वयः** a door post, jamb. -**द्वयः** a lock, bolt. -**द्वयः** a door-keeper.

**द्वयः** (रि) का N. of the capital of Krishna on the western point of Gujarat (for a description of Devārakā, see Si. 3. 33-63). -**COMP.** -**द्वयः** an epithet of Krishna.

**द्वयः** -**द्वयः** -**द्वयः** q. v.

**द्वयः** -**द्वयः** m. A porter, door-keeper.

**द्वयः** m. a. (Noin. du. द्वयः, द्वयः. द्वयः) Two, both; द्वयः द्वयः द्वयः द्वयः R. 5. 68. (N. B. In comp. द्वयः is substituted for द्वयः necessarily before द्वयः, द्वयः and द्वयः, and optionally before द्वयः, द्वयः, द्वयः, द्वयः and द्वयः, द्वयः remaining unchanged before द्वयः). -**COMP.** -**द्वयः** a. two-eyed, binocular. -**द्वयः** a. dissyllabic. -**द्वयः** a. two fingers long. (-**द्वयः**) two fingers length. -**द्वयः** an aggregate or molecule of two atoms. -**द्वयः** a. 1 having two senses. 2 ambiguous, equivocal. 3 having two objects in view. -**द्वयः** a. eighty-second. -**द्वयः** f. eighty-two. -**द्वयः** copper. -**द्वयः** a period of two days. -**द्वयः** a. 1 having a double nature. 2 being two. -**द्वयः** a. 'a son of two persons or fathers', an adopted son who remains heir to his natural father though adopted by another. -**द्वयः** (द्वयः, or द्वयः) a collection of verses or risks. -**द्वयः** -**द्वयः** 1 a crow (there being two **द्वयः** in the word द्वयः). 2 the ruddy goose (there being two **द्वयः** in the word द्वयः).

-**द्वयः** m. a camel. -**द्वयः** a. exchanged or bartered for two cows. (-**द्वयः**) a sub-division of the fatpuruṣa compound in which the first member is a numeral; द्वयः द्वयः द्वयः Udh. -**द्वयः** a. double, two-fold. (द्वयः द्वयः to plough twice; to double, increase) -**द्वयः** a. a. doubled, multiplied by two; R. 3. 46 2 folded double. 3 enveloped. 4 doubly increased, doubled. -**द्वयः** a. having two legs, two legged; द्वयः द्वयः द्वयः Sānti. 4. 13. -**द्वयः** a. (द्वयः-द्वयः) forty-second. -**द्वयः** f. (द्वयः-द्वयः)

**द्वयः** (द्वयः) forty-two. -**द्वयः** twice-born' 1 a man of any of the first three castes of the Hindus (a Brāhmana, Kshatriya or Vaiśya); see Y. 1. 59. 2 a Brāhmana (over whom the Samakāras or purificatory rites are performed जन्मना जायते सः संस्कारिर्द्वयः उच्यते. 3 any oviparous animal, such as a bird, snake, fish &c.; स तमानन्दमिदं द्वयः N. 2. 1; S. 5. 21; R. 12. 22; Mu. 1. 11; Ma. 5. 17. 4 a tooth; द्वयः द्वयः द्वयः Bh. 1. 13 where द्वयः means 'a Brāhmana also). -**द्वयः** a Brāhmana. -**द्वयः** the sacred thread worn by the first three castes of the Hindus. -**द्वयः** 1 the house of a dvija. -**द्वयः** 1 the moon; Si. 12. 3. 2 an epithet of Garuda. 3 camphor. -**द्वयः** Sūtra. 3 द्वयः; -**द्वयः** an epithet of 1 the moon; R. 5. 23. 2 Garuda. 3 camphor. -**द्वयः** 1 a trench or basin round the root of a tree for holding water. 2 a trough near a well for watering birds, cattle &c. -**द्वयः** 1 a man who pretends to be a Brāhmana. 2 one who is twice-born, or a Brāhmana by name and birth only and not by acts; or. द्वयः. -**द्वयः** m. 1 Kshatriya. 2 a pseudo-Brāhmana, one disguised as a Brāhmana. -**द्वयः** an epithet of Vajra, (having Garuda for his vehicle.) -**द्वयः** a Sūtra. -**जन्मः** -**जातिः** m. 1 a man of any of the first three castes of the Hindus; Ma. 2. 24. 2 a Brāhmana; Ki. 1. 39; Ku. 5. 40. 3 a bird. 4 a tooth. -**जातीयः** a. belonging to the first three castes of the Hindus. -**जिह्वः** 1 a snake; Si. 1. 63; R. 11. 64, 14. 41; Bv. 1. 20. 2 an informer, a slanderer, tale bearer. 3. an insincere person. -**द्वयः** a. pl. two or three; R. 5. 25; Bh. 2. 121. -**द्वयः** (द्वयः) 1 thirty-second. 2 consisting of thirty-two. -**द्वयः** (द्वयः) thirty-two. -**द्वयः** a. having thirty-two auspicious marks upon the body. -**द्वयः** ind. stick against stick. -**द्वयः** a. having two teeth. -**द्वयः** a. pl. twenty. -**द्वयः** a. (द्वयः) 1 twelfth; Ma. 2. 36. 2 consisting of twelve. -**द्वयः** (द्वयः) a. pl. twelve. -**द्वयः** an epithet of 1 the planet Jupiter. 2 Brihaspati, the preceptor of the gods. -**द्वयः** -**द्वयः** -**द्वयः** epithets of Kārtikeya. -**द्वयः** a measure of twelve fingers. -**द्वयः** 1 a period of twelve days; Ma. 5. 83, 11. 68. 2 a sacrifice lasting for or completed in twelve days; -**द्वयः** m. the sun. -**द्वयः** pl. the twelve suns; see द्वयः. -**द्वयः** m. a dog. -**द्वयः** a. consisting of 12000. -**द्वयः** (द्वयः) the twelfth day of a lunar fortnight. -**द्वयः** the constellation विशाखा. -**द्वयः** an epithet of Ganesa. -**द्वयः** an epi-

thet of Ganesa. -नवकः a circumcised man. -नवति ( द्वि-द्वा-नवति ) a. ninety-second. -नवतिः f. ( द्वि-द्वा-नवतिः ) ninety-two. -पः an elephant. -आस्थः an epithet of Ganesa. -पक्षः 1 a bird. 2 a month. -पंचाक्ष ( द्वि-द्वा-पंचाक्ष ) a. fifty-second. -पंचाक्षत् ( द्वि-द्वा-पंचाक्षत् ) f. fifty-two. -पथे two ways. -पदः a biped man. -पदिका -पदी a kind of Prakṛita metre. -पाद्, -पादः 1 biped man. 2 a bird. 3 a god. -पायः, -पः a double penalty. -पाकि m. an elephant -विष्णुः a Visarga ( : ). -पुत्रः an angulo. -पुल a. having two floors ( as a palace ). -मातु, -मातुज an epithet of 1 Ganesa. 2 king Juraśandha. -मात्रः a long vowel ( having two syllabic instants ). -मार्गः a cross-way. -मुखा a leech. -रः 1 a bee; cf. द्विक 2-मर q. v. -रदः an elephant; R. 4. 4; Mc. 59. -अंतकः, -अरतिः, -अहानः a lion. -रसनः a snake. -रात्रे two nights. -रूप a. 1 biform. 2 bicolour, bipartite -रेतस् m. a mule. -रेकः a large black bee ( there being two ras in the word रक ); Ku. 1. 27, 3. 27, 36. -रचने the dual number ( in gram ). -रचकः a kind of house or structure with 16 angles. ( sides ). -रादिका a swing. -विंश ( द्विविंश ) a. twenty-second. -विंशतिः ( द्विविंशतिः ) f. twenty-two. -विषय a. of two kinds or sorts; Ms. 7. 162. -वेष्टरा a kind of light carriage drawn by mules. -वर्ग 1 two hundred. 2 one hundred and two. -वस्तु a. worth or bought for two hundred. -वक्र a. cloven footed. ( कः ) any cloven footed animal. -वर्षिः an epithet of Agni. -वर्ष a. pl. twice six, twelve. -वष्ट ( द्विवष्ट, द्विवष्ट ) sixty-second. -वष्टिः f. ( द्विवष्टि, द्विवष्टिः ) sixty-two. -सप्त ( द्वि-द्वा-सप्त ) a. seventy-second. -सप्ततिः f. ( द्वि-द्वा-सप्ततिः ) seventy-two. -सप्ताहः a fortnight. -सप्तक, -सप्ताक्ष a. consisting of 2000. ( -सप्त ) 2000. -सीर्य, -इर्य a. ploughed in two ways; i. e. first length-wise and then breadth-wise. -सुवर्ण a. worth or bought for two golden coins. -हन् m. an elephant. -हायन, -वर्ष a. two years old. -हीन a. of the neuter gender. -हृदया a pregnant woman. -होत m. an epithet of Agni.

द्विक a. 1 Two fold, forming a pair, consisting of two. 2 second. 3 Happening the second time. 4 Increased by two, two per cent; द्विकं शते इति. Ms. 8. 141-2.

द्वितय a. ( ची f. ) Consisting of or divided into two, double, two-fold; sometimes used in pl.; दुमसाधुनता किं नत यदि वायो द्वितयेति ते चलाः R. 8. 90. -द्वे A pair, couple; R. 8. 6.

द्वितीय a. second; लं जीविनं त्वमिति मे हर्षं द्वितीयं U. 3. 90; Mc. 83; R. 8. 49.

-द्वः 1 The second in a family, a son. 2 A companion, partner, friend; ( usually at the end of comp. ); द्वावपरिहृतिर्यः R. 1. 95; so तथा, दुःखं &c. -द्वा 1 The second day of a lunar fortnight. A wife, companion, partner. 3 ( In gram. ) The accusative case. -COMP. -आश्रयः the second stage or period of the religious life of a Brāhmana; i. e. गार्हपत्य.

द्वितीयक a. Second.

द्वितीयाकृत a. Ploughed twice as a field ).

द्वितीयक a. ( ची f. ) Occupying the second place.

द्विध a. Divided into two parts, split asunder.

द्विधा ind. 1 In two parts; द्विधा भिन्नाः सिद्धयिः R. 1. 39; Ms. 1. 12, 32; द्विधेव हर्षं तस्य पुः सिनस्सामवत्तु Mb. 2 In two ways. -COMP. -कारणं dividing into two parts, splitting. -वतिः 1 an amphibious animal. 2 a crab, 3 a crocodile.

द्विसह ind. By twos, two by two, in couples.

द्वि 2 U. ( द्वेष्टि, द्वेष्टे, द्विष्ट ) To hate, dislike, be hostile towards. न द्वेष्टि यज्जन्मत्तस्वमजानताम् Ve. 3. 13; Bg. 2. 57, 19. 10; Bk. 17. 61; 18. 9; रथं द्वेष्टि S. 6. 4. ( Prepositions like प्र, वि and सं are prefixed to this root without any change of meaning.

द्विष्ट a. Hostile, hating, inimical. -m. An enemy; रथान्वयद्विष्टा द्विष्टान् मित्रान् वधी R. 12. 11; 3. 45; Pl. 1. 70.

द्विष्ट An enemy. ( द्विष्टय a. Harassing an enemy, retaliating ).

द्विष्ट m. An enemy ( with acc. or gen. ); तनः परं दुष्टसहं द्विष्टिः R. 6. 31; Si. 2. 1; Bk. 5. 97.

द्विष्ट a. 1 Hostile. 2 Hated, disliked. -द्वि Copper.

द्विष्ट ind. Twice; द्विष्टि प्रतिशब्देन व्याजहार विमलयः Ku. 6. 64; Ms. 2. 60.

-COMP. -आगमनं ( द्विरागमनं ) the ceremony of the second entrance of the bride to her husband's house. -आपः ( द्विरापः ) an elephant. -उक्त a. ( द्विषक्त ) 1 spoken twice, repeated. 2 redundant, tautologous, superfluous -उक्तिः f. ( द्विषक्तिः ). 1 repetition, tautology. 2 superfluity, uselessness. -ऊहा ( द्विऊहा ) a women married twice. -आवः, -वचनं reduplication.

द्विपः, -द्वे 1 An island. 2 A place of refuge, shelter, production. 3 A division of the terrestrial world; ( the number of these divisions varies according to different authorities, being four, seven, nine or thirteen, all situated round the mountain Moru like the petals of a lotus flower, and each being separated from the other by a dis-

tinct ocean. In N. 1. 5 the Dvīpas are said to be eighteen; but seven appears to be the usual number; cf. R. 1. 65 and S. 7. 33. The central one is जंबुद्वीप under which is included भरतखंड or India. ) -COMP. -कर्पूरः camphor from China.

द्विपवत् a. Full of islands. -m. The ocean. -सी The earth

द्विपि m. 1 A tiger in general' चर्चवि द्विपिनं इति Sk. 2 A leopard, panther. -COMP. -नखः, -द्वे 1 a tiger's nail. 2 a kind of perfume.

द्वेधा ind. In two parts, in two ways, twice.

द्वेधा 1 Hate, dislike, abhorrence, repugnance, distaste; S. 5. 18. Bg. 3. 34, 7, 27; so अवद्वेधा, मकद्वेधा &c. 2 Enmity, hostility, malignity; Ms. 8. 225.

द्वेषण a. Hating, dialking. -वः An enemy. -द्वे Hate, hatred enmity, dislike.

द्वेषि, द्वेष a. Hating &c. -m. An enemy.

द्वेषः pot. p. 1 To be hated. 2 Odious, hateful, disagreeable; R. 1. 28. -द्वे An enemy; Bg. 6. 9; 9. 20; Ms. 9. 307.

द्वेषुनिकः A usurer who charges cent per cent interest

द्वेषुवं 1 Double amount, value, or measure. 2 Duality. 3 The possession of two out of the three qualities ( i. e. - सत्, रज्ज् and तमस ).

द्वैत 1 Duality. 2 Dualism in philosophy, the assertion of two distinct principles such as the maintenance of the doctrine that spirit and matter, Brahman and the universe, or the Individual and the Supreme Soul are different from each other; cf. अद्वैत; किं शास्त्रं भवनेन यस्य गलति द्वैताकारो- रकः Bv. 1. 86. 3 N. of a forest. -COMP. -वने N. of a forest; Ki. 1. 1. -वादिन् m. a philosopher who maintains the dvaita doctrine.

द्वैतिन् m. A philosopher who maintains the dvaita doctrine

द्वैतीयक a. ( ची f. ) Second; द्वैतीयकतया विनोदमगमनस्य प्रबंधे म्हाकाव्ये पादवि- वेचनीयचरिते सर्वो नित्योत्कलः N. 2. 110; cf. तर्लीयिक.

द्वैत a. ( ची f. ) Two fold, double, ( द्वैतीय to become divided into two parts, be disunited, vacillate, be divided or uncertain, as mind ). -द्वे 1 Duality, two-fold nature or state. 2 Separation into two parts. 3 Double resource, secondary reserve. 4 Diversity, difference, conflict, contest, variance; द्विद्विषं तु यज स्वाष्टं स्य चर्चद्वीपौ स्वौ Ms. 2. 14, 9 32; Y. 2. 78. 5 Doubt, uncertainty; Bg. 5. 25; Ve. 6. 44. 6 Double-dealing, dupli-

city; one of the six modes of foreign policy; see द्वैतीभाव below and द्वय.

**द्वैतीभावः** 1 Duality; double state or nature. 2 Separation into two, difference, diversity. 3 Doubt, uncertainty, vacillation, suspense; *द्वैतीभावकातरं मे मनः* S. 1. 4 A dilemma. 5 One of the six Guṇas or modes of foreign policy. (According to some authorities it means 'double-dealing, or 'duplicity,' keeping apparently friendly relations with the enemy; *बलिमोहिषतोर्मये वाचात्मानं समर्पयन् । द्वैतीभावेन तिष्ठेत् काकाक्षिपदक्षिणम्* ॥ According to others it means 'dividing one's army and encountering a superior enemy in detachments,'

'harassing the enemy by attacking them in small bands'; *द्वैतीभावः स्वबलस्य द्विधाकरणं* Mit. on Y. 1. 347; cf. also Ms. 7. 173 and 160.

**द्वैत्य** 1 Duplicity. 2 Diversity, difference.

**द्वेष** *a.* (पी. *f.*) 1 Relating to, living on, an island. 2 Belonging to a tiger, made of or covered with a tiger's skin. -*यः* A car covered with a tiger's skin.

**द्वेषकं** Two parties.

**द्वेषावनः** 'The island-born,' N. of Vyāsa.

**द्वेष** *a.* (ट्वा, पी. *f.*) Living on or relating to an island. Si. 3. 76.

**द्वैमातृ** *a.* Having two mothers; i. e. a natural mother and a step-mother. -*यः* 1 N. of Gaṇeśa. 2 N. of Jaraśandha; *द्वे हि द्वि बहिर्गुणा रक्षि देवातरे गुणे* Si. 2. 60.

**द्वैमातृक** *a.* (की. *f.*) Nourished by rain and rivers (as a country); cf. *देवमातृक*.

**द्वैरथ** 1 A single combat in chariots. 2 A single combat in general -*यः* An adversary.

**द्वैराज्यं** Dominion divided between two kings.

**द्वैवर्षिक** *a.* Biennial.

**द्विविधं** 1 Duality, two fold nature. 2 Variance, diversity, difference.

ध.

**ध** *a.* (At the end or comp.) Placing, holding &c. -*यः* 1 An epithet of Brahmā. 2 N. of Kubera. 3 Virtue, moral, merit. -*यः* Wealth, property.

**धक्** An exclamation of anger; U. 4. 24.

**धक्** 10 U. (धक्कयति-ते) To destroy or annihilate.

**धवः** 1 A balance, a pair of scales. 2 Ordeal by the balance. 3 The sign Libra of the zodiac.

**धटकः** A kind of weight equal to 42 Guṇas or Raktikas.

**धविका, धवो** 1 Old cloth or raiment. 2 Strip of cloth fastened round the loins or over the privities.

**धविन्** *m.* 1 An epithet of Siva. 2 The sign Libra of the zodiac.

-*नी*-*धती*.

**धण** 1 P. (धणति) To sound.

**धन्तः, धन्तरकाः-का** The white thorn-apple; (Mar. पोतरा).

**धन्** 1 P. (धनति) To sound.

**धन** 1 Property, wealth, riches, treasure, money (gold, dhātols &c.); *धनं तावद्वलम्* H. 1; (fig. also); as in *तपोधन, विद्याधन* &c. 2 (*a*) Any valued possession, an object of affection or endearment, dearest treasure; *कहं जनः कुलधनैरनुजयति* U. 1. 14; *युरोरोपि धनमाहिताग्नेः* R. 2. 44; *मानधनः अभिमान* &c., (*b*) A valuable article; Ms. 8. 201, 202. 3 Capital (opp. *द्वि* or interest). 4 A booty, prey, spoil. 5 The reward given to a victor in a combat, the prize won in a game. 6 A contest for prizes, a match. 7 The lunar mansion called धनिष्ठा. 8 Surplus, residue. 9 (In math.) The affirmative quantity or plus (opp. *ऋण*). -*Comp.* -*अधिकारः* right to property, right of inheriting

property. -*अधिकारिन्*, -*अधिकृतः* 1 a treasurer. 2 an heir. -*अधिगोत्रः, अधिपः*,

*अधिपतिः* -*अध्वक्षः* 1 an epithet of Kubera; Ki. 5. 16. 2 a treasurer.

*अपहरः* 1 fine. 2 plunder. -*आर्द्धि* *a.*

1 honoured with gifts of wealth, kept contented by valuable presents;

*मानयना धनार्द्धिताः* Ki. 1. 19. 2 wealthy, opulent. *अधिन्* *a.* desiring or seeking

for wealth, covetous, miserly. -*आढ्य* *a.* wealthy, rich, opulent. -*आधारः*

a treasury. -*ईशः, ईश्वरः* 1 a treasurer. 1 an epithet of Kubera. -*उद्यमन्* *m.*

warmth of wealth; cf. *अर्थोद्यमन्*. -*एचिन्* *m.* a creditor who claims his money.

-*कालिः* an epithet of Kubera. -*क्षयः* loss of wealth; *धनक्षये वयंति जातराशिः* Pt.

2. 178. -*गर्वः, गर्वित* *a.* purse-proud. -*जातं* all kinds of valuable pos-

sessions, aggregate property. -*दुः* 1 a liberal or munificent man. 2 an

epithet of Kubera; R. 9. 25; 17. 80. 3 N. of fire. -*अमुजः* an epithet of

Kāvaṇa; R. 12. 52, 89. -*दंडः* punishment in the shape of a fine. -*दायिन्*

*m.* fire. -*यतिः* an epithet of Kubera; *तन्मागारं धनयतिगृहायुक्तेषामस्मदीयं* Ms. 75. 7.

-*वालः* 1 a treasurer. 2 an epithet of Kubera. -*विशालिका, विशाली* 'the

demon of wealth, an avaricious desire of wealth, greed, avarice.

-*वयोधः* usury. -*मद* *a.* purse proud. -*मूलं* principal, capital. -*लोभः*

avarice, cupidity. -*व्ययः* 1 expenditure. 2 extravagance. -*स्थानं* a

treasury. -*हः* 1 an heir. 2 a thief. 3 a kind of perfume.

**धनकः, धनया** Avarice, greed, covetousness.

**धनंजयः** 1 N. of Arjuna; (the name is thus derived in Mb: -*सर्वाङ्गनयः प्रिया वित्तमादाय केवलं । मये धनस्य तिष्ठति तेनाहुर्गो धनंजयः* ॥). 2 An epithet of fire.

**धनवत्** *a.* Rich, wealthy.

**धनिकः** 1 A rich or wealthy man. 2 A money-lender, creditor; *दायवेष्टः* निरुत्सर्ग Ms. 8. 51; Y. 2. 55. 3 A husband. 4 An honest trader. 5 The fig tree.

**धनिन्** *a.* (नी. *f.*) Rich, opulent, wealthy. -*m.* 1 A wealthy man. 2

A creditor; Y. 2. 18, 41; Ms. 8. 61.

**धनिष्ठ** *a.* Very rich; (superl. of *धनिन्* or *धनवत्*). -*द्वा* N. of the twenty-third lunar mansion (consisting of four stars).

**धनी, धनीका** A young girl or woman.

**धनुः** A bow (perhaps for *धनुर्* q. v.)

**धनुत्** *a.* Armed with a bow. -*m.* 1

A bow; *धनुष्यमोव समपत दायं* Ku. 3. 66; so *इहधनुः* &c. (at the end of Bah.

comp. *धनुस्* is changed to *धन्*; R. 2. 8.). 2 A measure of length equal

to four *hastas*; Y. 2. 167; Ms. 8. 237. 3 An arc of a circle. 4 The

sign Sagittarius of the zodiac. 5 A desert; cf. *धन्व*. -*Comp.* -*कर*

(*धनुर्कर*) 2. armed with a bow. (-*रः*) a bow maker -*कांड* (धनुर्कांड)

a bow and arrow. -*खंड* (धनुः खंड) part of a bow; Mc. 15. -*गुणः* (धनुर्गुणः)

a bow-string. -*ग्रहः* (धनुर्ग्रहः) an archer. -*ज्या* (धनुर्ज्या) a bow string;

*अनवरतधनुर्ज्यास्तलवकरपूर्व* S. 2. 4. -*द्रुमः* (धनुर्द्रुमः) a bamboo -*धरः, धृत्* *m.*

(धनुर्धर &c.) an archer; R. 2. 11, 29; 3. 31, 38, 39; 9. 11; 12. 97; 16.

77. -*पाणि* *a.* (धनुर्पाणि) armed with a bow, with a bow in hand. -*मार्कः*

(धनुर्मार्कः) a line curved like a bow, a curve. -*विद्या* (धनुर्विद्या) the science

of archery. -*वृक्षः* (धनुर्वृक्षः) 1 a bamboo. 2 the asvattha tree. -*वेदः*

(धनुर्वेदः) the science of the four *upavedas* q. v.

धनु *f.* A bow.

**पुत्र** *a.* 1 Bestowing or conferring wealth; *Ma.* 3. 106, 4. 19. 2 Wealthy, rich, opulent. 3 Blessed, fortunate, lucky, happy; *अथ जीवन्मस्य माम्समः* *Bv.* 1. 16, 4. 87; *अना कस्य विना ते जितसि* *Mu.* 1. 1. 4 Excellent, good, virtuous. -**पुत्रः** 1 A lucky or blessed man, a fortunate being; *अथात्सुदयं जना मर्त्यैः* *मन्त्रि* *S.* 7. 17; *Rh.* 1. 41; *पुत्रः* कोऽपि न शिकित्वा कस्यचि प्रोपे शीवे 1. 72. 2 An infidel, an atheist. 3 N. of a spell. -**पुत्रा** 1 A nurse. 2 Coriander. -**पुत्र्य** Wealth, treasure. -**Comp.** -**पुत्रः** 1 expression of thanks, thanksgiving. 2 praise, applause.

अन्येभ्यः ४. Considering oneself to be blessed or fortunate.

अन्यातः 1 A plant bearing a small pungent seed used as a condiment. 2 The seed of this plant ( coriander ).

यन्त्र A bow, (rarely used in classical literature). -COMP. -~~सु~~: a bow-case.

**खण्डवत्** *m., n.* 1 A dry soil, desert,  
waste; एवं खण्डवि चंपकस्य सङ्गं मेघादितापनि  
*Bv.* 1. St. Shore, firm land. -**COMP.**  
-दुर्ग a fort inaccessible on account  
of a surrounding desert; *Mss.* 7. 70.

यन्त्रः A measure of distance or length equal to four *hastas*, cf. *इ.*

**वर्तमानः** N. of the physician of the gods, said to have been produced at the churning of the ocean with a cup of nectar in his hand, cf. **वर्तमानः**.

प्रविष्टः a. (जी.फ.) Armed with a bow. —m. 1 An archer; के सम प्रविष्टो-  
ने Ku. 3. 10; उत्कर्षः स च प्रविष्टा वशिष्ठः  
सिध्दंति लक्ष्मणे बलं 8. 2. 4. 2\*An epithet  
of Arjuna. 3 Of Siva. 4 Of Vishnu.  
5 The sign Sagittarius of the zodiac.

धन्विमः A hog (शुक्रः).

धाम a (मा or मी f.) (Usually at the end of a comp.) 1 Blowing; अग्निधाम, नादिधाम. 2 Melting, fusing. —मः 1 The moon. 2 An epithet of Krishna. 3 Of Yama, the god of death. 4 Of Brahma.

धसकः A blacksmith.

**धनधना** An onomatopoeic word expressive of the sound made by blowing with a bellows or a trumpet.

धनञ्ज ८. 1 Blowing. 2 Cruel. —नः  
A kind of reed.

धमनिः, -नी *f.* 1 A reed, pipe. 2 A tube or canal of the human body, any tubular vessel, as a vein, nerve &c. 3 Throat, neck.

धमि: f. The act of blowing.

धम्मलः, धम्मिल्लः, धम्मिल्लः The braided and ornamented hair of a woman tied over the head and intermixed with flowers, pearls &c.; आभूषण-  
भूषण-  
भूषण-

मल्लिकार्जुनः Cat. 2; उपरि विवक्षितानां अक्षरवि-  
लक्षणानां ( व्युत्पत्तिः ) Bh. 1, 49; S. Til. 1.

अप. ( Usually at the end of a comp. ) Drinking, smoking; as in इतलपय.

हर *a.* ( *ह* or *रि f.* ) ( Usually at the end of a comp. ) Holding, carrying, bearing, wearing, containing, possessing, endowed with, preserving, observing &c.; as in अक्षर, अंगुष्ठ, मृदावर, गंगावर, महीवर, अनुग्रह, विश्ववर &c. — १ A mountain; ऊर्ध्वतः द्रुम-पेक्षं लीलिमृगंवरं दाहकं शृगुणः *Si.* 4. 18. २ A flock of cotton. ३ A frivolous or dissolute man ( चित् ). 4 The king of the tortoises; i. e. Vishnu in his Karma incarnation. 5 N. of one of the Vans.

धरण a. (मी f.) Bearing, preserv-  
ing, holding &c —**धः** 1 A ridge of  
land serving the purpose of a bridge,  
the side of a mountain. 2 The world.  
3 The sun 4 The female breast. 5  
Rice, corn 6 The Himalaya; (as  
king of mountains). —**धः** 1 Support-  
ing, sustaining, upholding; सारं धरिषी-  
रन्नायं च Ku. 1. 17; धरिषीरन्नायं च वद-  
ति Git. 1. 2 Possessing, bringing,  
procuring &c. 3 Prop, stay, support,  
4 security. 5 A measure of weight  
equal to ten Palas.

धरणि: - धी f. The earth; धुति धरणि-  
 शब्दे बहु विलपति न च नाम Gt. f. 2 The  
 ground, soil. 3 A beam for a roof.  
 4 A vein. -Comp. -**धरः** - **धरः** 1 a king. 2  
 an epithet of Vishnu; 3, of Siva.  
 -**धरिण** a mountain. -**धर-धु**, -**धु**:-  
 1 an epithet of Mars. 2 an epithet of  
 the demon Naraka. **जा-धु**, -**धु**:- **धु**:-  
 an epithet of **शु**, daughter of Janaka  
 (as born from the earth). -**धरः** 1 an  
 epithet of Sesha. 2 of Vishnu. 3 a  
 mountain. 4 a tortoise. 5 a king. 6  
 an elephant fabled to support the  
 earth. -**धु** m. 1 a mountain. 2 an  
 epithet of Vishnu. 3 of Sesha.

पर 1 The earth; हत वारापदेमिवा-  
नमिदयन ह्य Mk. 5 22. 2 A vein. 3  
Marrow. 4 The womb or uterus.  
-Comp. अक्षिः a king. -अमरः, -वेष्टः,  
-सुरः a Brāhmana. -आत्मजः, -पुत्रः, -सुहृ-  
1 epithets of the planet Mars. 2 epi-  
thets of the demon Naraka. -आत्मजा  
an epithet of Sītā. -उद्धारः deliverance  
of the earth. -परः 1 a mountain. 2  
an epithet of Vi-hnu or Krishna. 3  
of Śeṣha. -वसिः 1 a king. 2 an epi-  
thet of Viṣṇu. -सुख m. a king. -सुख  
m. a mountain.

वर्ष 1 The earth, S 2 14; R. 14  
54; Ku 1, 2, 17, 2 Gronud. 44

परिमन्म. A balance, pair of scales.  
पुसरः. The *Diatyrea* plant.

1 A house. 2 A prop, stay. 3 A sacrifice. 4 Virtue, moral merit.

धर्मः 1 Religion, the customary observances of a caste, sect, &c. 2 Law, usage, practice, custom, ordinance, statute. 3 Religious or moral merit, virtue, righteousness, good works ( regarded as one of the four ends of human existence ); Ku. 5. 38 and see धर्म also; एक एव सुदुर्लभं निष्प्रेत्यस्युद्यमि यः H. 1. -65. 4 Duty, prescribed course of conduct; धर्मवृत्तरेषि धर्म एवः S. 5. 4; Ms 1. 114. 5 Right, justice, equity, impartiality. 6 Piety, propriety, decorum. 7 Morality, ethics. 8 Nature, disposition, character: Mā. 1. 6; धर्मि. शीर्ष. 9 An essential quality, peculiarity, characteristic property, ( peculiar ) attribute; धर्मिणो वर्णवर्णानां धर्मकं दीपकं ब्रुवाः Chandr. 5 45. 10 Manner, resemblance, likeness. 11 A sacrifice. 12 Good company, associating with the virtuous. 13 Devotion, religious abstraction. 14 Manner, mode, 15 An Upanishad q. v. 16 N. of Yudhishtira, the eldest Pāndava. 17 N of Yama, the god of death. —**CONR.** धर्म, -या the Indian crane. **अधर्मी** ( m. dn. ) right and wrong, religious and irreligious. **विद्** m. a Mīmāṃsaka who knows the right and wrong course of action. **अधिकासनं** 1 administration of the laws. **अधि करणि** m. a judge, magistrate. **अधिकारः** 1 superintendence of religious affairs: S. 1. 2 administration of justice. 3 the office of a judge. **अधिष्ठानं** a court of justice. —**अध्वयः** 1 a judge. 2 an epithet of Vishnu. **अनुष्ठानं** acting according to religion, virtuous or moral conduct. **अपेक्ष** a. deviating from virtue, wicked, immoral, irreligious. ( -त ) vice, immorality, injustice. **अरण्यं** a sacred or penance grove, a wood inhabited by ascetics; धर्मारण्यं धर्मिभ्यो यमः S. 1. 33. **अश्लीलः** a. having a false character. **आत्मनः** a religious statute, law-book. **आचार्यः** 1 a religious teacher. 2 a teacher of law or custom. —**आत्मजः** an epithet of Yudhishtira; q v. —**आत्मनः** a. just, righteous, pious, virtuous. **आसनं** the throne of justice, judgment-seat, tribunal; न समाधिपुत्रं धर्मसमाध्यासितं S. 6; धर्मसमाधिपुत्रं वासुदेवं नंदः Ut 1. 7. **ईशः** an epithet of Yudhishtira. **ईशः** an epithet of Yama. **उत्तरः** a. 'rich in virtue', chiefly characterized by justice, eminently just and impartial; धर्मोत्तरं मध्यममाधुते R. 13. 7. **उपदेशः** 1 instruction in law or duty, religious or moral instruction. 2 the collective body of laws. —**कर्तव्यं** n. **कार्यं**, **-किया** 1 any act of duty or religion, any moral or religious observance, a religious act or rite. 2



पद्मल. 1 White; पद्मलानपद्म, पद्मलुह  
 &c. 2 Handsome. 3 Clear, pure.  
 -लः 1 The white colour. 2 An excel-  
 lent bull. 3 China camphor (चीन-  
 कर्पूर). 4 N. of a tree. (पद्म). -ल  
 White-paper. -ला A woman with a  
 white complexion. -ली A white cow  
 (पद्मल also). COMP. -उत्पल the white  
 water-lily (said to open at moon-rise).

-मिरि: N. of the highest peak of the Himalaya mountain. -सुहं a house whitened with chunam, a palace. -पक्षः 1 a goose. 2 the bright half of a lunar month: -चुसिका chalk.

अवलिप्त a. Whitened, made white.

अवलिप्तम् n. 1 Whiteness, white colour. 2 Paleness; इव द्युतिर्नामि इव विरज-जम्भा अवलिप्ता Subhāsh.

अविष्ट A fan made of the deer's skin.

अ 3 U. ( द्याति, षे, हित; Pass. धाते, Caus. भाषयति-ते, Desid. सिस्तति-ते ) 1 To put, place, set, lay, put in, lay on or upon; विज्ञानदोषेषु दधानि इव Mb. निष्पन्नं धाते (v. l. for दोषते) लाके: क्वच मय-चये वद् H. 2. 173. 2 To fix upon, direct (the mind or thoughts &c.) towards (with dat. or loc.); यत्ने बहसुं कलामि जलकोकले बालवृत्ते Mā. 3. 12; द्युः कुमाराद्युमे मनसि Bk. 3. 11, 2. 7; Ms. 12. 23. 3 To bestow anything upon one, grant, give, confer, present (with dat., gen., or loc.); धुर्य लक्ष्मीमथ मयि अशो धेहि देव प्रसीद Mā. 1. 3; यस्य सौ-दधान्ये तस्य स्वयमाविज्ञान् Ms. 1. 29. 4 To hold, contain; नावपि दधानि मानः Bv. 1. 68; S. 4. 1. 5 To seize, take hold of (as in the hand); Bk. 1. 26, 4. 26; Ki. 13. 54. 6 To wear, put on, wear; मल्लि-बासांसि विहाय त्वं नृपि... अने जनः काम-म-शालांगः Ra. 6. 13, 16; अने मरे कुमुदव-कलावलीनां Bv. 1. 94; दधतो मंगलक्षोमे R. 12. 8, 9, 40; Bk. 18. 54. 7 To assume, take, have, show, exhibit, possess; (usually Atm.); काचः कञ्चन-नैतर्माक्षे मारकतीं दधति H. Pr. 41; शिरसि मसीपटलं दधानि दीपः Bv. 1. 74; R. 2. 7; Amaru. 23, 67; Ms. 36; Bh. 3. 46; R. 3. 1; Bk. 2. 1, 4. 16-18; Si. 9. 3, 10, 86; Ki. 5. 5. 8 To hold up, sustain, bear up; नावभास्यकथं नामो हृण-सवधुभिः कजे: Ku. 6. 68. 9 To support, maintain; संप्रतिनिमयेनोभी दधतुर्बुधनद्वयं R. 1. 26. 10 To cause, create, produce, generate, make; सुधा कृद्मलिताननेन दधनां वायु स्थिता तस्य सा Amaru. 70. 11 To suffer, undergo, incur; Si. 9. 2, 32, 66. 12 To perform, do. [The meanings of this root, like those of दृ, are variously modified according to the word with which it is connected; e g. मनः, मति, चित् &c. वा to fix the mind or thoughts upon; resolve upon; पद वा to set foot on, to enter; कर्णं कर वा to place the hand on the ear &c.]. -With अतिष्ठ to cheat, deceive; भगवन् कुमुदायुव तस्या चंद्रमसा च बिम्बसरीभास्यामनिर्बन्धयते कामिजन-सारथे: S. 3; V. 2. -अस् 1 to receive within oneself, admit, take in; तथा बिम्बरे देवि मामतर्भातुमर्हसि R. 15. 81. 2 to hide or conceal oneself from, avoid the sight of (अनु-abl.); Bk. 5. 32, 8. 71. 3 to cover up, hide, obscure,

wrap up, eclipse; (fig. also); दितु-तरेषु कीदृशं दृष्टव्यमवर्णयति Mb. -अनु- 1 to search, inquire into, investigate, examine. 2 to collect or calm one-self. 3 to refer or allude to, aim at. 4 to plan, arrange, set in order. -अभि (the अ being sometimes dropped) 1 (a) close, shut; अमानि मधुपसकृते अमणमपि दधाति Gīt. 5; so अर्णो-मयने-विदधाति (b) to cover, hide, conceal; शत्रो युष्मत्: एतिसविविधो नामिमानं विधत्ते S. Til. 17; प्रभावविहारा V. 4. 2; Si. 9. 76; Bk. 7. 69. 2 to hinder, obstruct, bar; मृज्जनापेक्षितद्वारं वतात्मपतिरिति R. 1. 80. -अभि 1 (a) to say, speak, tell; Ku. 3. 63; Ms. 1. 42; Bk. 7. 78; Bg. 18. 68. (b) to denote, express or convey directly or primarily, set forth; साक्षात्कृतिते योऽयमभिधत्ते स वाचकः K. P. 2; तन्नाम येनाभिधधाति सत्त्वं. 2 to name, call. -अभ्या to put under, throw under. -अभित 1 to throw or shoot at, aim at (as an arrow.) 2 to have in view, aim at (in the mind), think of; अणुवृत्तमभिधत्ते Mv. 5; अभिधत्ते तु कलं Bg. 17. 12, 25; V. 4. 28. 3 to deceive, cheat; जनं विद्वांसकः सकलमभिधत्ते Mā. 1. 14. 4 to win over, make friendship, ally oneself with; तान् सर्वानभिधत्ते दधान् सामाक्षिभिरुपकथ्यै: Ms. 7. 169 (वशीकृत्यात्). 5 to promise, declare solemnly. 6 to add. -अव to be attentive, attend to, give ear; इतोऽवपतो ह्वराजः Mv. 6. -आ (usually in the Atm.) 1 to place, put, lodge; जनपदे न नः पद्मादधी R. 9. 4; Bg. 5. 40; S. 4. 3. 2 to apply, fix upon, direct towards; प्रतिपाद्यमाधीयतां यत्नाः S. 1; मध्येन मन आपत्स्य Bg. 12. 8; आधीयतां धैर्यं धर्मं च जीः K. 63. 3 to take, possess, bear, have; नमोभास्य राज्ञी R. 2. 75 here conception; आधते कनकमयातपमलक्ष्मीं Ki. 5. 39 takes or assumes; Ku. 7. 26. 4 to bear up, uphold, support; शेषः सदैवाहितवृत्तिभिरः S. 5. 4. 5 to cause, produce, create, excite (fear, wonder &c.); छायाधरति बहुधा मयमाधवाताः S. 3. 27; Ki. 4. 12. 6 to give, impart; R. 1. 85. 7 to appoint, fix upon; नमेव वापाय विधासाधये R. 7. 20. 8 to consecrate; Ku. 1. 47. 9 to perform, practise (as a vow &c.). -आविन् to disclose, manifest (not usually used in classical literature). -उप 1 to place or lay upon, place under or in; अविजानु बाहुपुत्राय Si. 9. 54; इति येनामुपधातुमर्हसि R. 8. 77 lay to heart उपहितं शिशिरावनमजिवा सुकुलजाल-मशोभनं किञ्चुके R. 9. 31; Ku. 1. 44. 2 to place near, to put to or yoke (as a horse &c.); Mv. 4. 66. 3 to cause, bring on, produce; Mk. 1. 53. 4 to impose upon, entrust or charge with, commit to the care of; तदुपधितकृत्तुः R. 7. 71. to use as a pillow; नाममुप-पथाय Dk. 111. 6 to employ, apply,

bestow upon; क्रिया हि वस्तुपक्षिणा वर्णयति R. 8. 29. 7 to cover, conceal. 8 to give, impart, communicate. -उप 1 to place near or upon. 2 to put on. 3 to cause, create, produce; Bh. 3. 85. -तिर 1 to hide, conceal. 2 (Atm.) to vanish, disappear; आभिप्रेत्यमकृतस्य कृष्णमपि तिरोक्षं R. 10. 48, 11. 91; see under तिर also. -नि 1 to place, put, put or set down; शिरसं निधत्तानां जालवृत्ते Bb. 3. 121; R. 3. 50, 62; 12. 52; Si. 1. 13. 2 to confide or entrust, commit to the care of; निधे विजयाज्ज्ञां चाप सतां च लक्ष्मणे R. 12. 44, 14. 36. 6 to give, impart to, deposit with; विनतिं विहितं तेजः सत्तमं हृदाश्रयः R. 4. 1. 4 to put down, allay, restrain; सलिलनिहितं रजः शिरसा Ghat. 1. 3 to bury, conceal or hide (as under ground). Ms. 5. 68. -परि 1 to put or wear (as a garment); त्वचं स मया परिधाय रारतां नि. 3. 91. 2 to enclose, surround. 3 to direct towards. -पुर 1 to place or put at the head; हृदाऽपि ग्रंथाय वाम स्वायम्भवं ययुः Ku. 2. 1; R. 12. 43. 2 to make a family-priest of one. -प्रणि 1 to place, put or lay down, prostrate; प्रणिहितोऽज्ञानं वा कल्पमा-द्विपराधे M. 3. 12; तस्मात्प्रणय प्रणिधाय काय Bg. 11. 44. 2 to set, put in, inlay or incase; यदि मणिस्तुतिं प्रणिधायते Pt. 1. 75. v. 1. 3 to apply, fix upon, direct towards; मधुपसकृतेन मधुना R. 15. 84; Bk. 6. 142. 4 to stretch out, extend; मामकाकाप्रणिधत्तमन्त्रं निदधान्मन्त्रेणताः Ms. 107; नीर्वां प्रति प्रणिहिते तु कर्तव्येण सत्यः क्षात्राभ्यां इह कांचिदपि स्मराम K. P. 4. 5 to send out (as spies). -प्रति 1 to counteract, correct, repair, retaliate, remedy, take steps against; अथवाद्य एषः क्षोभं तु मे कांचिच्छब्दस्य यमं स प्रतिप्रधानं U. 1; शिष्यमेव कस्मात् प्रतिप्रतिप्रधानं Mu. 3. 2 to dispose, arrange, prepare. 3 to despatch, send. -प्रति 1 to divide. 2 to do or make. -द्वि 1 to do, make, bring about, effect, accomplish, perform, cause, produce, occasion; यथा-क्रमे पुंसवनादिकाः क्रिया धृतेषु धातुः सरशीत्यर्थः सः R. 3. 10; तथा द्वा विधेयाश्च Bk. 19. 2; विधेयाधेयः परमरमणोऽयं परिधाति Mā. 6. 7. प्राप्: शब्धं च विधेयाद्युद्यमे च जतोः सर्वकथा भगवती भाषतम्यनेन 1. 23; यद्दे कालं विधेयः S. 1. 1. cause, produce or regulate time; तस्य तस्याचलां अहो तमिह विधेयाश्च Bg. 7. 21; R. 2. 38, 3. 66; (these senses may be further modified according to the noun with which विधा is used; cf. कृ ). 2 to lay down, ordain, prescribe, fix, settle, command, enjoin; प्राह्ना-भिधेयानुसो जानकमं विधीयते Ms. 2. 29, 3. 19; Y. 1. 72; यदस्त्वं तु सवर्णेन नाम्ना मार्गं विधीयते 9. 157; 3. 118. 3 to make form, shape, create, manufacture; इदं विधेयं यत्नं बह्मधुनमपि R. 1. 25; अनादि च यद्विदुः स विधाय धूर्तं कति कथं वटिन-बाहुलेन वेता S. Til. 3. 4 to appoint,

धामन् १. 1 A dwelling-place, abode, residence, house; तुलसीदास प्रतापस्य धाम स्वारंभुवं ययुः Ku. 2. 1; पुण्यं यायाक्षिभुवनपुरीं प्रापि बंकीशस्य Me. 3; Bg. 8. 21; Bh. 1. 33. 2 A place, site, resort; द्विष्ये धाम. 3 The inmates of a house, members of a family. 4 A ray of light; ह्रस्व-धामन् Mu. 3. 17; त्रिवधामन् Si. 9. 53. 5 Light, lustre, splendour; Mu. 3. 17; Ki. 2. 20, 55, 69; 10. 6; Amar. 86; R. 6. 6; 18. 22. 6 Majestic lustre, glory, dignity; R. 11 85. 7 Power, strength, energy (प्रताप); Ki. 2. 47. 8 Birth. 9 The body. 10 A troop, host. 11 State, condition. -Comp. -अणिग. -निगः the sun.

श्रीः f. 1 (a) Intell-ct, understand-  
ing; विषयः सम्यक् सम्यक्द्वाराः R. 3. 30; of  
कुप्री, सुप्री &c. (b) Mind; दुष्टद्वि wicked-  
minded; Bg. 2. 54; R. 3 30 2 Ideas,  
imagination, fancy, conception; न  
विद्यते न विद्यते Ku. 6. 22. 3 A thought,  
intention, purpose, propensity Ki  
1. 37. 4 Devotion, prayer. 5 A  
sacrifice.—Comp. बुद्धिर्बुद्धि an organ of  
perception ( ज्ञानविषय q. v. ); समः सम्यक्-  
तः नैवे रसस्य न तस्या नह । नानिह नैवे नह  
नानि नैवे नानि नानि नह ।—बुद्धिः (pl.) in-  
tellectual qualities ( they are ):

सुहृदा मयं वै वदन् भार्यं तथा । ऊहापोहार्थं-  
विज्ञानं तत्त्वज्ञानं च धियाः ( Kāmandaka )  
-धियाः ( धियापतिः ) Brihaspati, the  
preceptor of the gods. -मन्त्रिन् m.  
-मन्त्रिणः 1 a minister for counsel (opp.  
कर्त्तव्यः a minister for action or  
execution). 2 a wise or prudent  
adviser. -सक्तिः f. intellectual quality  
or faculty. -सखः a counsellor, adviser,  
minister.

धीमन् a. Wise, intelligent, learned,  
-m. An epithet of Brihaspati.

धीत a. 1 Sucked, drunk; see वे.

धीतिः f. 1 Drinking, snoking. 2  
Thirst.

धीर a. 1 Brave, bold, courageous;  
धीरज्ञता मतिः U. 6. 19. 2 Steady, stead-  
fast, firm, durable, lasting, constant;  
R. 2. 6. 3 Strong-minded, persever-  
ing, self-possessed, resolute, of firm  
resolve or purpose; धीरा हि तत्त्वार्थं  
K. 175; विकारहीनो सति विक्रियते वेदा न वेदासि  
त एव धीराः Ku. 1. 52. 4 Composed,  
calm, collected. 5 Sedate, sober,  
grave, solemn; R. 18. 4. 6 Strong,  
energetic. 7 Wise, prudent, intel-  
ligent, sensible, learned, clever;  
धुनश्च धीराः सहस्रीश्वर्यं सः R. 3. 10;  
5. 38; 16. 74; U. 5. 31. 8 Deep,  
grave, loud, hollow ( as sound );  
सर्वेण धीरेण निर्वर्तयन्ति R. 3. 43, 58; U. 6.  
17. 9 ed. 10 Gentle, soft, agreeable,  
pleasing ( as a breeze ); धीरमयी यमगा-  
तिर्यसति वने वनमाली Git. 5. 11 Lazy,  
dull. 12 Daring. 13 Headstrong. -रः  
1 The ocean. 2 An epithet of king  
Bali. -रः Saffron. -रः ind. Boldly,  
firmly, steadfastly, steadily,  
Bh. 2. 31; Amaru. 11. -Comp.  
-उद्धारः the hero of a poetic composi-  
tion ( i. e. a play or poem ) who is  
brave and noble-minded; अविचल्यः  
क्षमावान्निगमिरो महासखः । स्थेयसिद्धिमानो धीरो-  
र्गो हृदयः कथितः S. D. 66. -उद्भूतः  
the hero of a poetic composition  
who is brave but haughty; मायायः  
प्रचक्षपतोऽकारं प्रचक्षिपः । आत्मन्त्यावानिरो  
धीर्योरोद्भूतः कथितः S. D. 67. -वैतन्त्र्य a.  
firm, resolute, strong-minded, cour-  
ageous. -महासक्तिः the hero of a poetic  
composition who is brave and calm;  
सामान्यधैर्यं हि जातिं धीरमज्ञातः स्यात् S.  
D. 69. -सलिलः the hero of a poetic  
composition who is firm and brave,  
but sportive and reckless, निश्चितो  
यदुरनिर्गच्छापरि धीरसलिलः रघुवत् S. D. 68.  
-स्फेदः a buffalo.

धीरता 1 Fortitude, courage, strength  
of mind; विषयो न ब्रह्मोके धीरतामनुभवति  
H. 8. 44. 2 Suppression of jealousy  
&c. 3 Gravity, solemnity ( as shown  
by silence &c. ); प्रत्यक्षेण ब्रह्म मयसी  
धीरता कथयन्ति Me. 144. ( For other  
meanings see धैर्य ).

धीरा The heroine of a poetic com-  
position who, though jealous of her

husband or lover, suppresses all  
outward manifestation or expression  
of her resentment in his presence,  
or as the Rasamanjari puts it धैर्यकोप-  
प्रकाशिका धीरा; see S. D. 102-105 also.  
-Comp. -अध्वीरा the heroine of a  
poetic composition who, being  
jealous of her husband or lover,  
alternately expresses and conceals  
her jealousy ( अध्व, धैर्यकोपप्रकाशिका-  
धीराधीरा Rasamanjari ).

धीलहि- ही f. A daughter.

धीरः A fisherman; धुनमीनसज्जनानां  
तुणजलसतीवधितुधुनीनां । तुण्यकधीरपरिपुना  
विकारोऽपि रजो जगति Bh. 2. 61, 1. 86.  
-रः Iron. -री 1 A fisherman's wife,  
2 A fish basket.

धु 5 U. ( धुनोति, धुनुते, धुत ) See धु.

धुक् 1 A. ( धुनते, धुसित ) 1 To be  
kindled. 2 To live 3 To be weary  
-Caus ( धुवति ) To kindle, inflame.  
-With क् to be kindled or excited  
( fig. also ); सेतुधुते तयोः कोपः Bk. 14.  
109. ( -Caus. ) to kindle, inflame,  
excite; निर्वाणहृदियमवासा विर्यं सेतुधुस्यधीव  
यदुत्प्रेण Ku. 3. 52.

धुत a. 1 Shaken; R. 11. 16. 2  
Left, abandoned.

धुमिः, -नी f. A river; धुतां सेतुः  
धुपुमि कपर्दोऽपि कले G. L. 22. -Comp.  
-वायः the ocean.

धु ( Nom. sing. धुः ) 1 A yoke  
( lit ); न गन्धं वासिधुं वदति Mk. 4. 17;  
अनसुभिर्धुक्धुक् धुतः R. 14. 47. 2 That  
part of a yoke which rests on the  
shoulder. 3 The pin at both ends  
of an axle for fastening the nave of  
the wheel. 4 The shaft or pole of  
a carriage. 5 A load, burden ( fig.  
also ); responsibility, duty, task,  
तेन धुन्यतो धुर्वी सविधुं निधिविधे R. 1. 34;  
2. 74, 3. 85, 66; Ku. 6. 80; अतिरिच-  
नवातपोरुपकलेः काश्यप पूरुहिता Mu. 6. 5.  
4. 6; Ki. 3. 50; 14. 6. 6 The fore-  
most or highest place, van, front,  
top, head; अवांशरानां धुरि धीतेनीवा R.  
2. 2; धुरि स्थिता एवं पतिवैततावा 14. 74;  
अविमयस्तु ते श्लेषाः पितेव धुरि धुमिना 1. 91;  
धुरि प्रतिष्ठापयित्वा रथ M. 1. 16, 5, 16.  
( धुरि क् to place at the head or in  
front of; S. 7. 4 ). -Comp. -गत  
( धुनंत ) a. 1 standing on the pole  
of a chariot. 2 standing at the head,  
chief, head, foremost. -जतिः ( धुनतिः )  
an epithet of Siva. -धर ( धुनंर, also  
धुनंर ) a. 1 bearing the yoke. 2  
fit to be harnessed. 3 laden with  
good qualities or important duties  
4 chief, head, foremost, prominent;  
कुलधुनंरो भव V. 5. ( -रः ) 1 a beast of  
burden. 2 a man of business, 3 a  
chief, head, leader. -वह ( धुनंर ) a. 1  
carrying or bearing a burden. 2  
managing affairs. ( -रः ) a beast of  
burden; so धुनंर.

धुरा A burden, load; रणधुरा Ve. 3. 5.  
धुरीण, धुरीण a. 1 Able to hear or  
carry a burden. 2 Fit to be harnes-  
sed. 3 Charged with important  
duties. ( -या, -यः ) 1 A beast of bur-  
den. 2 A man of business, or one  
charged with important duties. 4  
A chief, head, leader.

धुर्य a. 1 Fit for a burden, able  
to bear a burden &c. 2 Fit to be  
entrusted with important duties. 3  
Standing at the head, chief, fore-  
most; see below. -रः 1 A beast of  
burden. 2 A horse or bullock yoked  
to the pole or carriage; नाभिनीतिर्धुर्येत्  
धुर्यः Me. 4. 67; वेनेद् भिषते विषं धुर्यैर्वाग्निवा-  
जानि Ku. 6. 76; धुर्यान् विनामयेति R. 1.  
54. 6. 78; 17. 12. 3 One who carries  
a burden ( of responsibility ); R. 5.  
66. 4 A chief, leader, head; न हि सति  
कुलधुर्यैर्धुर्यं वया गृह्यते R. 7. 71. 5 A mini-  
ster, one charged with important  
duties.

धुस्त ( स्तुः ) N. of a plant ( = धनुर  
q. v. )

धु 6. P., 1. 5. 9. 10. U. ( धुनति,  
धुनति-ते धुनोति, धुनुते, धुनोति, धुनति, धुनयति-ते,  
धुत, धुत ) 1 To shake, agitate, cause  
to move or tremble; धुनति पश्यवनेन नभो  
रलाकाः R. 3. 12; धुनन् कल्पमुक्तिरस्ययाणि  
Me. 62; Ku. 7. 49; R. 4. 67; Bk. 5.  
101, 9. 7; 10. 22. 2 To shake off,  
remove, throw off; सज्जनयि शिरस्संधः  
क्षिमां धुनोत्यहिसंयम S. 7. 24. 3 To blow  
away, destroy. 4 To kindle, excite,  
fau ( as fire ); बाधुना धुयमानो हि वनं वृद्धि  
पावकः Mb.; पवनधुतः अग्निः R. 1. 86. 5 To  
treat roughly, hurt, injure; मा न धा-  
धीरारि रणे Bk. 9. 50; 15. 61. 6 To shake  
off from oneself, free oneself from;  
( सेवकाः ) आगोर्धति शनैः पञ्चाङ्गुल्यन्तमपि पायिर्ध  
Pt. 1. 36. ( The following stanza  
from Kavirabasya illustrates the  
root in its different conjugations :—  
धुनोति धैर्यकथनानि धुनोत्यसौकं धुनं धुनाति धुनति  
कुटितातिधुक् । बाधुर्धुनयति धैर्यकथनं यत्का-  
नने धुनति धैर्यमजरीधुः ॥ ). -With अव 1  
to shake, move, cause to tremble,  
wave; रेणुः पवनधुतः R. 7. 43; क्षीलावधुते-  
क्षायीरः Me. 35; Ki. 6. 3; Si. 13. 36. 2  
to shake off, remove, overcome;  
राजसत्त्वमयधुतं मातुलं R. 11. 90; सारवधुत  
मयाः सतिः 9. 19; 3. 61; Ki. 1. 42. 3 to  
disregard, reject, spurn, treat with  
disrespect or contempt; चंडी मायधुत  
पादपतिव V. 4. 38; बादानतः कोपनयाधुतः  
Ku. 3. 8; V. 3. 5. -उध् 1 to shake  
up, raise, move or throw up, wave,  
कैर्नोत्तामि चामराणि K. 117; R. 1. 85, 9.  
50; उध्धुनीयात सकेतु Bk. 19. 8; Ki. 5.  
39; मातुलमोर्धुनोति धुलिजः Dhan. V. 2  
to shake or throw off, remove, dis-  
pel, destroy ( fig. also ); उध्धुतपापाः  
Me. 55; Si. 18. 8. 3 to disturb, ex-  
cite, rouse up. -निध् 1 to shake or



V. 4. 36. 2 To hold or bear up, maintain, support, sustain; धृतम् Glt. 1; यथा लघाणि दृष्टानि यथा धारयते स्म Ms. 9. 511; Pt. 1. 126; गतः—  
 धृतमप्यदिष्टिर्न जित्वैते धारयन्तः Ms 113; धिरगम्यन्ता धृता R. 8. 35. 3 To hold in one's possession, possess, have, keep; या संस्तुता धार्यते Bh. 2. 19. 4 To assume, take (as a form, disguise &c.); केशाव धृतकालस्य Glt 1; धारयति कौकलद्वयं 10. 5 To wear, put on, use (clothes, ornaments &c.); धितकमलाकुचमंडल धृतकुंडल र Glt. 1. 6 To hold in check, curb, restrain, stop, detain. 7 To fix upon, direct towards; (with dat. or loc.); प्रागुच्ये धृतमावस; नमो वधे राजगुहाय &c. 8 To suffer, undergo. 9 To assign anything to any person, allot, assign. 10 To owe anything to a person (with dat.; rarely gen. of person, 10 only in this sense); दृष्टव्येन व धारयति न S. 1; तस्मै-तस्य वा वने धारयति &c. 11 To hold, contain. 12 To observe, practise. 13 To cite, quote. (The senses of this root may be variously modified according to the noun with which it is connected; e. g. धरस्य धृ to bear in mind, remember; शिरसः धृतेन धृ to bear on the head, respect highly; अन्तरे धृ to pledge, deposit anything as surety; मन्त्रे धृ to bring to terms or agreement; दण्डे धृ to punish, chastise, use force; जीविनः-माणात्, ज्ञात्री-मात्रं, देह &c. धृ to continue to live, maintain the soul &c.; धृतेन धृ to preserve the vital spirits; व्रत धृ to observe a vow; तुलया धृ to hold in a balance, weigh &c. धनः-धर्मः-धर्मः, धृष्टिं धृ to bend the mind to a thing, fix the mind upon, think of, resolve upon; गर्भे धृ to become pregnant, conceive; धारया धृ to practise (concentration or self-control &c.). —WITH अव 1 to fix, determine, settle; Si. 1. 3. 2 to know, ascertain, understand, know accurately; न विवर्द्धन्-लघावर्द्धने वयः Ku. 5. 78; R. 13. 5. —उद् 1 to lift up, raise. 2 to save, deliver. 3 to draw out, extract. 4 to extirpate, root up; (the meaning, of धृ with उद् are the same as those of धृ with उद् q. v.). —विष् 1 to determine accurately, settle, fix; विवर्द्धितं हं हरेण न विवर्द्धयामास वाचिर्न Si. 2. 70. 9. 20. —नि 1 to seize, catch, catch or take hold of; अमरुत्पलेन (विनः, Amaru. 79, 86. 2 to put on, wear, use; R. 12. 49. 3 to maintain, bear, support, hold up; Pt. 1. 88; Bh. 8. 23. 4 to fix upon, direct towards. —ये 1 to hold, bear, carry. 2 to hold up, support, अरिः लघावर्द्धे नाति Pt. 1. 81. 3 to curb, restrain, check. 4 to keep in the mind, retain in memory. —तद् 1 to pull up by the roots,

-With any l to inflate, puff up. To blow or fill with wind (as a balloon &c.) - बह to excite by blowing, fan; बहति सुखेनीयते Ms. 4, 53. - बह to blow

out of something. -प्र to blow (as a  
couch &c.); हलौ प्रधनुः Bg. 1. 14.  
-वि to scatter, disperse, destroy.

व्याकारः A black-smith, smith.

व्यासः v. l. for व्यास q. v.

व्यास p. p. 1 Blown (as a wind in-  
strument). 2 Blown up or into,  
inflamed, blown, fanned, excited. 3  
Inflated, puffed, puffed up.

व्यासित a. Reduced to ashes, burnt  
to cinder.

व्यास a. Thought of, meditated  
upon; see व्ये.

व्यास 1 Meditation, reflection,  
thought, contemplation; जगद् व्यास  
विविधते Bg. 12. 12; Ms. 1. 12, 6 72.  
2 Especially abstract contemplation,  
religious meditation; तदेव व्यासवृत्तो-  
ति S. 7; R. 1. 73. 3 Divine intuition  
or discernment. 4 Mental representa-  
tion of the personal attributes of a  
deity; इति व्यास. -COMP. -व्यास a. at-  
tainable by meditation; only. -सत्वर,  
-निष्ठ, -पर a. lost in thought, absorbed  
in meditation, contemplative. -मन्त्र  
mere thought or reflection. -योगः  
profound meditation. -रस a. absorb-  
ed in meditation, lost in thought.

व्याप्तिक a. Sought or obtained by  
pious contemplation or abstract  
meditation.

व्याप्त a. Unclean, dirty, black,  
soiled; Bk. 8. 71. -न A kind  
of grass.

व्याप्तम् m. 1 Measure. 2 Light -n.  
Meditation (less correctly व्याप्त).

व्ये 1 P. (व्याप्ति, व्यात; desid विचारित;  
pass. व्याते) To think of, meditate  
upon, ponder over, contemplate,  
reflect upon, imagine, call to mind;  
आपनी विचार्य पुनः संग्रहेषु प्रजायते Bg. 2. 63;  
न व्यात पर्वशिरस्य Bk. 5. 11; विदुः व्याप्त  
Ms. 8. 224; व्यातं चान्यं विद्या Pt. 1. 136;  
Ms. 3; Ms. 5. 47, 9. 21. -WITH अहं  
1 to think of, muse. 2 to remember.  
3 to wish well to, bless, favour;  
R. 14. 60; 17. 36. -अव to think ill  
of, curse mentally. -असि 1 to wish,  
desire, covet; Y. 3. 134. 2 to think  
of, -अव to disregard -सि 1 to think  
of, meditate upon, remember; Bk.  
14. 65. 2 to meditate deeply upon,  
look steadfastly or intently at;  
अंगुलिकं विचार्यती M. 1; Si. 8. 89; 12  
4; Ki. 10. 46. -विह्व to think of,  
meditate upon.

व्याप्तिः Gathering flowers.

व्युष a. 1 (a.) Fixed, firm, im-  
moveable, stable, permanent, con-  
stant, unchangeable; इति द्वेष्टाव्युषासती  
ह्य Ku. 5. 5. (b) Perpetual, ever-  
lasting, eternal; द्वेषेन नमो Ku. 7. 85;  
Ms. 7. 208. 2 Fixed (in astrology).  
3 Certain, sure, inevitable; जातस्य हि  
पुनो वसुधैव जन्म वृत्तस्य च Bg. 2. 27; यो.  
प्रवाणि परिपश्य अमुषाणि स्थिते Chan. 63.

4 Retentive, tenacious; as in युग स्थिति  
5 Strong, fixed, settled (as a day).

-वः 1 The polar star; R. 17. 35;  
18. 34; Ku. 7. 85. 2 The pole of  
any great circle. 3 The distance  
of a planet from the beginning of  
the sidereal zodiac, polar longitude.  
4 The Indian fig tree. 5 A post,  
stake. 6 The stem or trunk (of  
a tree lopped off). 7 The intro-  
ductory stanza of a song (repeated  
as a kind of chorus; see Git.). 8  
Time, epoch, era. 9 An epithet  
of Brahmā. 10 Of Vishnu. 11 Of  
Siva. 12 N. of the son of  
Uttanapāda and grandson of Manu.  
[Dhruva is the polar star, but personi-  
fied in mythology as the son of Uttara-  
pāda. The account of the elevation of  
an ordinary mortal to the position of the  
Polar star runs thus. Uttanapāda had  
two wives, Suruchi and Sumiti, but the  
latter was disliked by him. Suruchi had  
a son named Uttama and Sumiti gave  
birth to Dhruva. One day the boy tried,  
like his elder brother, to take a seat in  
his father's lap, but he was contemptu-  
ously treated both by the King and his  
favourite wife. The poor child went  
sobbing to his mother who told him in  
consolatory terms that fortune and  
favour were not attainable without hard  
exertions. At these words the youth  
left the paternal roof, retired to the  
woods, and, though quite a lad, per-  
formed such rigorous austerities that he  
was at last raised by Vishnu to the  
position of the Polar star]. -इ 1 The  
sky, atmosphere. 2 Heaven. -वः A  
sacrosanct ladle (made of wood).  
2 A virtuous woman -इ ind. Certainly,  
surely, verily; R. 8. 49; 8. 1.  
18. -COMP. -अक्षरः an epithet of  
Vishnu. -आवर्तः the point on the  
crowd of the head from which the  
hair radiate. -सारा, -सारवः the Pole-  
star.

-प्रमुखः 1 The introductory stanza  
of a song (repeated as a sort of  
chorus); see प्र. 2 A trunk, stem.  
3 A post.

स्थिर 1 Fixedness, firmness,  
stability. 2 Duration. 3 Certainly.

सङ्कट 1 A. (सङ्कटे, सङ्कट) 1 To fall  
down, fall to pieces, be reduced  
to dust or powder; Bk. 15. 93; 14. 55.  
2 To drop, sink, despond; Mā. 9.  
44. 3 To perish, be ruined or  
decayed. 4 To be eclipsed; Mn. 3.  
8; -Cause. To destroy. -With न  
to perish, be destroyed. -सि 1 to fall  
to pieces 2 to be dispersed or scat-  
tered. 3 to perish, be destroyed,  
be ruined.

सङ्कटः, सङ्कटन 1 Falling down, sink-  
ing, falling to pieces. 2 Loss,

destruction, ruin. -सि A mote in  
the sun-beam.

सहस्रिः The hundredth part of a  
Muhūrta.

सङ्गः 1 A flag, banner, standard,  
ensign; R. 7. 40; 17. 82; P. 1. 26.  
2 A distinguished or eminent  
person, the flag or ornament (at the  
end of comp.); as in कुलसङ्गः the  
head, ornament, or distinguished  
person of a family. 3 A flag-staff.  
4 A mark, emblem, sign, a symbol;  
हृदयं, मकरं &c. 5 The attribute of a  
deity. 6 The sign of a tavern. 7  
The sign of a trade, any trademark.  
8 The organ of generation, (of any  
animal, male or female). 9 One  
who prepares and sells liquors. 10  
A house situated to the east of any  
object. 11 Pride. 12 Hypocrisy.  
(सङ्गोक्त to hoist a flag; fig. to use as  
a plea or pretext). -COMP. -अङ्गुली,  
-वः, -इ a flag; R. 12. 85. -आहत a.  
seized on the battle-field. गृहं a room  
in which banners are kept. -ध्रुवः  
the palm tree. -प्रहरणः air, wind.  
-सङ्गं any contrivance to which a  
flagstaff is fastened -सङ्गिः f. a  
flagstaff; Ms. 9. 285.

सङ्गवत् a. 1 Adorned with flags.  
2 Having a mark. 3 Having the  
mark of a criminal, branded. -म.  
1 A standard-bearer. 2 A vendor of  
spirituous liquors, distiller.

सङ्गि a. (नी f.) 1 Bearing or  
carrying a flag. 2 Having as a  
mark. 3 Having the mark of a  
liquor-vessel (सुरभाजनसङ्गि); Ms. 11.  
93. -म. 1 A standard bearer. 2 A  
distiller or vendor of spirituous  
liquors; Y. 1. 141. 3 A car, carriage,  
chariot. 4 A mountain. 5 A snake.  
6 A peacock. 7 A horse. 8 A  
Brahmana. -नी An army; R. 7. 40;  
Si. 12. 66; Ki. 13. 9.

सङ्गीकरणं 1 Raising a standard,  
hoisting a flag. 2 Setting up  
as a pretext or claim, making any-  
thing a plea.

सङ्ग 1 P. (जगति, जगति) To sound,  
produce or utter sound, buzz, hum,  
echo, reverberate, thunder, roar;  
विधियन्ता इव दङ्गदुर्धितः Ki. 14. 46;  
अयं धीर् धीर् जगति नमनीलो जलधरा Bv.  
1. 60; कपिर्द्वयान मेघवत् Bk. 9. 5; 14. 3;  
जगति यमुपसङ्गते भवजगतिवृत्ति Git. 5.  
-Cause. (जगति) To cause to sound,  
ring (as a bell); but व्यावृत्ति 'to  
cause to articulate indistinctly.'

सङ्गः 1 Sound, tune. 2 Hum,  
buzz.

सङ्गवत् 1 Sounding. 2 Hinting at,  
suggesting or implying (as a mean-  
ing). 3 (in Khet.) The same as  
सङ्गना q. v., or that power of a  
word or sentence by virtue of

which it conveys a sense different from its primary or secondary meaning, suggestive power; of, अञ्ज also.

अञ्जिः 1 Sound, echo, noise in general; दुर्धनपीर्यादिमन्त्रम् R. 16. 13; 2. 72; U. 6. 17. 2 Tune, note, tone; Si. 6. 48. The sound of a musical instrument; R. 9. 71. 4 The roar or thunder of a cloud. 5 A mere empty sound. 6 A word. 7 (In Rhet.) The first and best of the three main divisions of काव्य or poetry, in which the implied or suggested sense of a passage is more striking than the

expressed sense; or where the expressed sense is made subordinate to the suggested sense; इन्द्रधनुर्मतिशयिनि अञ्जे वाच्यार्थवत्तुः कथितः K. P. 1 (R. G. gives 5 kind of अञ्जि; see under अञ्जि) COMP. -ग्रहः 1 the ear. 2 hearing. 3 the sense of hearing. -नाला 1 a sort of trumpet. 2 a lute. 3 a fife, pipe. विकारः a change of voice caused by fear, grief &c.; see काव्य.

अञ्जितः p. p. 1 Sounded. 2 Implied, suggested, hinted at. -तं 1 A sound. 2 The roar or thunder of a cloud; Ki. 5. 12.

अञ्जितः f. Destruction, ruin.

अञ्जिका 1 A crow. (Sometimes) used at the end of comp. to show contempt; e. g. तीर्थयात्रः q. v.). 2 A beggar. 3 An impudent fellow. 4 A gull, crane. -COMP. -अरातिः an owl. -गुहः the (Indian) cuckoo.

अञ्जानः 1 Sound (in general). 2 Buzzing, humming, murmuring.

अञ्जितः Darkness; अञ्जितं नीलनिषोलपाहं सुखाय प्रथममालिङ्गति Git. 11; N. 19. 42; Si. 4. 62. -COMP. उज्ज्वलः, -विहः a fire-fly. -ज्ञानः 1 the sun. 2 the moon. 3 fire. 4 the white colour.

अञ्जु 1 P. (अञ्जि) 1 To bend. 2 To kill.

## न.

न ॥. 1 Thin, spare. 2 Vacant, empty. 3 Same, identical. 4 Undivided. -नः 1 A pearl. 2 N. of Ganesa. 3 Wealth, prosperity. 4 A band. 5 War. -ind. (a) A particle of negation equivalent to 'not,' 'no,' 'nor,' 'neither' and used in wishing, requesting, or commanding, but not in prohibition before the imperative mood. (b) Used with the potential mood न sometimes have the force of 'lest,' 'for fear lest,' 'that not,' क्षतिर्भवति चेन्न नर्तयद्वा भवेदिति Ram. (c) In argumentative writings न often comes after इति चेत् and means 'not so'. (d) When a negative has to be repeated in successive clauses of the same sentence or in different sentences, न may be simply repeated or may be used with particles like उत, च, अपि, चापि, वा &c. नानीयितामसाहो न हृष्टं न च हसितं । न नात्र न खरं नोर्ध्वं नैरिणस्यो न यानगः ॥ Ms. 4. 120; प्रविर्तते न वा कश्चिदप-स्यवाच्यदायत् Mb.; Ms. 2. 195; 3. 8, 9; 4. 15; 5. 6. 17. Sometimes न may not be expressed in the second and other clauses, but represented only by च, वा, अपिच; संपदि यस्य न इवो विपदि विपदि रणे च धीरत्वं H. 1. 33. (e) न is frequently joined with a second न or any other negative particle to intensify or emphasize an assertion; प्रसुधाच तपुर्विने तप्यतस्तपः न वेति दुर्धनं पुरातनं B. 11. 85; न च न परिचितो न चाप्यमयः M. 1. 11; न पुनरालेकाभिर्न न पुन्यति S. 1; नार्द्धयो नान राज्ञोऽस्ति Ms. 8. 335; Ms. 63. 106; नास्ती न काव्यो न च वेदस्तप्यत् न च रा R. 6. 30. Si. 1. 55; V. 2. 10. (f) In a few cases न is retained at the beginning of a negative Tatpuruṣa compound; as नाक, नासय, नकुल; see P. VI. 3. 75. (g) न is often joined with other particles; नच, नवा, नेव, ननु, नचेद्, नस्तु &c. &c. -COMP. अश्विनौ (m. du) Asvina, the twin physicians of the

gods. -एक ॥. 'not one,' more than one, several, various. 'आत्मन् ॥. of manifold or diverse nature. -खर ॥. 'not living,' gregarious, living in society. -भेद, रूप ॥. various, multi-form. -अस् ind. repeatedly, often. -किञ्चन ॥. very poor, beggarly.

नकुलः The nose.

नकुलः 1 The mungoose, an ichneumon; नकुलं नकुलद्वीपं नकुलद्वीपं पुनः विष्णुः Vā. 2 N. of the fourth Pāṇḍava prince; अहं तस्य अतिशयितव्यत्वं नकुलस्य दर्शनेनोक्तं जाता Vā. 2 (where नकुल has really sense, 1 but is taken in sense 2 by Duryodhana).

नक्तं 1 Night. 2 Eating only at night, as a sort of religious vow or penance. -COMP. सिंघ ॥. blind at night. -चर्या wandering at night. -चारिन् m. 1 an owl. 2 a cat. 3 a thief. 4 a demon, goblin, evil spirit. -भोजनं supper. -सातः N. of a tree; R. 5. 42. -सुषा evening. -अहं 1 fasting by day and eating at night. 2 any penance or religious rite observed at night.

नक्तं ind. At night, by night; नक्तनीनां रमणवसतिं शोभिता न नक्तं Me. 37; Ms. 6. 19. -COMP. -चरः 1 any animal that goes about at night. 2 a thief. -चारिन् m. = नक्तचारिन् q. v. -दिनं night and day. -दिनं-दिनं ind. at night and day.

नक्तकः Dirty or ragged cloth (कंपट). नक्तः A crocodile, an alligator; नक्तः स्वस्यावमास्य गजेन्द्रमपि कर्षति Pt. 3. 46; R. 7. 30; 16. 55. -ऊर् 1 The upper timber of a door. 2 The nose. -ऊर् 1 The nose. 2 A swarm of bees or wasps.

नक्षत्रं 1 A star in general. 2 A constellation, an asterism in the moon's path, lunar mansion नक्षत्रा-यहं कुलादपि R. 6. 22; (they are seventy-seven. 3 A pearl. -COMP. -ईशः, -ईश-

रः, -नाथः, -पतिः, -राजः the moon; R. 6. 66. -चक्रं 1 the sphere of the fixed stars. 2 the lunar asterisms taken collectively. -वर्तः an astronomer or astrologer. -नेतिः 1 the moon. 2 the pole-star. 3 an epithet of Vishnu (-निः f.) Revati, the last asterism, -वधः the starry sky. -पाठकः an astrologer. -माला 1 a group of stars. 2 a necklace of twenty-seven pearls. 3 the table of the asterisms in the moon's path. 4 a kind of neck-ornament of elephants; अर्धमवारण-शितेनसुवमालावधानेन वेत्तलाद्यान् K. 11. -योगः the conjunction of the moon with the lunar mansion. -चरन् m. the sky. -विद्या astronomy or astrology. -वृष्टिः f. shooting or falling stars. -वृक्षकः a bad astrologer; तिष्ठतुपतिं न जानति ग्रहाणां नव साधनं । पराधर्मेन वर्तते ते दे नक्षत्रवृक्षकाः ॥ or आदिदिव्यैव यः शास्त्रं देवज्ञत्वं वचते । स वीकिदुष्टकः पापी ज्ञेयो नक्षत्रवृक्षकः ॥ Bri. S. 2. 17, 18.

नक्षत्रिन् m. 1 The moon. 2 An epithet of Vishnu.

नखः -ऊर् 1 A nail of a finger or of a toe, claw, talon; नखानां पादित्यं प्रकटयतु कश्चिन्मृगपतिः Bv. 1. 2. 31; 12. 12. 2 The number 'twenty'. -खः A part, portion. -COMP. -अंकः a scratch, nail-mark; Bv. 2. 32. -आघातः a scratch, nail-wound; Mā. 5. 23. -आयुधः 1 a tiger. 2 a lion. 3 a cock. -आक्षिन् m. an owl. -कुट्टः a barber. -जार्ह the root of a nail. -द्वारणः a falcon, hawk. (-ऊर्) a pair of a nail-scissors, -निक्षु-तनं, -रंजनी a pair of nail-scissors, nail-parer. -पट्टं, -व्रणः a nail-mark, or scratch; नखपट्टवृक्षान् प्राप्य वर्षापरिवृत्तं Me. 35. -सुषः a bow. -लेखा 1 a nail-mark. 2 nail-painting. -विकरः a bird of prey (tearing with claws) -शंखः a small shell.

नखपत्र ॥. Nail-scorching; Si. 9. 86.





मन्त्रः १ Darkness. २ An epithet  
of Bahu.

नभ्राह् m. A dark cloud.

नभ् 1 P., sometimes A (नभति-ने; नभ; *Caus.* नभयति-ने or नभयति-ने, but with a preposition नभयति only; *desid.* नभसति) 1 To bow to, make obeisance to, salute (as a mark of respect) (with acc. or dat.); एवं नमति यः स्यात् नितोचनव्यति Ku. 6. 89; Bg. 11. 17; Bk. 9. 51, 10. 31; 12. 89; Si. 4. 57. To submit or subject oneself, bow down; अशक्तः संप्रियम् नभेत् Kām. 8. 55. 3 To bend, sink, go down; अन्तरीक्षं रेणस्य Bk. 15. 25; नेष्टुः सध्विज्ञः K. 55. उचनति नमति वयंति... मेघाः Mk. 5. 26. 4 To stop, be inclined. 5 To be bent or curved. 6 To Sound. -WITH अन्तर्गुह्य to rise, go up. -अन्तर्गुह्य 1 to bend or bow down, stoop; Si. 9. 74. 2 to bend oneself, hang down; लज्जयादातुं जलमनते Me. 46. -उन्तर्गुह्य 1 (a) to rise, appear, spring up; उचनत्येकं लोके दृष्टिं प्राप्य नभोरथाः Pt. 2. 91. (b) to hang over, impend. उचनत्येकं लोके दृष्टिं Mk. 5. 2 to rise, ascend, go up (fig. also); उचनति नमति वयंति गजंति मेघः Mk. 5. 26; नभत्येकं नभसतः Bk. 2. 69; 3. 24; Si. 9. 79. 3 to raise, elevate; Ki. 16. 35. (-*Caus.*) to raise, erect. -उन्तर्गुह्य 1 to come to, arrive, approach. 2 to befall, fall to the lot of, occur, happen, with gen. or by itself; कल्याणं तुल्यमुपनतं दुःखमिदं वा Me. 109; नभत्येकं कथमुपनतं स्वयंजीवति Me. 91; वधेवोपनतं दुःखमुपनतं नभस्यमभः V. 3. 21; Bk. 2. 121; Me. 10; R. 10 39. 3 to present, give, offer; परलोकोपनतं उचनति R. 8. 68 -नभि 1 to stoop, bend down (as an elephant to strike with his trunk); वनमभिराजितमनमभिराजितं Me. 2; विष्णुः नभः परमंसीत् स्वयं Si. 18. 27. 2 to bend or bow down, be inclined; लज्जापरिणतः (वदनमभिराजितः) Bk. 1. 4. 3 to be changed or transformed into, assume the form of (with instr.) लज्जापरिणतं परिणतमस्या रूपं V. 4; 4. 28; श्रीं जलं वा स्वयमेव दधिहेतुमभिराजितं परिणतं S. B.; Me. 45. 4 to be developed or matured, be ripe; परिणतमभिराजितं U. 7. 20; Me. 18; Ki. 5. 37; M. 3. 8; R. 1. 26. 5 to be advanced (in age), grow old, be aged, decay; परिणतमभिराजितं लज्जा Me. 110; so जरा-परिणत &c. 6 to set, decline in the west (as the sun); अग्नेन समयेन परिणतो दिवसः K. 47. 7 to be digested; यत् परिणतं यत् Mb. -य (प्रणमति) to bow down, salute, make a low obeisance to (with acc. or dat.); न प्रणमति देवताः K. 108; न प्रणमन् R. 219, Bg. 11. 44; R. 2. 21. (साष्टांगं प्रणम्य to fall down on the eight limbs; see साष्टांग; ब्रह्मण्यं प्रणम्य to bow by throwing oneself down on the ground quite prostrate and flat like a stick placed horizontally, touching the ground at all points; cf. क्षत्रजम्.)

-वि 1 to bend oneself, stoop, be bent; विनमति यः स्व तरुः प्रपद्ये Ki. 6. 34; Bk. 1. 67; Bk. 7. 52; see विनत. -विचरि 1 to be changed into. 2 to undergo a change for the worse. -वन्तर्गुह्य 1 to bend, stoop, incline; संनतां Ki. 1. 34; Bk. 2. 31; परं वन्तर्गुह्य V. 4. 26. 2 to submit or subject oneself to; संनतामपि R. 18. 34.

नमत् a. Bent, bowed, crooked, curved. -नमः 1 An actor. 2 Smoke. 3 Master, lord. 4 A cloud.

नमन् 1 Bowing down, bending, stooping. 2 Sinking. 3 A bow, salutation, obeisance.

नमस् ind. A bow, salutation, obeisance, adoration (this word is, by itself, invariably used with dat.; तस्मै नमः स्मरति तस्मै नमोऽस्तु Bv. 1. 94; नमस्त्रिभुवे तुभ्ये Ku. 2. 4; but with क, generally with acc.; मुनिनमः नमस्कृत्य Sk. but sometimes with dat. also; नमस्कृत्यो नृभिर्वाय ibid. The word has the sense of a noun, but is treated as an indeclinable). -COMP -कारः, -कृतिः f. -कारणं bowing, respectful or reverential salutation, respectful obeisance (made by uttering the word नमस्). -कृत a. 1 bowed down to, saluted. 2 revered, adored, worshipped. -सुखा a spiritual teacher. -वाक् ind. uttering the word नमस् i. e. making a low obeisance; एवं कविभ्यः पूर्वस्यां नमोवाक् प्रदा स्महे U. 1. 1

नमस्त a. Favourable, kindly disposed.

नमस्मित, नमस्मित a. Revered, respected, saluted.

नमस्कृत्य Den. P. To bow down to, pay homage to, worship; Bk. 2. 94.

नमस्कृत्य a. 1 Entitled to obeisance, revered, respectable, adorable. 2 Respectful, humble. -स्वा Worship, adoration, reverence, obeisance.

नमुचिः 1 N. of a demon slain by Indra; वनमुच्ये नमुचरस्य शिरः R. 9. 22. [When Indra conquered the Asuras, there was only one called Namuchi who strongly resisted and at last captured him. He offered to let Indra go provided he promised 'not to kill by day or by night, with wet or dry'. Indra promised to do so and was released, but he cut off Namuchi's head at twilight and with foam of water (which is neither wet nor dry). According to another version Namuchi was a friend of Indra, and once drank up his strength and made him quite imbecile. The Asvins (and Sarasvatī also, as the story goes) then supplied Indra with a *Vajra* with which he cut off the demon's head], 2 N. of the god of love.

नमस्कः N. of a tree (स्वाहा or सुरपुत्रम्); नमस्कः नमस्कः वादेताः Ku. 1. 55; 3. 43; R. 4. 74.

नमः a. 1 Bowing, bowing down, bent, inclined, hanging down; नमसि नमस्तस्मात् कलायैः S. 5. 18; लोकनमः लज्जायाः Me. 84; Pt. 1. 106; Ratn. 1. 19. 2 Bowing down, making a low obeisance; अश्वं नमः प्रणिपातशिष्या R. 3. 25; ह्युच्यते तामिस्रमा स्व नमः Ku. 7. 28. 3 Lowly, submissive, humble, reverential as in प्रणिपातः Me. 55. 4 Crooked, curved. 5 Worshipping. 6 Devoted or attached to

नम् 1 A. (नम्ये) 1 To go. 2 To protect.

नमः 1 Guiding, leading, managing. 2 Behaviour, course of conduct, conduct, way of life; as in दुर्गमः. 3 Prudence, foresight. 4 Policy, political wisdom, statesmanship, civil administration, state policy; नमःचारं व्यवहारमुच्यते Mk. 1. 7; नमःचारोपनिषत् सुतेः सवकारकलां शिवमयिनाः R. 9. 27. 5 Morality, justice, rectitude, equity; चलति नमः जगिषा हि वेतः Ki. 10. 29, 2. 3; 6. 38, 16. 42. 6 A plan, design, scheme, Mu. 6. 11, 7. 9. 7 A maxim, principle. 8 Course, method, manner. 9 A system, doctrine, opinion. 10 A philosophical system; वैशेषिके नमः Bhāṣā P. 105. -COMP. -नमिन्, -नमिन् a. skilled in policy, prudent. -नमिन् a. having political foresight, wise, prudent; R. 1. 55. -नेष्टु m. a master in politics. -विद् m., -विज्ञारदः a politician, statesman. -शास्त्रं 1 the science of politics. 2 any work on politics or political economy. 3 a work on morality. -शास्त्रिन् a just, righteous; Ki. 5. 24

नमः 1 Leading, guiding, conducting, managing. 2 Taking, bringing to or near, drawing. 3 Ruling, governing. 4 Obtaining. 5 The eye. -COMP. -अभिराम a. gladdening the sight, lovely to behold. (-अः) the moon. -उत्सवः 1 a lamp. 2 delight of the eyes. 3 any lovely object, -उपनिषः the corner of the eye; Ku. 4. 23. -नमिन् a. visible, within the range of sight. -नमः an eyelid. -वयः the range of sight. -युद्धं the cavity of the eye. -विषयः 1 any visible object, 2 the horizon. -सलिलं tears; Me. 39.

नमः 1 A man, male, person; संयोजयति विद्येयं वीर्यायि नरं नमिन् । सप्तममिह पुंसं नृपं नमयतः परं H. Pr. 5; Mu. 1. 96; 2. 213. 2 A man or piece at chess. 3 The pin of a sun-dial. 4 The Supreme spirit, the original or eternal man. 5 Man's length (पुरुष q. v.). 6 N. of a primitive sage. 7 N. of Arjuna; see नमस्तपन below. -COMP. -अभिपतिः, -अभिपतिः, -ईशः, -ईश्वरः, -देवः, -पतिः, -पालः a king; Bg. 10. 27; Ms. 7. 13; R. 2. 25, 3. 42; 7. 82; Me. 87; Y. 1. 310. -अन्तः death. -अन्तः an epithet of Vishnu. -अन्तः a demon, goblin.

-**कुङ्कुमः** 1 a king; R. 2. 18, 3. 33, 6. 80; Ms. 9. 253. 2 a physician, dealer in antidotes, curer of poisons; तेषु कश्चिन्मन्त्रिणो नो निर्णयं Dk. 81; सुनिद्रा कश्चिन्मन्त्रिणो नो निर्णयं Si. 2. 88 (where the word is used in both senses). -**वराहः** an epithet of Vishnu. -**नरपुङ्गवः** 'the chief of men', a prince, king. -**नरकालः** a man's skull. -**नरकः** the murderer of a spiritual preceptor. -**नरकचरः** m. Vishnu in his fourth incarnation; cf. वृत्ति below. -**नरि** m. a demon, goblin; Bk. 15. 94. -**नारायणः** N. of Krishna (-**नौ** dual) originally regarded as identical, but in mythology and epic poetry, considered as distinct beings, Arjuna being identified with Nara and Krishna with Nārāyana. [In some places they are called देवी, पूनदेवी or नक्षी or नक्षितनक्षी. They are said to have been practising very austere penance on the Himalaya, which excited the fear of Indra, and he sent down several damsels to disturb their austerities. But Nārāyana put all of them to shame by creating a nymph called Urvashi from a flower placed on his thigh who excelled them in beauty; cf. रघोने खलु नारायणमुपि वैकोमर्यस्यस्तुतुर्नमनामिना हृष्टा वीरिणाः सर्वा अमरत इति V. 1. ]. -**वस्तु**: 'a beast-like man; a beast in human form. -**वृक्ष** 'best of men,' an excellent man-मानि-का, मानिनी, मालिनी 'man like woman with a beard', masculine woman or an amazon. -**नेत्र**: a human sacrifice. -**चक्र** sun-dial. -**चरान्**, -**चराः**, -**चरान्** a vehicle drawn by men. -**लोकः** 1 'the world of men', the earth, terrestrial world. 2 mankind. -**वराहः** an epithet of Kubera; R. 9. 11. -**वीर**: a brave man, hero. -**व्याघ्रः**, -**कायूलः** an eminent man. -**गुण** 'man's horn', an impossibility, chimera, nonentity. -**संसार** human society. -**सिंहः**, -**हरिः** 'man-lion', Vishnu in his fourth incarnation; cf. तत्र करकमलचरे नखयजु-तनुं दलितदिव्यकसिप्रनखुं । केशव पूतन-हरिण जय जगदीश हरे ॥ Git. 1. -**सकल**: a multitude or body of men.

**नरकः**, -**नर** Hell, infernal regions; (corresponding to the realm of Pluto; there are said to be 21 different parts of these regions where different kinds of tortures are inflicted upon sinners). -**नर**: N. of a demon, king of Prāgyotisha. [According to one account he carried off Aditi's ear-rings and Krishna at the request of the gods killed him in a single combat and recovered the jewels. According to another account, Naraka assumed the form of an elephant and carried off the daughter of Visvakarman and outraged her. He also seized the daughters of Gandharvas, gods, men and the

nymphs themselves, and collected more than 16000 damsels in his harem. These it is related, were transferred by Krishna to his own harem after he had slain Naraka. The demon was born of earth and hence called Bhūma.] -**COMP.** -**अनकः**, -**अरिः** -**जित्** m. epithets of Krishna. -**आत्मनः** 1 the soul after death. 2 a ghost, spirit. -**कुङ्कुमः** a pit in hell where the wicked are tormented (86 such places are enumerated). -**नर** the Vaitaripi river.

**नरन**, **नरप**: The penis.

**नरनि**: Worldly life or existence.

**नरि** A woman; Bv. 3. 16.

**नरुङ्क** Nose.

**नर**: Dancing, a dance.

**नरक**: 1 A dancer; sometimes a dancing preceptor. 2 An actor, mime, mummer. 3 A bard, herald. 4 An elephant. 5 A king. 6 A peacock. **नरी** 1 A female dancer, a singing girl, an actress; रघुय दशमिका निवर्तते नरकी यथा कृष्यात् Sāo. K. 59; Ki. 10. 41; R. 19. 14, 19. 2 A female elephant. 3 A pea-hen.

**नरन**: A dancer. -**न** Gesticulation, dancing, dance. -**COMP.** -**नृद**, -**नारु** a dancing hall. **निर**: an epithet of Siva.

**नरित** a. Danced, made to dance.

**नरु** 1 P. (नरति, नरित) 1 To bellow, roar, sound in general; अनर्षिः कवि-ज्यात्राः Bk. 15. 35, 14. 40, 15. 28, 17. 40. 2 To go, move.

**नरु** a. Bellowing, roaring.

**नरुन** 1 Bellowing, roaring. 2 Celebrating, praising aloud.

**नरित**: A kind of die or a throw at dice; नरितदशितमार्गः कटेन विनिपातिनी याति Mk. 2. 8. -**न** Sound, roar, bellowing.

**नरुन**: 1 A pot-herd. 2 The sun.

**नरुन**: 1 A jester. 2 A lecher, rake, libertine. 3 Sport, pastime, amusement. 4 Copulation, coition, 5 The chin. 6 The nipple.

**नरुन** n. 1 Sport, amusement, diversion, merriment, pleasure, amorous pastime or sport; जितकमले विमले परिक्रम्य नरुनकमलकं सुखे Git. 12 (कीतुकनक); R. 19. 28. 2 Jest, joke, humour, wit; नरुनयायिः कयायिः K. 70 jocular, humorous. -**COMP.** -**नरुल**: a husband. -**नरु** a. humorous, full of humour, witty. (-**न**) a secret lover. -**नृ** a. delighting, making happy. (-**नृ**) a jester (नरुनविषय q. v.) -**नृ** N. of a river which rises in the Vindhya mountain, and falls into the gulf of Cambay.

-**नृति** a. bright with joy, cheerful, merry. (-**ति** f.) enjoyment of a joke. -**नृविषय**, -**नृविषय** m. 'a pleasure-companion', an associate of the amusements of a prince or a man of rank; इदं विषयं यदुन कृतेनैव विषयः सुखदायकः यदुन

Mā. 2. 7; तत्र वाचते नरुतेनैव सुखं नृप-सुखेन 1. 11; Si. 1. 59.

**नरुन** 1 A valley, cavity. 2 A bellows. 3 An old woman past menstruation. 4 The plant *Sarala*.

**नल**: 1 A kind of reed. 2 N. of a celebrated king of the Nishadhas and hero of the poem called 'Naiśadhacharita.' [Nala was a very noble-minded and virtuous King. He was chosen by Damayanti in spite of the opposition of gods, and they lived happily for some years. But Kali—who was disappointed in securing her hand—resolved to persecute Nala, and entered into his person. Thus affected he played at dice with his brother, and having lost every thing, he, with his wife, was banished from the kingdom. One day, while wandering through the wilderness, he abandoned his wife almost naked, and went away. Subsequently he was deformed by the serpent Karkotaka, and so deformed he entered the service of king Rituparna of Ayodhya as a horse-groom under the name of Bahuka. Subsequently with the assistance of the king he regained his beloved, and they led happy life; see कृतपर्ण and दुर्मर्त्य also ]. 3 N. of a monkey-chief, son of Visvakarman, who, it is said, built the bridge of stones called Nalasetu or 'Adam's bridge' over which Rāma passed to Laukā with his army. -**न** A lotus. -**COMP.** -**नरुल**: the knee. -**नृ** (नृ) n. N. of a son of Kubera. -**नृ** a fragrant root (उशीर); Ki. 12. 50, N. 4. 116. -**नृ** a sort of mat made of reeds. -**नरुन**, a shrimp or prawn.

**नरुल** 1 Any long bone of the body; Mv. 1. 38. 2 The radius of the arm. **नरुकिनी** 1 The knee-pan. 2 The leg.

**नरुल**: The (Indian) crane. -**न** 1 A lotus flower, waterlily. 2 Water. 3 The indigo plant. (नरुलिन) an epithet of Vishnu.

**नरुलिनी** 1 A lotus-plant; न पर्वताये नरुलिनी प्ररोहति Mk. 4. 17; नरुलिनीपल्लवजल-मलितरले Moha M. 5; Ku. 4. 6. 2 An assemblage of lotuses. 3 A pond or place abounding in lotuses. -**COMP.** -**नरुल**, -**नरुल** a group or assemblage of lotuses. -**नरुल**: an epithet of Brahmā. (-**नृ**) a lotus-stalk, the fibres of a lotus.

**नरुल**: A measure of distance equal to 400 hastas or cubits.

**नरु** a. 1 New, fresh, young, recent; विचयोनिरुनयनरुन R. 19. 46; केशः फलेन हि पुनरुता विचये Ku. 5. 86; U. 1. 19; R. 1. 83, 2. 47, 3. 53, 4. 3, 11; Si. 1. 4, 3. 81; Ki. 9. 43. 2 Modern. -**नरु**: A crow. -**न** ind. Recently, newly, lately, not long ago. -**COMP.** -**नरु** new rice

or grain. -अंशु *n.* fresh water. -अहः the first day of a fortnight. -हृत्तर *a.* old; R. 8. 22. -उज्ज्वल *a.* fresh butter. -ऊहा, -पाणिग्रहणा a newly married woman, a bride; H. 1. 212; Bh. 1. 4; R. 8. 7. -कारिका, -कालिका, -कलिका 1 a woman newly married. 2 a woman in whom menstruation has recently commenced. -छात्रः a fresh student, novice, tyro. -नी *f.*, -नीते fresh butter; अग्रे नवीनकलहृत्तर आयुषः M. 3. -नीतके 1 clarified butter. 2 fresh butter. -पाठकः new teacher. -मलिका, -मालिका a kind of jasmine. -पक्षः an offering of the first fruits of the harvest. -यौवने fresh youth, bloom or prime of youth. -यवतः *f.* a girl who has recently menstruated. -यवुः, -वरिका a newly married girl. -वल्लभे a kind of sandal. -वर्त now cloth. -शशिधरु *m.* an epithet of Śiva; Me. 43. -वृत्तिः *f.* -वृत्तिका 1 a milch-cow. 2 a woman recently delivered.

नवके The aggregate of nine.

नवत *a.* (सी *f.*) Ninetieth. -नतः 1 An elephant's painted housings. 2 A woollen cloth, blanket. 3 A cover, wrapper (in general).

नवतिः *f.* Ninety; नवनवतिशतस्यको-टीश्वरान् Mu. 3. 27; R. 3. 69.

नवतिका 1 Ninety. 2 A paintd ush (said to contain 90 hairs).

नवम् *num a.* (always pl) Nine; नवति नवतिका R. 3. 69; see comp. below. (At the beginning of comp. नवम् drops its final न्). COMP. -अष्टीतिः *f.* eighty-nine. -अश्वि *m.*, -दीपितिः the planet Mars. -कुलम् *ini.* nine times. -ग्रहाः (*m. pl.*) the nine planets; see under ग्रह. -चत्वारिंश *a.* forty-ninth. -चत्वारिंशत् *f.* forty-nine. -छिद्रं -हारे the body (having nine apertures; see हार) -त्रिंश *a* thirty-ninth. -त्रिंशत् *f.* thirty-nine. -दश *a.* nineteenth. -दशान् *pl.* nineteen. -नवतिः *f.* ninety-nine. -निधिः *m. pl.* the nine treasures of Kubera; i. e. महापद्मम् पद्मम् शङ्खो मकरः कच्छपी । सुकुटुम्बनीलाश्वः खर्वश्च निधयो नव ॥ -पञ्चाश *a.* fifty-ninth. -पञ्चाशत् *f.* fifty-nine. -रत्नं 1 the nine precious jewels; i. e. सुकामाणि स्युर्ध्वगमेष्टान् वज्रचिदुदी । पद्मराग मरकतं मोलं चेति वयाकनं ॥ 2 'the nine gems' or poets at the court of king Vikramāditya. -चन्द्रेण विपणयामासः । खयातो बराहमि-दिगं नृपः सभायां रत्नानि वै वरकचिर्नव दिक्मसम् ॥ -रत्नाः (*m. pl.*) the nine sentiments in poetry, see under अष्टम and रत्न also. -रात्रं 1 a period of nine days. 2 the first nine days of the month of Āsvina held sacred to Durgā. -विंश *a.* twenty-ninth. -विंशतिः *f.* twenty-nine. -विध *a.* ninefold, of nine kinds or sorts. -वृत्तं 1 one

hundred and nine. 2 nine-hundred. -वृत्तिः *f.* sixty-nine. -सप्ततिः seventy-nine.

नवधा *ind.* In nine ways, ninefold. नवम *a.* (सी *f.*) Ninth. -नी The ninth day of a lunar fortnight.

नवहाः *ind.* By nines.

नवीन, नव्य 1 New, fresh, recent 2 Modern.

नष्ट 4 P. (नश्यति, नष्ट; Caus नाशयति; desid. निनष्टति, निनष्टिष्यति) 1 To be lost, disappear, vanish, become invisible; प्रयाति तस्य नश्यति H. 1; तथा सीमा न नश्यति Ms. 8. 247; Y. 2. 58; स्रजगच्छति विरिं Mk. 5. 4. 2 To be destroyed, to perish, die, be ruined; जीवनाशं ननाश च Bk. 14. 31; Ms. 8. 166, 7. 40; Mu. 6. 8. 3 To run away, fly away, escape; नश्यति इदानीं दृष्टं कपीदः Bk. 10. 12; मञ्जुशिरा निशाचराः 14. 112, Itan. 2. 3. 4 To be frustrated, become unsuccessful. -Caus. 1 To cause to disappear. 2 To destroy, remove, efface, drive away, cause to fly away. -With प्र (प्रणश्यति) or चि to perish, die; Bk. 3. 14; Bg. 8. 20.

नष्ट *f.*, नष्टाः, नष्टान् Destruction, perishing, loss, disappearing.

नष्ट्वर *a.* (सी *f.*) 1 Perishable, transitory, evanescent, transient, frail; निमित्तं जगदेव नष्ट्वरं G. 2 Destructive, mischievous.

नष्ट *p. p.* 1 Lost, disappeared, vanished, invisible. 2 Dead, perished, destroyed. 3 Spoiled, wasted. 4 Fled or run away. 5 Deprived of, free from (in comp.). -COMP. -अर्थ *a.* reduced to poverty (having lost one's wealth). -आतर्क *ind.* without anxiety or fear; भ्रातृके हरिणशिखयो मृद्वन्द्वे चरति S. 1. 13 v. 1. -आत्मन् *a.* deprived of sense. -आसिद्धं booty, plunder. -आशङ्क *a.* fearless, secure, free from fear. -इन्दुकला the day of full moon. -इन्द्रिय *a.* deprived of senses. -वेतन, -वेष्ट, -संज्ञ *a.* one who has lost his senses, unconscious, insensible, fainted. -वेष्टता universal destruction.

नसु *f.* The nose (a word optionally substituted for नासिका after acc. dual). -COMP. -सुष्टु *a.* small-nosed.

नसुत् *ind.* From the nose; Y. 3. 127.

नसा The nose.

नसतः The nose. -सन् A sternutatory, snuff. -स्तः A hole bored in the septum of the nose. -COMP. -उतः an ox led by a string through the nose.

नसित *a* Nozzled (with a string through the nose).

नस्य *a.* Nasal. -स्य 1 The hairs in the nose. 2 A sternutatory. -स्य 1

The nose. 2 The string through the nose of an animal; Si. 12. 10.

नष्ट 4 U. (नश्यति-ने, नष्ट; desid. निनष्ट-ति-ने) 1 To tie, bind, bind on or round or together, gird round; कृते-यनञ्जानि शिखान्तानि Ku. 1. 56; R. 4. 57; 16. 41. 2 To put on (oneself), to dress, arm oneself (Atm.). -Caus. To cause to put on. -With अय to untie. -अयि (अयि being often changed to यि) 1 to fasten, gird round, bind; अतिप्रियेन वरकलेन S. 1; म्नामाळा हरिणा विनद्धा S. 7. 2. 2 to put on, wear; Bk. 3. 47. 3 to cover, envelop; कृतमसिध विनद्धं पातुपत्रोदरेण S. 1. 19. -अय् to tie or bind up, intertwine; R. 17. 23, 18. 50. -यति to surround, intertwine, encircle; स जगति परिणद्धः शक्तिभिः शक्तिनाथः Māl. 5. 1; R. 6. 64; M. 5. 10; Rs. 6. 25. -स्य 1 to tie, bind, fasten. 2 to wear, put on, dress. 3 to put on (as armour), arm oneself, be accoutred; समन्यासीकृतो शैव्यं Bk. 15. 111, 112; 14. 7; 17. 4. 4 to make oneself (for any action) (Atm. in this sense); युद्धाय संनस्यते Mbh. छेत्तुं वज्र-मयींश्च शिरसि कुन्मस्यते संनस्यते Bh. 2. 6; see संनस्य also.

नहि *ind.* Surely or certainly not, by no means, not at all; भाशंसा नहि नः धेने जीवेन दशकृपेति Bk. 19. 5

नहुवा N. of a king of the lunar race, son of Āyus and grandson of Purūravas and father of Yayāti. [He was a very wise and powerful king and when Indra lay concealed under waters to expiate the sin of having killed the demon Vritra, a Brahmana, he was asked to occupy his seat. While there he thought of winning the love of Indram and caused the seven sages to convey him in a palanquin to her house. On his way he asked them to be quick using the words 'sarpa', 'sarpa' (move on, move on), when one of the sages (Agastya?) cursed him to be a 'sarpa' (serpent). He fell down from the sky and remained in that wretched state till he was relieved from it by Yudhishtira].

ना No, not (न q. v.).

नाकः 1 Heaven; आनाकाश्चक्षुर्वना R. 1. 5; 15. 96. 2 Vault of heaven, upper sky, firmament. -COMP. -नारः 1 a god. 2 a demi-god. -नारयः, -नारयः an epithet of Indra. -नानित an Āpsaras. -सन् *m.* a god; Bk. 1. 4. नाकिन् *m.* A god; Si. 1. 45.

नाकुः 1 An out-hill. 2 A mountain. नाक्षत्र *a.* (सी *f.*) Starry, sidereal. -ञ्च A month computed by the moon's passage through the 27 lunar mansions, a month of 30 days of sixty, Ghaṭṭe each; नाक्षत्रेण तु नाक्षत्र-महोत्सवं प्रकीर्तितं Śūrya. 5.

नाक्षत्रिकः A month of 27 days (each day being the period of the

moon's passage through a lunar asterism).

**नागः** 1 A snake in general; particularly, the cobra. 2 A fabulous serpent-demon or semidivine being, having the face of a man and the tail of a serpent and said to inhabit the Pātāla; Bg 10. 29; R. 15. 83. 3 An elephant; Mo. 11, 36; Si. 4. 63; V. 4. 63; V. 4. 25 4 A shark 5 A cruel or tyrannical person. 6 (At the end of comp.). Any pre-eminent or distinguished person; i. g. दुष्कर्मन्. 7 A cloud. 8 A peg projecting from a wall to hang anything upon. 9 Piper betel. 10 One of the five vital airs of the body, that which is expelled by eructation. 11 The number 'seven' -स 1 Tin. 2 Lead. -Comp. -अंजना 1 a female elephant. 2 the proboscis of an elephant. -अंजना 1 a female elephant. -अधिपः an epithet of Sesha. -अंतकः, -अरतिः, -अरिः 1 an epithet of Garuda. 2 a peacock. 3 a lion. -अज्ञः 1 a peacock; Pt. 1. 159. 2 an epithet of Garuda. -आननः an epithet of Ganesa. -आह्वः Hastināpura. -इन्द्रः 1 a lordly or superior elephant; Ku. 1. 36. 2 Airāvata, Indra's elephant. 3 an epithet of Sesha. -ईशः 1 an epithet of Sesha. 2 N. of the author of Paribhāṣhendusekhara and several other works. 3 N. of Patañjali. -उदरः 1 a breast-plate. 2 a peculiar disease of pregnancy (गर्भोपद्रवम्). -कसरः N. of a tree with fragrant flowers. -कर्षः red lead. -कूटः an epithet of Siva. -ल 1 red lead. 2 tin. -लज्जिका red arsenic. -लज्जितं tin. -दंतः, -दंतकः 1 ivory. 2 a peg or bracket projecting from a wall and used to hang things upon. -संज्ञः 1 a kind of sun-flower. 2 a barlot. -नक्षत्रः, -नक्षत्रं the constellation called Āśleṣhā. (-कः) the lord of serpents. -नासा the proboscis of an elephant. -निर्गुहः a large pin or bracket projecting from a wall. -पंचमी N. of a festival on the fifth day in the bright half of Śrāvana. -पद्मः a mode of sexual enjoyment (रतिबंध). -पाशः 1 a sort of magical noose used in battle to entangle an enemy. 2 N. of the noose or weapon of Varuṇa. -पुष्पः 1 the Champaka tree. 2 the Punnāga tree. -बंधकः an elephant-catcher. -बन्धुः the holy fig-tree. -बल an epithet of Bṛhma. -बुधः an epithet of Siva. -संज्ञिकाः 1 a snake-keeper. 2 a snake-catcher. -मलः an epithet of Airāvata. -पट्टिः f. -पट्टिका 1 a graduated pole or pot for showing the depth of water in a newly dug

pond. 2 a boring rod driven into the earth. -रक्तः, -रेयुः red lead. -रंगः the orange. -राजः an epithet of Sesha. -रत्न, -रत्नरी. -रत्नी piper betel. -लोकः the world of serpents, the race of serpents collectively, one of the regions below the earth called Pātāla. -वाहिकः 1 a royal elephant. 2 an elephant-driver. 3 a peacock. 4 an epithet of Garuda. 5 the chief of a herd of elephants. 6 the chief person in an assembly. -संभवं, -संभृतं red lead. -साहव्यं Hastināpura.

**नागर** a. (री. f.) 1 Town-born, town-bred. 2 Relating to a town, civic. 3 Spoken in a town. 4 Polite, civil. 5 Clever, sharp. 6 Bad, vile, one who has contracted the vices of a town. -रः 1 A citizen (शेर); Mo. 25, Sānti. 4. 19 2 A husband's brother. 3 A lecture. 4 An orange. 5 Fatigue, hardship, toil. 6 Denial of knowledge. -री 1 The character in which Sanskrit is generally written; cf. देवनागरी. 2 A clever, intriguing or shrewd woman; इतानीतिः स्मृतं स कथं संवृत्तौ नागरीभिः Ud. D. 16 3 The plant रुद्रि.

**नागरकः, नागरिक** a. 1 Town-bred, town-born. 2 Polite, courteous, courtly; नागरिकवृत्त्या संज्ञायाम् S. 5. 3 Clever, shrewd, cunning (विद्वन्) -कः 1 A citizen. 2 A polite or courteous man, a gallant; one who shows exaggerated attention to his first mistress while he is courting some one else. 3 One who has contracted the vices of a town. 4 A thief. 5 An artist. 6 The chief of the police; V. 5; S. 6.

**नागरीहः, नागरीहः** 1 A libertine, rake. 2 A paramour. 3 A match-maker.

**नागरकः** Orange.

**नागरी** Shrewdness, cleverness.

**नागिकेतः** Fire.

**नाटः** 1 Dancing, acting. 2 N. of the Karnaṭaka country.

**नाटकं** 1 A play, drama (in general). 2 The first of the 10 principal kinds of dramatic composition; for definition and other information see S. D. 277. -कः An actor, a dancer.

**नाटकीय** a. Pertaining to a drama, dramatic; पूर्वस्य प्रसंगस्य नाटकीयस्य वस्तुनः Si. 2. 8.

**नाटारः** The son of an actress.

**नाटिका** A short or light comedy, one of the Uparūpakas, q. v.; e. g. the Ratnāvalī, Priyadarsikā or Viddhasālābhanjikā. The S. D. thus defines it: -नाटिका कथंवा स्वास्तीयाया चतुरङ्गिका । प्रख्यातो धीरललितस्तत्र स्वास्तीयाया नृपः । ...स्वास्तीयापुरसंज्ञया संगीत्यायाऽयथा । नवाङ्गुराया कथाञ्च नाटिका नृपसंज्ञया । संवर्तते

नेतास्या देव्यास्त्रातेन शक्तिः । देवी पुनर्भवेत्येवा प्रख्याता नृपसंज्ञया । पदे पदे मानवती तद्वत्तः संगमो वृत्तिः । वृत्तिः स्वास्तीयाया स्वस्तीयायाः संज्ञया पुनः ॥ 539.

**नाटितकं** A mimic representation, a gesture, gesticulation; भीतिनाटितकम् S. 5.

**नाटियः, -रः** The son of an actress or dancing girl.

**नाट्यं** 1 Dancing. 2 Dramatic representation, gesticulation, acting; नाट्ये च दक्षा इव Ratn. 1. 6; पुनः नाट्ये मयति च (चिरं नाट्ये मयति) Vikr. 18. 29. 3 The science or art of dancing or acting, scenic art; नाट्यं मितकचैर्जनस्य बहु-शास्त्रेकं समाराधनं M. 1. 4. -अयः An actor. -Comp. -आचार्यः a dancing preceptor. -उक्तिः f. dramatic phraseology. -धर्मिका, -धर्मी the rules of dramatic representation. -विद्या an epithet of Siva. -शाला 1 a dancing-hall. 2 a theatre. -शास्त्रं 1 the dramatic science, dramaturgy. 2 a work on dramatic representation.

**नाडिः, -डी. f.** 1 The tubular stalk of any plant. 2 The hollow stalk of a lotus &c. 3 Any tubular organ of the body (such as an artery, vein); चतुर्विंशतिनाडिष्वकम् अस्थिताया Mā. 5. 1, 2. 4. A pipe, flute. 5 A fistulous sore, fistula, sinus. 6 The pulse at the hand or foot. 7 A measure of time equal to twenty-four minutes. 8 A period of time = 1 Muhūrta. 9 A juggling trick. -Comp. चरणः a bird. -चीरं a small reed. -जयः a crow. -परीक्षा feeling the pulse. -मेढरं the celestial equator. -पट्टं any tubular instrument. -अयः sinus, an ulcer, fistula.

**नाडिका** 1 Tubular organ &c.; see नाडि. 2 A Ghatikā or 24 minutes; नाडिकाविच्छेदपट्टः Mā. 7; K. 13, 70.

**नाडिं (डी) घन** a. Causing a movement of the tubular organs (as fright &c.); नाडिघनेन नासेन K. 353. -मः A goldsmith.

**नाणकं** A coin, anything stamped with an impression; इवा नाणकवैयिका मकशिका Mk. 1. 23; Y. 2. 240.

**नातिचर** a. Of no long duration, very long.

**नातिदूर** a. Not very far or distant.

**नातिबाधः** Avoiding abusive language.

**नाथ** 1 P. (नायति, but sometimes A. also) 1 To ask, beg, solicit for anything (with dat. or two acc.); मोक्षाय नाथते वृत्तिः Vop.; नाथते किमु वृत्तिं न बुध्यतः Ki. 13. 59; संतुष्टिमात्रा तमिद्वये नाथते के नाथ न लोकनाथ N. 3. 25. 2 To have power, be master, prevail. 3 To harass, trouble. 4 To bless, wish well to, give blessings to; (said to be Atm. only in this sense); नाथि-



मिव. 1. 11; (Mammata quotes the line शीनं त्वामनुयायते कुचयुग्मं पनाहते मा कृपाः to show that नाथ here only means 'to ask or beg', and नाथते should therefore be नाथति); सर्वो नाथते Sk.

नाथः 1 A lord, master, protector, leader; नाथे कृतस्त्वय्युग्मं प्रजानां R. 5. 18, 2. 73, 3. 45; निलोकं, कैलासं &c. 2 A husband. 3 A rope passed through the nose of a draft ox. -Comp. -हरिः a boast (पशु).

नाथवत् a. 1 Possessed of a lord or protector; नाथवत्सलया लोकात्मनया विप-  
त्यते U. 1. 43. 2 Dependent, subject.

नाथः 1 A loud roar, cry, shout, sounding, roaring; सिंहनाथ, वन° &c. 2 A sound in general; Mā. 5. 20. 3 (In Yoga phil.) The nasal sound represented by a semi-circle (ॐ).

नाथिन् a. Sounding, resonant; अनुवदन्मारी यः R. 3. 59; 19. 5. 2 Bel-  
lowing, roaring; वर°, सिंह° &c.

नाथेय a. (धी f.) River-born, aquatic, marine. -चं Hockkalt.

नामा ind. 1 In different places, in different ways, manifoldly, variously. 2 Distinctly, separately. 3 Without (-विना); (with acc., instr. or abl.); नाना नारी निष्कला लोकयात्रा Yop.; (विधे) न नाना संयुक्तं रामात् सर्वनामांस्तु वरः ibid. 4 (Used as an adjective at the beginning of comp.) Manifold, various, sundry, different, diverse; नाना-  
कलैः कलति कल्पलतेव बुद्धिः Bh. 2. 46; Bg. 1. 9; Ms. 9. 148. -Comp. -अस्त्वय a. of different kinds manifold; अर्थ a. 1 having different aims or objects. 2 having different meanings, homonymous (as a word). -कार ind. having done variously. -रस a. of different or varying tastes; M. 1. 4. -रूप a. of different forms, diverse, multiform, various. -वर्ण a. of different colours. -विध a. of various sorts, diverse, manifold. -विध ind. in various ways.

नामाङ्गः A husband's sister's son.

नात a. Endless, infinite.

नातरीयक a. Inseparable, invariably connected.

नातं Praise, eulogy.

नादिकरः, नादिन् m. The speaker of the नादी or benediction.

नादी 1 Joy, satisfaction, delight. 2 Prosperity. 3 Praise of a deity at the commencement of a religious rite or observance. 4 Particularly, the benedictory verse or verses recited as a sort of prologue at the beginning of a drama, benediction; आशी-  
र्वचनमुक्त्वा निवेद्यस्मादनुजयते। देवविजयवादानां तस्मादानीं शंजिता ॥ or देवविजयवादीनामाशीर्व-  
चनमुक्तिः। नदति देवता यस्यां तस्मादानीं शंजिता ॥ -Comp. -करः see नादिन्. -निवाहः a shout of joy or rejoicing; Mv. 2. 4. -कवः the lid or cover of a well.

-कृष्ण a. (the class of manes or deceased ancestors) to whom the नादीमुखाद्वा is offered. (-कः), आहुः a Śrāddha ceremony performed in memory of the manes, preliminary to any festive occasion such as marriage &c (-कः) the cover or lid of a well. -वादिन् m. 1 the speaker of a prologue to a drama. 2 a drummer. -आहुः see नादीमुखा above.

नायितः A barber, shaver; Pt 5. 1. -Comp. -शाला a barber's shop, a shaving house.

नायितृ The trade of a barber.

नाभिः m., f. navel; शीर्षवर्तमानाभिर्नाभिः Dk. 2; &c.; निम्ननाभिः Me. 83; R. 6. 52; Me. 28. 2 Any navel-like cavity. -m 1 The nave of a wheel; Pt 1. 81. 2 The centre, focus, chief point. 3 Chief, leader, head; कृतस्त्वय्यनुपमं-  
दलेय R. 18. 20. 4 Near relationship, community (of race &c.); as in सनाभि q. v. 5 A paramount sovereign or lord; R. 9. 16. 6 A near relation. 7 A Kehatriya. 8 Home. -भिः f. Musk. (i. e. वृणनाभि). N. B. नाभि at the end of Bah. comp. becomes नाभ when the comp. is used as an epithet; as वयनाभा. -Comp. -आवर्तः the cavity of the navel. -जः, -जम्बन् m. नृः epithets of Brahmā. -वाही, -नाल 1 the umbilical cord. 2 rupture of the navel.

नाभिल a. Relating to or coming from a navel.

नाभील 1 The cavity of the navel. 2 Pain. 3 A ruptured navel.

नाभ्य a. Relating to, proceeding from, being in, the navel, umbilical. -न्यः An epithet of Śiva.

नाम ind. A particle used in the following senses:—1 Named, called, by name; हिमालयो नाम नमोऽपिराजः Ku. 1. 1; तर्कविनी सुवृत्ता नाम Dk. 7. 2 Indeed, certainly, truly, forsooth, verily, to be sure; मया नाम जितं Ve. 2. 17; विनीत-  
वेचेन प्रवेष्टव्यानि तयोवनानि नाम S. 1; आश्वासि-  
तस्य मम नाम V. 5. 16; when I was just consoled. 3 Probably, perhaps; oft. with मा; अथे पशुशब्दं मा नाम रक्षितः Mk. 3. perhaps (but I hope not) that of guards; मा नाम अकारं कुर्यात् Mk. 4. 5 Possibility; तथैव नामाश्रयतिः Ku. 3. 19; त्वया नाम मुक्तिर्विनायः S. 5. 19 is it possible &c. (implying censure); frequently used with अवि in the sense of 'I wish', 'would that', 'is it likely that &c.'; see under अवि. 5 A feigned or pretended action, pretence (अलीक); कार्तातिको नाम मुष्ण Dk. 130; so भीतो नामभूय 104 as if afraid; परिचयं नाम विनीतं च कुण Ku. 5. 32. 6 (With imperatives) Granted, though, it may be, well, it may be; तद्वदन्तु नाम शोकावेगात् K. 308; करोतु नाम

वीतिनी व्यपसायमिहस्तः H. 2. 14 though he may exert himself; so Mā. 10. 7; S. 6. 8. 7 Wonder; अथी नाम पर्यंतमरीहति G. M. 8 Anger or censure; मयावि नाम द्वाप्तमस्व वीः परिभवः G. M.; (the sentence may imply censure also); किं नाम विस्तुरं शङ्खानि U. 4; मयावि नाम हर्षमिहयते गृहाः S. 6. नाम is often used with the interrogative pronoun and its derivatives कथं, कदा &c. in the sense of 'possibly', 'indeed', 'I should like to know'; अथि कथं नामतः U. 6; को नाम राजा जियः Pt. 1. 146; को नाम वाकामिहस्तस्य जेतुं शक्यं विद्यामहि U. 7. 4.

नामन् n. 1 A name, appellation, personal name (opp. गोत्र) किं तु नामितद्वयाः Mu. 1. 1; नाम वदु to address or call upon by name; नामवाहमरीहति Bk. 5. 5; नाम कृ or दा, नाम्ना or नामतः कृ to give a name, call, name; चकार नाम्ना रघुनामजम्बवं R. 3. 21, 5. 36; तौ कुशलपी चकार किल नामनः 15. 32; चङ्गावीह इति नाम चक्रे K. 74; नातरं नामतः वृक्षेण S. 7. 2 The mere name; संतनायति संस्थितस्य पयसो नामावि न जायते Bh. 2. 67. 'not even the name, i. e. no trace or mark is seen' &c. 3 (In gram.) A noun, substantive (opp. अव्यय); तन्नाम देनाभिद्वयाति तत्त्वं or हस्तप्रधानाभि नामानि Nir. 4 A word, name, synonymous word; इति वृत्तनामाभि. 5 Substance (opp. गुण). -Comp. -अंक a. marked with a name; R. 12. 103. -अनुशासनं, -अभिधानं 1 declaring one's name 2 a dictionary, lexicon. -अपराधः abusing (a respectable man) by name, calling names. -आचली a list of names (of a god). -करणं, -कर्मन् n. 1 giving a name, naming a child after birth. 2 a nominal affix. -ग्रहः addressing or mentioning by name, utterance of the name, calling to mind the name गुण्यानि नामप्रधानाभ्यपि महासुनीना 43; Mv. 8. 271; R. 7. 41. -त्यागः abandonment of name स्वनामत्यागं करोमि Pt. 1. 'I shall forego my name.' -धातुः a nominal verb, denominative base (as पाथायते, वृषस्यति &c.). -धारकः, -धारिन् a. bearing only the name, in name only, nominal; Pt. 2. 84. -धेयं a name, appellation; वनज्योत्येति कृतनाम-  
धेया S. 1; किं नामधेया सा M. 4; R. 1. 45, 10. 67, 11. 8; Ms. 2. 30. -निर्देशः indication by name -नाम a. having only the name, nominal, in name; Pt. 1. 77; 2. 86. -माला, -संघः a list of names, glossary (of nouns). -मुद्रा a seal-ring, signet-ring; उमे नाम मुद्राक्षरापधुनाभ्य परस्परमवलोकयतः S. 1. लिंग gender of nouns. -अनुशासनं rules on the gender of nouns. -वर्जित a. 1 nameless. 2 stupid, foolish. -वाचक a. expressing a name. (-कं) a proper name. -शेष a. having only the name left, remaining in name only, dead, deceased; U. 2. 6.

नाभिः An epithet of Viṣṇu.

नारिकेल a. Bent, bowed down &c.  
नारिकेल a. Pliable, flexible, pliant.  
नारायः 1 A leader, guide. 2 Guiding, directing. 3 Policy. 4 Means, expedient.

नारिकेलः 1 A guide, leader, conductor. 2 A chief, master, head, lord. 3 A pre eminent or principal person, distinguished personage; हेमनारिकेलः &c. 4 A general, commander. 5 (In Rhet.). The hero of a poetic composition (a play or drama); (according to S. D. there are four main kinds of नारिकेलः—वीरशायन, श्रीरत्न, श्रीरत्नलित and श्रीरत्नशायन, and these are again subdivided, the total number of kinds being 40; S. D. 64-75. The Rasamanjari mentions 3 classes पति, उपपति and वैशिकः 95-110). 6 The central gem of a necklace. 7 A paradigm or leading example; वहीते श्रीव नारिकेलः -COMP. -अधिपतिः a king, sovereign.

नारिकेलिका 1 A mistress. 2 A wife. 3 The heroine of a poetic composition. (According to S. D. a नारिकेलिका is of three kinds स्त्री or स्त्रीया, अम्बा or परकीया, and साधारणकी. For further classification, see S. D. 97-112 and Rasamanjari 3-94; cf. अन्यस्त्री. also.)

नारः Water (said to be f. also; cf. Ms. 1. 10.) -र A multitude or assemblage of men. -COMP. -जीवरं gold.

नारिक a. (नी f.) Hellish, relating to hell, infernal. -कः 1 The infernal regions, hell. 2 An inhabitant of hell.

नारिकेलिक, नारिकेलि, नारिकेलीय a. Hellish. -म. An inhabitant of hell.

नारिकेलः 1 The orange tree. 2 A lecher, libertine. 3 A living being. 4 A twin. -कः, नरकः 1 The fruit of the orange tree; सद्योऽनुवितमपह्नुषाणिदुक-प्रसर्पि नारिकेलः 2 A carrot.

नारिकेलः N. of a celebrated Devarshi (deified saint or divine sage). [He is one of the ten mind-born sons of Brahmā, being supposed to have sprung from his thigh. He is represented as a messenger from the gods to men and vice versa, and as being very fond of promoting discords among gods and men; hence his epithet of Kalipriya. He is said to have been the inventor of the lute or Vina. He is also the author of a code of laws which goes by his name].

नारिकेलि a. Pertaining to Narasimha. -रः An epithet of Vishnu.

नारिकेलः 1 An iron arrow; तत्र नारिकेल-कुर्वित् R. 4. 41. 2 An arrow in general; कनकनारिकेलपरपरामिद्वि K. 57. 3 Water-elephant.

नारिकेलिका, नारिकेली A goldsmith's scales (assay balance).

नारिकेलः 1 An epithet of Vishnu; (the word is thus derived in Ms. 1.

10; आपो नारा इति कोणा आपो वै नारिकेलः। ता वदस्वावर्णं पूर्णं तेन नारायणः स्वतः ॥) 2 N. of an ancient sage said to be a companion of Nara and to have produced Urvashi from his thigh; cf. कल्पवृक्षा नारिकेलस्य पुत्रेः हरली. V. 1. 2; see नारिकेल under नर also. -नी 1 An epithet of Lakshmi the goddess of wealth. 2 An epithet of Durgā.

नारिकेलः -लः The cocoa-nut; नारिकेलस्यनाकारा इत्येते हि वृक्षजनाः H. 1. 94. (The word is also written नारिकेलि ली, नारिकेल-ल, नारिकेलि-ली, नाडि (ली) केर, नारिकेल, नारिकेलि-ली).

नारी 1 A woman; अर्थतः पुरुषो नारी या नारी सार्वतः पुमान् Mk. 3. 27. -COMP. -सहचरः 1 a paramour. 2 a libertine -दुष्टनी a woman's vice; (they are—) गानं वृत्तं न संसर्गः वसना च विरहोऽद्वयः। स्वप्नोऽप्यगृह-वासिनी नारीणां दुष्टाणि वदतः Ms. 9. 13. -वसंगः lechery, libertinism. -रत्नं a jewel of a woman, an excellent woman.

नारिकेलः The orange tree.

नारिक a. Consisting or made of reeds. -लः 1 A hollow stalk, especially the stalk of the lotus; विकृष्टकमलैः स्निग्धैर्दूर्यमलैः Mo. 76; R. C. 13; Ku. 7. 69. (-म. also in this sense). 2 Any tubular vessel of the body. 3 A yellow orpiment. 4 A handle. -लः A canal, drain.

नारिकेली The lute of Siva

नारिकेलः A hollow stalk, especially that of the lotus.

नारिकेलि, -ली f. 1 Any tubular vessel of the body. 2 A hollow stalk, especially that of the lotus. 3 A period of 24 minutes (वटिका). 4 An instrument for boring an elephant's ear. 5 A canal, drain. 6 A lotus flower.

नारिकेलः A buffalo. -कः 1 The stalk of a lotus. 2 A tube. 3 An instrument for boring an elephant's ear. -कः 1 A lotus flower. 2 A kind of wind-instrument, a flute.

नारिकेलः, नारिकेलि-ली See नारिकेलः &c.

नारिकेलः 1 An arrow. 2 A dart, javelin, 3 A lotus. 4 The fibrous stalk of a lotus. 4 The fibrous stalk of lotus flowers.

नारिकेलिका 1 A multitude or assemblage of lotus flowers. 2 A lotus-pond.

नारिकेलः The helmsman of a vessel, a pilot; अथवातिरिति ते कृष्ण मया नीजविके लयि; नारिकेलपुरुषे न विधातः Mb. 2 A navigator, sailor. 3 A passenger on board a ship.

नारिकेलः m. A boatman.

नारिक a. 1 Accessible by a boat or ship, navigable (as a river &c.); नाथ्याः स्रजतरा नदीः R. 4. 31; नारिक पदः केचिद्-तारिष्युतेः Si. 12. 76. 2 Praiseworthy. -वत् Newness, novelty.

नारिकः 1 Disappearance; यदा नासं तारा-उपकुलमसाधारिण जने Mk. 5. 25. 2 Frus-

trations, destruction, ruin, loss; Bg. 2. 40; R. 8. 88; 12. 67; so वित्, वृद्धि &c. 3 Death. 4 Misfortune, calamity. 5 Abandonment, desertion. 6 Flight, retreat.

नारिक a. Destructive, destroying.

नारिक a. (नी f.) Destroying, causing to perish, removing (in comp). -न 1 Destruction, ruin. 2 Removing, removal, expulsion. 4 Perishing, death

नारिक a. (नी f.) 1 Destructive destroying, removing. 2 Perishing, perishable; Bg. 2. 18; Ms. 8. 185.

नारिकः The owner of anything lost.

नारिक 1 the nose; सुखद्वयनासापुटतश्च U. 1. 29; Bg. 5. 26. 2 The trunk of an elephant. 3 The upper timber of a door. -COMP. -अग्रं the tip of the nose; Māl. 1. 1. -लिङ्ग, -रिङ्ग, -विङ्ग a nostril -द्वार n. the upper timber of a door frame. -परिणाहः running at the nose, a running cold. -द्विः, -द्विः a nostril. -रिङ्गः the bridge of the nose. -वाहः running cold

नारिकेलय a. Drinking through the nose.

नारिकेलः The nose; see नारिक. -COMP. -मलः the mucus of the nose.

नारिकेलय a. 1 Nasal. 2 Being in the nose. -कः A nasal sound. -कः The nose.

नारिकेलः Advancing or fighting in front of an army. -रः 1 The van or front (of an army &c.); नारिकेल-सोमंतयोः Mv. 6; N. 1. 68. 2 A champion who advances before the line.

नारिकेल ind. 'It is not', non-existence, as in नारिकेली &c. -COMP. -वाहः assertion of the non existence of God or a Supreme ruler, atheism, infidelity; बीजदेव सर्वदा नास्तिवाद्वादेन K. 49.

नारिकेल a. or -कः An atheist, unbeliever, one who denies the authority of the Vedas and a future life or the existence of a supreme ruler or creator of the universe; Si. 16. 7; Ms. 2. 11; 1. 22.

नारिकेलः Atheism, infidelity, heresy.

नारिकेलः The mango tree.

नारिकेलः A nose cord, the rein of a draught-ox

नारिक 1 Binding, confinement. 2 A trap or snare. 3 Costiveness, constipation.

नारिकेलः -विः An epithet of Yayāti.

नि ind. (Mostly used as a prefix to verbs and nouns, rarely as an adverb or preposition. It is used in the following senses (according to G. M.) 1 Lowness, downward motion ('down', 'under', 'below'); निरु निरुद. 2 A group or collection; निरु,

निकाम. 3 Intensity; निकाम, निग्रहीत. 4 Command, order; निदेश. 5 Continuance, permanence; निविशते. 6 Skill; निगु. 7 Restraint, confinement; निव. 8 Inclusion ('into', 'in'); निरी-  
तद्वत्. 9 Proximity, nearness; निकट. 10 Insult, wrong, harm; निकृति; निकार. 11 Showing; निदर्शन. 12 Cessation; निवृत्त. 13 Resort, refuge; निलय. 14 Doubt 15 Certainty. 16 Affirmation. 17 Throwing, giving &c. (according to Durgādāsa).

निःक्षेपः 1 Throwing, sending away. 2 Spending.

निःअवली, निःओजः f. A ladder, a staircase; R. 15 100.

निःआसः, निःआसः 1 Breathing out, expiration. 2 Sighing, a sigh, breath.

निःसारणं 1 Going out, exit. 2 An egress or outlet from a house, a gate. 3 Final departure, death. 4 A means, expedient remedy. 5 Final beatitude.

निःसह a. 1 Unable to bear, resist or suffer, impatient. 2 Powerless, unnerved, spiritless, languid, fatigued; अयि विरम निःसहसि जाता Māl. 2; so Māl. 2, 7, U. 3. 3 Intolerable, unbearable, irresistible (in a passive sense).

निःसारणं 1 Expelling, driving or turning out. 2 The outlet from a house, ingress or egress.

निःशेषः Remainder, surplus.

निःसारः 1 Expense, expending, expenditure. 2 The water of boiled rice.

निकट a. Near, close, hard by, proximate. —इ, —ई Proximity. (निकटे is used adverbially in the sense of 'near', 'at hand', 'hard or close by'; पठति निकटे कालोत्तः समस्तमग्राहं Sānti. 3. 2).

निकारः 1 A heap, pile. 2 A flock, multitude, collection; पपात स्वेदोद्युधर इष हर्षाङ्गिकरः Gīt. 11; Si. 4. 58; R. 6. 18. 3 A bundle. 4 Sap, pith, essence. 5 A suitable gift, honorarium. 6 A treasure.

निकर्तने Cutting down or off.

निकर्षणं 1 An open space for recreation, or a play-ground in or near a town. 2 A court at the entrance of a house. 3 Neighbourhood. 4 An uncultivated or unploughed plot of ground.

निकषः 1 A touch-stone, whetstone; निकषे देनोत्तेज R. 17. 46; Mv. 1. 4. 2 (Fig.) Anything serving as a touch stone, a test; नन्वेव द्रव्येनिकषस्तव चन्द्रकतुः U. 5. 10; आद्योः शिशितानां वृषरितनिकषा Mk. 1. 48; Dk. 1; K. 44. 3 A streak or line of gold made on a touch-stone; कनकनिकषवद्विज्जिबसनेन यस्मिन् न सा परिजनहसनेन Gīt. 7; कनकनिकषमिग्या विपु-  
लिया न यमोर्ध्वी V. 4. 1; 5. 19. —COMP.

—चपलः, —काचल m., —पाषाणः a touch-stone, whetstone; तयोर्ध्वीनिकषोऽस्तुतां तयोर्ध्वी Gīt. 11; तत्पत्तिकषाया तु तेषां विपद् H. 1. 210; 2. 80.

निकषा N. of the mother of Rāvaṇa or of imps in general. —ind. 1 Near, hard, close by, at hand (with acc.); निकषा लोचमिदं Dk.; विदेष लोचमिदं इति-  
यति Si. 1. 68. —COMP. —आत्मजः a demon.

निकाम a. 1 Plentiful, copious, abundant; निकामज्ज्ञां लोकोत्तमा S. 6. 16. 2 Desirous of. —इ, —ई Wish, desire.

—इ ind. 1 According to one's wish or desire, agreeably to desire. 2 To one's satisfaction, to the heart's content; रामो निकामे श्रुतियमपि नास्ति S. 2 'I cannot even sleep at ease or comfortably at night'. 3 Very much, exceedingly; निकामं क्षामागि Māl. 2. 3; often used as the first member of comp. when it loses its final इ, निकामनिर्दुःखः Gīt. 7; Ku. 5. 23; Si. 4. 54.

निकायः 1 A heap, an assemblage, a class, multitude, flock, group in general; Mv. 1. 50. 2 A congregation, school, an association of persons who perform like duties. 3 A house, habitation; dwelling-place; काशीनिकायः &c. 4 The body. 5 Aim, butt, mark. 6 The Supreme Being.

निकाट्यः A dwelling, habitation, house; न प्रजायते जनः कश्चिनिकाट्यं तेऽपि-  
हति Bk. 6. 66.

निकारः 1 Winnowing corn. 2 Lifting up. 3 Killing, slaughter. 4 Humiliation, subjugation. 5 Insult, injury, wrong, offence; तर्जो निकारार्थः V. 6. 43; Mv. 3. 41; 5. 14; 7. 8; Ki. 1. 43; 3. 44. 6 Abuse, reproach, disrespect. 7 Wickedness, malice. 8 Opposition, contradiction.

निकारणं Killing, slaughter.

निकाशः, —सः 1 Appearance, sight. 2 Horizon. 3 Proximity, vicinity. 4 Likeness, resemblance (at the end of comp.); Māl. 5. 13.

निकाषः Scratching, rubbing; Ki. 7. 6.

निकुचः A measure of capacity equal to  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a Kudava (also निकुचक).

निकुञ्जः, —जः A bower, an arbour, a place over-grown with shrubs and creepers; वहुवातीरवागीनिकुञ्जे मन्दवास्थितं Gīt. 4. 2, 11; R. 1. 23.

निकुञ्जः 1 N. of an attendant of Śiva; R. 2. 35. 2 N. of the father of Śunda and Upasunda.

निकुञ्ज (क) च A flock, collection, mass, multitude; लतानिकुञ्जं Gīt. 11; किरणं A. L. 20; निकुञ्जं 48.

निकुलीनिका A family art, one inherited by birth, any skill or art peculiar to a race.

निकुत p p. 1 Humbled, cast down, humiliated. 2 Insulted, offended;

U. 5. 14. 3 Deceived, cheated. 4 Removed. 5 Afflicted, injured. 6 Wicked, dishonest. 7 Base, low, vile.

निकृति a. Base, dishonest, wicked. (—निः f. 1 Baseness, wickedness. 2 Dishonesty, fraud, deception; अने-  
कृतिविशेषं ते वेष्टितं मानसं Ve. 5. 21; Ki. 1. 45. 3 Insult, offence, humiliation; Mu. 4. 11 4 Abuse, reproach. 5 Rejection, removal. 6 Poverty, indigence. —COMP. —वृद्ध a. wicked, evil-minded.

निकृत्तम a. (नी f.) Cutting down, destroying; विरहिनिर्मुक्तमकुतस्यकृतिकृति-  
कृतितान्ने (वसते) Gīt. 11. —न Cutting, cutting off, destruction. 2 An instrument for cutting; इकेन नलनिर्मुक्तमेव सर्वं कार्णवसं विज्ञातं स्यात् S. B.

निकृष्ट a. 1 Low, base, vile. 2 Out-  
cast, despised. 3 Vulgar.

निकेतः A house, habitation, man-  
sion, abode; अत्रगोकर्णनिकेतमीश्वरं R. 6. 33; 14. 53; Bg. 12. 19; Ku. 5. 25; Ms. 6. 23; Si. 5. 26.

निकेतनः Onion. —न A mansion, house, abode; (संज्ञानां संयुक्तं जीव प्रविशेत्तु निकेतनं Gīt. 11; Ms. 6. 26, 11. 128. Ki. 1. 16.

निकोचनं Contraction, compression. निकणः, निष्ठाणः 1 A musical tone or sound. 2 A sound in general.

निका A nit (a wrong form for निष्ठा).

निकित p p. 1 Thrown or put down, thrown into. 2 Deposited, pledged, pawned. 3 Sent, sent off. 4 Rejected, abandoned.

निकेपः 1 Throwing or casting on (with acc.); अत्र मान्यानां ग्राह्यानिष्ठ कटाक्षनिकेपेण S. D. 2. 2 A deposit, pledge, pawn in general; Pt. 1. 14; Ms. 8. 4. 3 Anything deposited without a seal in trust or as a compensation, an open deposit; समक्षं तु निक्षेपं निक्षेपः Mit. on Y. 2. 67. 4 Sending away. 5 Throwing away, abandoning. 6 Wiping, drying.

निकेपणं 1 Putting down, placing down (the feet); Ku. 1. 33. 2 A means by which anything is kept.

निकननं Digging in, burying; as in धूनानिखननम्याय.

निकन a. Dwarfish. —ई A billion.

निकात p p. 1 Dug up, excavated. 2 Fixed, planted (as a stake), in-  
fixed; शूलं निकातमुद्धातव्यमासुरसः R. 9. 78; अष्टादशद्विगुणिकातपुत्रः 6. 38; गार्ह निकात इष वे हव्ये कटाक्षः Māl. 1. 29. 3 Dug in, buried.

निकिल a. Complete, whole, entire, all; प्रपद्यते ते निकिलमभिषेचनार्थकं मया यत् Me. 94.

निकल a. Fettered, chained; इदमस्य निगदस्य च Ms. 4. 210. —इ, —ई 1 An iron chain for the feet of an



नितरं One of the seven divisions of the lower regions; see राताल.

नितात *a.* Extraordinary, excessive, very much, intense; नितातकदियां कजे नम न वेद ता मावली V. 2. 2. —*ind.* Excessively, very much, exceedingly, in a high degree.

निरप *a.* 1 Continual, perpetual, constant, over-lasting, eternal, uninterrupted; अदि निरपनित्येन लभेत H. 1. 45; निरपजोत्पत्तिः प्रतिहतमोहनिरप्याः प्रज्ञायाः Me. (regarded by Malli. as an interpolation); Ms. 2. 206. 2 Invariable, regular, fixed, not optional, regularly prescribed; (opp. काय) 3 Necessary, obligatory, essential. 4 Ordinary, usual (opp. ऐतिहिक). 5 (At the end of comp.) Constantly dwelling in, perpetually engaged in or busy with; जाह्नवीतीर्, अर्य, आदान, ध्यान, &c. —*स्य*: The ocean.—*स्य* *ind.* Daily, constantly, always, over, perpetually, eternally. —*Comp.* —अनवधारः invariable suspense; Ms. 4. 107. —अनिरप *a.* eternal and perishable. —अनु *a.* regularly recurring at the seasons. —अनन्य *n.*, —अनन्य. —निपा any daily and necessary rite, a constant act or duty, as the five daily Yajnas. —वतिः air, wind —द्वान daily alms-giving. —नियमः an invariable rule. —नैमित्तिके an occasional act regularly recurring or any ceremony constantly performed to accomplish a particular object (e. g. a वर्षभ्रातृ). —नलपः sleep. —नृपः the Supreme spirit. —नौवना (ever youthful) an epithet of Draupadi. —नौवति *a.* perpetually alarmed, ever suspicious. —समासः 'a necessary compound', a compound the meaning of which cannot be expressed by its constituent members used separately (the separate ideas having merged in one); e. g. जगद्गति, जगद्गति &c.; इवेन निरपसमासः &c.

निरपरा, —*स्य* 1 Invariableness, constancy, continuance, eternity, perpetuity. 2 Necessity. निरपरा *ind.* Perpetually, always, constantly, eternally. निरपरा *ind.* Constantly, always, eternally; Bg. 8. 14; Ms. 2. 96; 4. 150

निरपरा *a.* 1 Seeing. 2 Seeing into, perceiving. 3 Pointing out, proclaiming, indicating.

निर्दर्शन 1 View, insight, looking into, sight, vision. 2 Pointing out, showing. 3 Proof, evidence; अदिना वह रोद्धमिति नास्ति निर्दर्शन Pt. 3. 23. 4 An instance, example, illustration; पुरु प्रदोष निर्दर्शन S. 2; निर्दर्शनमसाराणां लघुर्हृदयं वरः St. 2. 50; R. 8. 45. 5 A Prognostic. 6 sign, an omen. 7

A scheme, system. 8 A precept, scriptural authority, injunction. —वा A figure of speech in rhetoric; thus defined:—निर्दर्शनं । अवयवसुखं उदयमारि-कल्पकः K. P. 10; e. g. R. 1. 9.

निर्वाण 1 Heat, warmth. 2 The hot season, summer (the months of ज्येष्ठ and आषाढ); निर्वाणमिह (ज्यालाशते) Bv. 1. 16; निर्वाणकालः समुत्पन्नः विवे Ra. 1. 1; Pt. 1. 105; Ku. 7. 84. 3 Sweat, perspiration. —*Comp.* —वारः the sun. —कालः summer.

निर्वाण 1 A band, rope, halter. 2 A rope for tying up a calf. 3 A primary cause, the first or essential cause; निर्वाणमिह (ज्यालाशते) R. 2. 1; अथवा बलमारो निर्वाणं हृदयं पदः St. 2. 94. 4 A cause in general; हृदयं मदि नायमनि-वाणं Glt. 5. 5 (In medicine) Inquiry into the causes of a disease, pathology. 6 Diagnosis of a disease. 7 End, termination. 8 Purity, purification, correctness.

निर्वाण *p. p.* 1 Smear, anointed, 2 Increased, accumulated. —वाण Small cardamoms.

निर्विचारः, निर्विचारात्मन् Profound and repeated meditation, constant musing.

निर्देशः 1 Order, command, direction, instruction; वाक्येनैव स्थापिता स्वे निर्देशे M. 3. 14; स्थितं निर्देशे पृथगादिदेश R. 14. 14. 2 Speech, narration, conversation. 3 Vicinity, neighbourhood. 4 A vessel, vase.

निर्देशिन् *a.* Pointing &c. —नी 1 A quarter, point of the compass. 2 A region.

निद्रा 1 Sleep, sleepiness; प्रच्छाद-वृत्तमनिद्रा दिवसः S. 1. 3. 2 Sloth. 3 Shutting, budding state. —*Comp.* —अनवः awaking. —दुःखः darkness. —नै-जनं phlegm, phlegmatic humour.

निद्राण *a.* Sleeping, sleepy.

निद्राण *a.* Sleeping, sleepy. —तुः An epithet of Vishnu.

निद्रित *a.* Asleep, slept.

निधन *a.* Poor, indigent; अतो निधनता सर्वापशमास्यं Mk. 1. 14. —नैः —नै 1 Destruction, annihilation, death, loss; स्वयमे निधनं भवः Bg. 3. 35; स्वेच्छनिवर्तयित्वे कलशमि करवाळं Glt. 1; करवाळेव वि न प्रयाति निधनं विद्यालयमतर्कं Bh. 2. 16. 2 Conclusion, end, termination. —नै Family, race.

निधानं 1 Putting down, laying down, depositing. 2 Keeping, preserving. 3 A place where anything is placed, a receptacle, reservoir; निधानं वनो जी. L. 18; 4 Treasure; निधानमभिमिह समराजरा R. 3. 9; Bg. 9. 18; निर्देश लोकस्य परं निधानं 5 Hoard, store, property, wealth.

निधि 1 Abode, receptacle, reservoir; जल, जीव, तपोनिधिः &c. 2 A

store-house, treasury. 3 A treasure, store, hoard; (for the nine treasures of Kubera, see वसिष्ठि). 4 The ocean. 5 An epithet of Vishnu. 6 A man endowed with many good qualities. —*Comp.* —ईशः, —नाथः an epithet of Kubera.

निधुन 1 Agitation, trembling. 2 Sexual enjoyment, coition; अतिरस-नधुनिधुनशीलं Glt. 2; St. 11. 18; Ch. P. 4. 9, 25. 3 Pleasure, enjoyment, sport.

निर्वाणं Seeing, beholding, sight. निर्वाणः Sound.

निर्वाण *a.* 1 Wishing to die. 2 Wishing to escape or fly away; Bk. 4. 33.

निर्वाण (वा) हः 1 Sound, noise; उच्च-वार निर्वर्धमानि तस्याः R. 9. 73; 11. 15; Ra. 1. 15. 2 Buzzing, humming (of bees &c.)

निर्वाण 1 Performance. 2 Perform- ing, accomplishing. 3 Pouring out.

निर्वा 1. P. (निर्वाति, निर्वति, प्रविर्वाति) To blame, censure, find fault with, revile, reproach, condemn; निर्विद हृदं हृदयेन वाचति Ku. 5. 1; ता निर्वाति स्वादि वाच्यति वाता S. 5. 30; Ug. 2. 36, Ms. 3. 42.

निर्वक *a.* Blaming, censuring, abusing, defaming.

निर्वक, निर्वा 1 Blame, censure, reproof, reproach, abuse, reviling, defamation; व्याजस्तुनिर्वकं निर्वा K. P. 10; वर, वेद. 2 Injury, wickedness. —*Comp.* —स्तुतिः *f.* 1 Ironical praise, irony. 2 Covert praise.

निर्विद *p. p.* Blamed, censured, abused, defamed &c.

निर्विद *f.* A woman bearing a dead child.

निर्विद *a.* 1 Blamable, censurable, reprehensible, bad, vile. 2 Forbidden, prohibited.

निर्विद —व A water-jar. —वः The Ka-damba tree.

निर्विद (वा) हः Reading, reciting, studying.

निर्विद 1 Falling down, descending, alighting. 2 Flying down.

निर्विद 1 Slippery ground. 2 A battle-field.

निर्विदः Maturing, ripening.

निर्विदः 1 Falling or coming down; descending, alighting; एवोचरोतिनिर्विदः वृक्षः Ku. 5. 24; Ra. 5. 4. 2 Attack- ing, falling upon, spring, leap; R. 2. 60. 3 Casting, hurling, discharg- ing; Ku. 3. 15. 4 Descent, fall; निर्विदनिर्विदः वाराः S. 1. 10. 5 Dying, death; Ms. 6. 31. 6 Accidental occurrence or mention. 7 An irreg- ular form, irregularity, putting down as irregular or exceptional; वर निर्विदः, निर्विदः &c. 8 A particle, an indeclinable; P. 1. 4. 58.



**निपातन** 1 Throwing down, beating or knocking down; Ms. 11. 208. 2 Overthrowing, destroying, killing. 3 Touching with. 4 Putting down as irregular or exceptional. 5 An irregular form of a word, irregularity, exception.

**निपात** 1 Drinking. 2 Any reservoir of water, pool, puddle; नादतं नदिना निपातसलिलं कुण्डैस्तु सारितं S. 2. 5; H. 1. 179; R. 9. 53. 3 A place or trough near a well for watering cattle. 4 A well. 5 A milk-pail.

**निपीडन** 1 Squeezing, pressing; Si. 1. 74, 13. 11. 2 Hurting, injuring. —ना Oppression, hurt, injury.

**निपुण** a. 1 Clever, sharp, shrewd, skilful; वक्ता निपुणः शिवः M. 3. 2 Proficient or skilled in, conversant or familiar with (with loc. or instr.); वाणि निपुणः, वाच, निपुणः. 3 Experienced. 4 Kindly or friendly towards. 5 Acute, fine, delicate. 6 Complete, perfect, accurate. —तं ind. or निपुणेन 1 Skilfully, cleverly. 2 Perfectly, completely, totally. 3 Exactly, carefully, accurately, minutely; निपुणमभि-प्रयुज्यमानः Dk. 59. 4 in a delicate manner.

**निबद्ध** p. p. 1 Bound, tied, fettered, stopped, closed &c. 2 Connected with, relating to. 3 Formed of. 4 Set or inlaid with. 5 Called as a witness.

**निबध्** 1 Binding, tying, fastening. 2 Attachment, intentness; Bg. 16. 5. 3 Composing, writing down. 4 A literary composition or treatise, work; प्रत्यक्षमन्त्रमथयत्तद्विद्यासर्वद्वयनिधिनिबध् चक्रे Vas. 5 A compendium. 6 Restraint, obstruction, confinement. 7 Suppression of urine. 8 A bond, fetter. 9 A grant of property, an assignment of cattle, money &c. for support; भूयः (विनामहीना) निबध् द्रव्यमेव वा Y. 2. 121 fixed property. 10 Foundation, origin. 11 Cause, reason.

**निबध्** 1 The act of fastening, binding together. 2 Constructing, building. 3 Restraining, checking, confining. 4 A bond, fetter. 5 A tie, band, support, stay; आशानिबध् जाना जीवलायस्य U. 3; उत्सर्गमिध् मामकातरस्य ममसो द्वितीये निबध् M. 3. 6 Dependence, connection; तै स्वदाशानिबध्ताः M. 4. 14; परस्परनिबध्ताः It. 1. 79 inter-dependent. 7 Cause, origin, ground, motive, basis, foundation, वाचयतिशानिबध्ताः निबध्ना व्ययद्वारतंशानि M. 4. base on &c. —तया 3; अनिबध्ना causeless; accidental; U. 5. 7. 8 Abode, seat, receptacle; M. 2. 6. 9 Composing, arrangement; Ku. 7. 90 (रचना). 10 A literary composition or work, a treatise. 11 A grant (of land), an assignment; सुदुति, सविबध्ता Si. 2. 112 (where निबध्ता

means 'a treatise' also). 12 The peg of a lute. 13 (In gram.) Syntax. 14 A commentary.

**निबध्नी** A bond, fetter, tie.

**निव** (व) ईज a. Destroying, destroyer, enemy (in comp.); Ki. 2. 43; Mv. 3. 87. —तं Killing, destruction, annihilation, slaughter; N. 1. 131.

**निविद्ध** a. Dense, thick; see निविह.

**निव** a. (At the end of comp. only) Like, similar, resembling; उद्बुद्धमुप-कनकाग्रनिव बहति M. 1. 40; so चन्द्र-मावना &c. —मः, भं 1 Appearance, light, manifestation. 2 Pretence, disguise, pretext. 3 A trick, fraud.

**निवालन** Seeing, sight, perception.

**निवृत्त** a. 1 Quite frightened (अत्यन्त-भीत). 2 Gone, past.

**निवृत्त** a. 1 Placed down, deposited, lowered. 2 Filled with, full of; चित्तया निवृत्तः Bhāg. 3 Concealed, hidden, out of sight, unperceived, unobserved; निवृत्ता कृत्वा Pt. 1; नमसा निवृत्तेषु R. 8. 15. with the moon become invisible, about to at or go down; Si. 6. 30. 4 Secret, covert; Si. 13. 42. 5 (a) Still, silent; निवृत्तहिरण् (कान्ते) Ku. 3. 42, 6. 2. (b) Steady, fixed, immovable, motionless; S. 1. 8. 6 Mild, gentle; अनिवृत्ता वायवः Ki. 13. 66. not gentle, violent or strong; M. 2. 12. 7 Modest, humble; अनिवृत्तकरोः प्रिये M. 68; प्रणामनिवृत्ता कुलधुरिषः Mu. 1. 8 Firm, resolute. 9 Lonely, solitary; निवृत्तनिकुण्डं वतया Gt. 2. 10 Shut, closed (as a door). —तं ind. 1 Secretly, covertly, privately, unperceived; S. 3; Si. 3. 74; Ms. 9. 263. 2 Silently, quietly; K. 134.

**निमग्न** p. p. 1 Plunged, dipped into, immersed, submerged, sunk (fig. also); निमग्नस्य पयोराशी, चिन्तानिमग्न &c. 2 Gone down, set (as the sun). 3 Overwhelmed, covered. 4 Depressed, not prominent.

**निमज्जयुः** 1 The act of diving or entering into, plunging. 2 Plunging into the bed, sleeping, going to bed; तस्ये कान्तारः सारं नम्येव विह निमज्जयु Bk. 5. 20.

**निमज्जनं** Bathing, diving, plunging, sinking (lit. and fig.); इह निमज्जनव-धौतं श्रुवाय N. 5. 94; एवं संहारगहने उन्मज्जन-निमज्जे Mb.

**निमन्त्रण** 1 Invitation. 2 Summoning, calling. 3 A summons.

**निमयः** Barter, exchange.

**निमान** 1 Measure. 2 Price (निमानं = मूल्यं Sk.).

**निमिः** 1 Winking, twinkling (of the eyes). 2 N. of one of the descendants of Ikshvāku, and ancestor of the line of kings who ruled in Mithilā.

**निमित्त** 1 A cause, motive, ground, reason; निमित्तनिमित्तकयोश्च कयः S. 7. 30.

2 The instrumental or efficient cause (opp. उपदान). 3 Any apparent cause, pretext; निमित्तमानं मय सम्यसाचिद् Bg. 11. 83; निमित्तमात्रेण पाञ्चकोपेन मयितम् Ve. 1. 4 A mark, sign, token. 5 A bull, mark, target; निमित्तादपरादेषोपदि-क्कस्येव वसितं Si. 2. 27. 6 An omen, prognostic (good or bad); निमित्तं ह्यवसित्वा S. 1; निमित्तानि च पश्यामि विपरीतानि केशव Bg. 1. 30; K. 1. 86; Ms. 6. 50; Y. 1. 203, 3. 171. (निमित्त is used at the end of comp. in the sense of 'caused or occasioned by'; किमिदमित्य-मातङ्कः S. 3. निमित्तं, निमित्तमेव, निमित्ताद् 'because of, on account of.'). —Comp. —अर्थः the infinitive mood (in gram.). —आश्रयः f. dependence on a special cause. —कारणं, हेतुः an instrumental or efficient cause. —कुल m. a crow. —धर्मः 1 expiation. 2 an occasional rite. —विद् a. knowing good or bad omens. (—म) an astrologer.

**निमिषः** 1 Winking, shutting the eye, twinkling. 2 Twinkling of the eyes as a measure of time, a moment. 3 The shutting of flowers. 4 Morbid twinkling of the eye. 5 N. of Vishnu. —Comp. —अन्तरं the interval of a moment.

**निमीलनं** 1 Shutting the eyelids, winking; नयननिमीलनखिला यथा ते Gt. 4; Amaru. 33. 2 Closing the eyes in death, death. 3 (In astr.) Total eclipse.

**निमीलता, निमीलिका** 1 Shutting the eyes. 2 Winking, blinking, conniving at anything. 3 Fraud, pretence, trick.

**निमूलं** ind. Down to the root; निमूलकारं कृषति.

**निमेषः** Twinkling of the eye, a moment &c.; see निमिष; इति निमेषात् कालः सर्वं Moha M. 4; अनिमेषेण चक्षुषा with a steadfast or fixed look; K. 2. 19; 3. 43, 61. —Comp. —कृत् f. lighting. —हव्य m. a fire-fly.

**निम्न** a. Deep (lit. and fig.); चकितहर्षिणीप्रेषणा निम्ननाभिः Me. 82; Rs. 5. 12; Si. 10. 58. 2 Low, depressed.

—तमं 1 Depth, low ground, low land; (कः) पदम निम्नाभिमुखं प्रीतिर्येत् Ku. 5. 5; न च निम्नादिषु सलिलं निपतते ते तयो हृदयं S. 3. 2; Y. 2. 151; Rs. 2. 13. 2 A slope, declivity. 3 A gap, chasm in the ground. 4 A depression, low part; जलानिबिद्धिनयन्यकनिम्नाब्जताभिः M. 4. 10. —Comp. —उन्नत a. low and high, depressed and elevated, uneven. —वर्त a low place. —वा a river, a mountain-stream; R. 8. 8.

**निम्बः** A tree with bitter fruits; अग्रे हिस्वा कुटारेण निम्बं परिबरेच्छ यः पश्चिमे पयसा निवेनेवास्व मधुरो भवेत् Rām.

**निम्नोच्चः** Sunset.

**नियत** p. p. 1 Curbed, restrained. 2 Subdued, controlled, self-possessed,

self-governed. 3 Abstemious, temperate. 4 Attentive. 5 Fixed, permanent, constant, steady. 6 Certain, settled, sure. 7 Inevitable. 8 Positive, definite. 9 Forming the subject of consideration, relevant or irrelevant; see नुप्ययोगिता. -*नं ind.* 1 Always, constantly. 2 Positively, certainly, inevitably, surely.

**निषत्तिः** *f.* 1 Restraint, restriction. 2 Destiny, fate, luck, fortune (good or bad); *निषत्तिवत्ता* Dk.; *निषत्तेर्विद्योगात्* Si. 4. 34; Ki. 2. 12, 4. 21 3 A religious duty or obligation. 4 Self-command, self-restraint.

**नियन्तृ** *m.* 1 A charioteer, driver; Si. 12. 24. 2 A governor, ruler, master, regulator, R. 1. 17, 15. 51. 3 A punisher, chastiser.

**नियन्त्रण-** 1 Checking, reserve, restraint; अनियन्त्रणमुद्योगो नाम तपस्विजनः S. 1. 2 Restricting, confining (to a particular sense) अनेकायस्य वाच्यकार्य-नियन्त्रणं S. D 2. 3 Guiding, governing. 4 Defining.

**नियन्त्रित** *p. p.* 1 Curbed, restrained. 2 Restricted, confined to (a particular sense, as a word)

**नियमः** 1 Restraining, checking. 2 Taming, subduing. 3 Confining, preventing. 4 A restraint, check; Ma. 8. 122. 5 Restriction, limitation. 6 A rule or precept, law (in general), usage; नयन्यकान्तो नियमः S. B. 7 Regularity; Ratn. 1. 20. 8 Certainty, ascertainment. 9 An agreement, promise, vow, engagement. 10 Necessity, obligation. 11 Any voluntary or self-imposed religious observance (dependent on external conditions); R. 1. 94; (see Malli. on Si. 13. 33 and Ki. 5. 42) 12 Any minor observance or lesser vow, a duty prescribed to be done, but which is not so obligatory as a *यम* q. v.; शीतभिरज्या तेषां दानं स्वाध्यायागस्त्यनिग्रहः । प्रतमोऽन्येषां च स्नानं च नियमा इति Atri. 13 Penance, devotion, religious austerities; नियमविग्रहादि S. 1; R. 15. 74. 14 (In Mim. phil.) A rule or precept which lays down or specifies something which, in the absence of that rule, would be optional; निमित्तव्यवसायि नियमः पाश्चिकं सति. 15 (In Yoga phil.) Restraint of the mind, the second of the 8 principal steps of meditation in yoga. 16 (In Rhet.) A poetical commonplace or convention, as the description of the cuckoo in spring, peacocks in the rains &c. (नियमेन as a rule, invariably). -*Comp.* -**नियन्त्रा** rigid observance of prescribed rites. -**वचः** a written agreement. -**स्थितिः** *f.* steady observance of religious obligations, asceticism.

**नियन्त्रणं** 1 Checking, punishing, restraining, subduing; नियमनावृत्तौ च न्यायिः R. 9. 6. 2 Restriction, limitation. 3 Humiliation. 4 A precept, fixed rule.

**नियन्त्रणी** A woman having the mouthful courses.

**नियन्त्रित** *p. p.* 1 Checked, curbed, restrained. 2 Governed, guided. 3 Regulated, prescribed, laid down. 4 Fixed, agreed upon, stipulated.

**नियन्त्रा** 1 Restraint. 2 A religious vow.

**नियन्त्रणं** See नियन्त्रण.

**नियन्त्रक** *a* (नियन्त्र *f.*) 1 Restraining, checking. 2 Subduing, overpowering. 3 Limiting, restricting, defining more closely. 4 Guiding, governing. -**कः** 1 A master, ruler. 2 A charioteer. 3 A boatman, sailor. 4 A pilot.

**नियुक्त** *p. p.* 1 Directed, ordered, instructed, commanded. 2 Authorised, appointed. 3 Permitted to raise issue; see नियोग below. 4 Attached to. 5 Fastened to. 6 Ascertained.

**नियुक्तिः** *f.* 1 Injunction, order, command. 2 Appointment, commission, office, charge.

**नियुत** 1 A million. 2 A hundred thousand. 3 Ten thousand crores or 100 Ayutas.

**नियुद्ध** Fighting on foot, close fight, personal struggle.

**नियोगः** 1 Employment, use, application. 2 An injunction, order, command, direction, commission, charge, appointed task or duty, any business committed to one's care; नः सावज्जा माधवशीनियोगे M. 5. 8, मनो नियोगकि-यसायुक्तं मे R. 5. 11; अथवा नियोगः स्वर्णहस्तो मंदमायस्य U. 1; आज्ञापयतु कां नियोगीभुर्व्यति-मिति S. 1; त्वमपि स्वनियोगमश्रुय त्वुह 'go about your own business', 'do your appointed duty', (frequently occurring in plays and used as a courteous way of asking servants to withdraw). 3 Fastening or attaching to. 4 Necessity, obligation; तस्मिन्नेवे नियोगेन स विकल्प-पराश्रमः R. 19. 49. 5 Effort, exertion. 6 Certainty, ascertainment. 7 A practice prevalent in ancient times which permitted a childless widow to have intercourse with the brother or any near kinsman of her deceased husband to raise up issue to him, the son so born being called *क्षेत्रजः*; cf. Ma. 9. 59:—देवराज्ञा सविताज्ञा जिया सम्पद्-नियुक्त्या । प्रजपितामित्या संतानवत् परिहृये ॥; see 60, 65 also. (Vyāsa begot वसु and पुनरुधे on the widows of विचित्रवीर्य in this way).

**नियोगिन्** *m.* An officer, a dependent, minister, functionary.

**नियोग्यः** A lord, master.

**नियोजनं** 1 Fastening, attaching. 2 Ordering, prescribing. 3 Urging, impelling. 4 Appointing.

**नियोग्यः** One charged with any duty, a functionary, an officer, a servant, employee; सित्यंति कर्मसु महत्त्वपि नियोग्याः S. 7. 4.

**नियोद्ध** *m.* 1 A combatant, wrestler. 2 A cock.

**निर** *ind.* A substitute for निष् before vowels and soft consonants conveying the senses of 'out of', 'away from', 'without', 'free from', and may be frequently expressed by 'less', 'un', used with the noun; see the compounds given below; see निष् and cf. अ also. -*Comp.* -**अक्ष** *a.* 1 whole, entire. 2 not entitled to any share of the ancestral property. -**अक्षः** the place of no latitude (in astronomy). -**अग्नि** *a.* having lost or neglected the consecrated fire. -**अङ्कुश** *a.* 'not curbed by a hook', unchecked, uncontrolled, unruly, independent, completely free, unfettered; निरङ्कुश इव द्विषः Bhāg.; कामो नि-कायनिरङ्कुशः Git. 7; निरङ्कुशः कथयः Ek.; Bh. 3. 106; Mv. 3. 39. -**अण** *a.* 1 having no parts. 2 deprived of expedients or resources. -**अजिन** *a.* skinless. -**अज्जन** *a.* 1 without collyrium. 2 unstained, untinged. 3 free from falsehood. 4 simple, artless. (-**नः**) an epithet of Śiva. (-**ना**) the day of full moon. -**अतिहाय** *a.* unsurpassed. -**अत्यय** *a.* 1 free from danger, secure, safe; R. 17. 53. 2 free from fault, unblamable, faultless, disinterested; Ki. 1. 12, 13. 61. 3 completely successful. -**अथ** *a.* one who has lost his way. -**अदुःकोश** *a.* pitiless, merciless, hard-hearted. (-**हः**) mercilessness, hard-heartedness. -**अनुय** *a.* having no followers. -**अनुयमिक** *a.* not nasal. -**अनुयोध** *a.* 1 unfavourable, unfriendly. 2 unkind, unamiable; MAl. 10. -**अंतर** *a.* 1 constant, perpetual, uninterrupted, incessant; निरंतराधिपदतिः Bv. 1. 16; निरंतरास्वन्दरवातवृष्टिः Ku. 5. 25. 2 having no intervening or intermediate space. having no interval, close; वृद्धे निरंतरयोधरया मयेव Mk. 5. 15. वृद्धं निरंतरवृद्धकडिन्स्त्वमहं हारय-मवभिद् Si. 9. 66. 3 compact, dense; Si. 16. 76. 4 coarse, gross. 5 faithful, true (as a friend). 6 not hidden from view. 7 not different, similar, identical. (-**रं ind.** 1 without interruption, constantly, continually, incessantly. 2 without intervening space or interval. 3 closely, tightly, firmly; (परिध्वजस्य) कतिरिह प्रम निरंतरमगमगेः Vc. 3. 27; परिध्वजेते ज्ञायते निरंतरं Ra. 2. 11. 4

immediately. **अव्यास** *a.* constant study, diligent exercise or practice. **अंतराल** *a.* 1 without an intervening space, close. 2 narrow. **अन्वय** *a.* 1 having no progeny, childless. 2 unconnected, unrelated. 3 not agreeing with the context (as a word in a sentence). 4 without logical connection or regular sequence, unmethodical. 5 without being seen, out of sight; Ms. 8. 332. 6 without retinue, unaccompanied; see **अन्वय**. **अपमय** *a.* 1 shameless, impudent. 2 bold. **अपराध** *a.* guiltless, innocent, faultless, blameless. **(-यः)** innocence. **अपार** *a.* 1 free from harm or evil. 2 free from decay, imperishable. 3 infallible. **अपेक्ष** *a.* 1 not depending on, irrespective or independent of, having no need of (with loc.); व्यागिणीतसरत्नाकरपेक्षनिवासे Ki. 11. 39. 2 disregarding, taking no notice of. 3 free from desire, secure; H. 1. 83. 4 careless, negligent, indifferent. 5 indifferent to worldly attachments or pursuits; Ms. 6. 41. 6 disinterested, not expecting any reward from another; Bv. 1. 5, 7 without purpose. **(-क्षा)** indifference, disregard. **अभिभव** *a.* not subject to humiliation or disgrace. **अभिमान** *a.* 1 free from self conceit, devoid of pride or egotism. 2 void of self-respect. **अभिलाष** *a.* not intent upon, indifferent to; स्वहृत्निरभिलाषः सिद्धिं लोकोत्तराः S. 5. 5. **अञ्ज** *a.* cloudless. **अमर्ष** *a.* 1 void of anger, patient. 2 apathetic. **अन्तु** *a.* 1 abstaining from water. 2 waterless, destitute of water. **अनल** *a.* without a bolt, unbarred, unobstructed; unrestrained, unimpeded, completely free; M. 5. **(-ले)** *ind.* freely. **अर्थ** *a.* 1 void of wealth, poor, indigent. 2 meaningless, unmeaning (as a word or sentence). 3 nonsensical. 4 vain, useless, purposeless. **अर्थक** *a.* 1 useless, vain, unprofitable. 2 unmeaning, nonsensical, conveying no reasonable meaning. **(-कं)** an expletive; निरर्थकं तु हस्त्यादि पूरणकप्रयोजनं Chandr. 2. 6. **अवकाश** *a.* 1 without free space. 2 without leisure. **अवग्रह** *a.* 'free from restraint,' unrestrained, unchecked, uncontrolled, irresistible. 2 free, independent. 3 self-willed, head-strong. **अवयव** *a.* blameless, faultless, unblameable, unobjectionable; ह्यनिरवयवो यूपो ब्रह्म Dk. 1. **अवधि** *a.* having no end, unlimited; U. 3. 44. **अवयव** *a.* 1 without parts, indivisible. 3 without limbs. **अवलम्ब** *a.* 1 unsupported, without support; S. 6. 2 not affording support. **अवशेष** *a.* whole, complete, entire. **अवशेषेण** *ind.* completely, entirely, fully, totally. **अश्न** *a.* abstaining from

food. **(-श्न)** fasting. **अशस्त्र** *a.* weaponless, unarmed. **अश्लेष** *a.* boneless. **अहंकार**, **अहंकृति** *a.* free from egotism or pride, humble, lowly. **अहम्** *a.* free from egotism or self-conceit. **आकांक्ष** *a.* 1 wishing nothing, free from desire. 2 wanting nothing to fill up or complete (as the sense of a word or sentence). **आकार** *a.* 1 devoid of form, formless, without form. 2 ugly, deformed. 3 disguised. 4 unassuming, modest. **(-रः)** 1 the universal spirit, Almighty. 2 an epithet of Siva. 3 of Vishnu. **आकृति** *a.* 1 formless, shapeless. 2 deformed. **(-तिः)** 1 a religious student who has not duly gone through a course of study, or who has not properly read the Vedas. 2 especially, a Brāhmana who has neglected the duties of his caste by not going through a regular course of study. **आकुल** *a.* 1 unconfused, unperplexed, unbewildered. 2 steady, calm. 3 clear. **आक्रोश** *a.* unaccused, unreviled. **आमल** *a.* faultless, innocent, sinless; R. 8. 48. **आचार** *a.* without approved customs or usages, lawless. **आतंवर** *a.* without drums. **आतंक** *a.* 1 free from fear; R. 1. 63. 2 without ailment, comfortable, healthy. **आतप** *a.* sheltered from heat, shady, not penetrated by the sun's rays **(-पः)** the night. **आदर** *a.* disrespectful. **आधार** *a.* 1 without a receptacle. 2 without support, supportless (fig. also); निराधारं हा रादिभिः कथं कथयिष्यते G. L. 4, 39. **आधि** *a.* secure, free from anxiety. **आपद्** *a.* free from misfortune or calamity. **आवाध** *a.* 1 unvexed, unmolested, undisturbed, free from disturbance. 2 unobstructed. 3 not molesting or disturbing. 4 (in law) frivolously vexatious (as a suit or cause of complaint); e. g. अस्मद्वृत्तप्रदीपकक्षेत्रं स्वर्गं व्यवहरति Mit. **आमय** *a.* 1 free from disease or illness, sound, healthy, hale. 2 untainted, pure. 3 guileless. 4 free from defects or blemishes. 5 full, complete. 6 infallible. **(-यः, यं)** freedom from disease or illness, health, well-being, welfare, happiness. **(यः)** 1 a wild goat. 2 a hog or boar. **आमिश्र** *a.* 1 fleshless. 2 having no sensual desires or covetousness. 3 receiving no wages or remuneration. **आय** *a.* yielding no income or revenue, profitless. **आवास** *a.* not fatiguing, easy. **आयुध** *a.* unarmed, weaponless. **आलम्ब** *a.* 1 having no proper support (fig. also); Mv. 4. 53. 2 not depending on another, independent. 3 self-supported, friendless, alone; निरालम्बो लोकोद्भवनिर्भरः कश्चि शरणं Jag. **आलोक** *a.* 1 not looking about or

seeing. 2 deprived of sight. 3 deprived of light, dark; MAl. 5. 30. **आश** *a.* devoid of hope, despairing or despondent of; मनोऽश्वत्थवर्तनिराशः R. 6. 2. **आशंक** *a.* fearless. **आशिष** *a.* 1 without a boon or blessing. 2 without any desire, wish or hope, indifferent; जगत्पश्यन् निराशिषः सनः Ku. 5. 76. **आश्रय** *a.* 1 without a prop or support, unsupported. 2 friendless, destitute, alone, without shelter or refuge; निराश्रयाणां वसन्तता. **आस्वाद** *a.* tasteless, insipid, unsavoury. **आहार** *a.* 'foodless', fasting, abstaining from food. **(-रः)** fasting. **हस्तु** *a.* without wish or desire, indifferent. **हृदि** *a.* 1 having lost a limb or the use of it. 2 mutilated, maimed, 3 weak, infirm, frail. 4 without means or means of certain knowledge; Ms. 9. 18. **हृत्** *a.* destitute of fuel. **हृति** *a.* free from the calamities of the season; R. 1. 63; see **हृति**. **हृत्वर** *a.* godless, atheistic. **हृत्** the body of a plough. **हृत्** *a.* 1 desireless, indifferent; 10. 21. 2 inactive. **उच्छ्वास** *a.* 1 breathless, without breathing. **(-सः)** absence of breath. **उत्तर** *a.* 1 answerless, without a reply. 2 unable to answer, silenced. 3 having no superior. **उत्सव** *a.* without festivities; चित्तं गन्तुं निरुत्सवः R. 8. 66. **उत्साह** *a.* inactive, indolent, devoid of energy. **(-हः)** absence of energy, indolence. **उत्सुक** *a.* 1 indifferent. 2 calm, tranquil. **उदक** *a.* waterless. **उद्यम**, **उद्योग** *a.* effortless, inactive, lazy, idle. **उद्देग** *a.* free from excitement or perturbation, sedate, calm. **उपक्रम** *a.* without a commencement. **उपद्रव** *a.* 1 free from calamity or affliction, not visited by danger or adversity, lucky, happy, undisturbed, unmolested, free from hostile attacks. 2 free from national distress or tyranny. 3 causing no affliction. 4 secure, peaceful. **उपाधि** *a.* guileless, honest. U. 2.: 2. **उपपत्ति** *a.* unsuitable. **उपपद्** *a.* 1 without any title or designation; Mu. 3. 2 unconnected with a subordinate word. **उपप्लव** *a.* free from disturbance, obstacle or calamity, unharmed; निरुपप्लवानि न कर्माणि संज्ञानि S. 3. **उपम** *a.* peerless, matchless, incomparable. **उपसर्ग** *a.* free from portents. **उपाख्य** *a.* 1 unreal, false, non-existent (as **उपाख्य**). 2 immaterial. 3 invisible. **उपाय** *a.* without expedients, helpless. **उपेक्ष** *a.* 1 free from trick or fraud. 2 not neglectful. **उष्मन्** *a.* devoid of heat, cold. **गन्ध** *a.* void of smell, scentless, unfragrant, inodorous; निर्गन्ध इव लिङ्गुकाः 'बुद्धिः' f. the Sālmali tree. **गर्व** *a.*

free from pride. -**वृषाक्ष** *a.* windowless. -**वृषाक्ष** *a.* 1 stringless (as a bow). 2 devoid of all properties. 3 devoid of good qualities, bad, worthless; **विशुद्धः** शोभते च विपुलावरोधे वा Bv. 1. 115. 4 without attributes. 5 having no epithet. (नः) the Supreme spirit. **वृषाक्ष** *a.* houseless, homeless; **वृषाक्ष** निर्वृत्ति कृता Pt. 1. 390. -**नोर** *a.* 1 without dignity, undignified. -**नोर** *a.* 1 freed from all ties or hindrances. 2 poor, possessionless, beggar, 3 alone, unassisted. (-रः) 1 an idiot, a fool. 2 a gambler. 3 saint or devotee who has renounced all worldly attachments and wanders about naked and lives as a hermit. -**नोरि** *a.* 1 clever, expert. 2 unaccompanied, alone. 3 deserted, abandoned. 4 fruitless. (-कः) 1 a religious mendicant. 2 a naked devotee. 3 a gambler. -**नोरि** *a.* (नः) a naked mendicant, a Jaina mendicant of the Digambara class. -**नोर** 1 a free market. 2 a crowded market. -**वृषाक्ष** *a.* 1 cruel, merciless, pitiless. 2 shameless, immodest. -**नोर** *a.* tenantless, uninhabited, unfrequented, lonely, desolate. (-नः) a desert, solitude, lonely place. -**नोर** *a.* 1 young, fresh. 2 imperishable, immortal. (-रः) a deity, god; (nom. pl. विजितः-विजितः) (-रः) ambrosia, nectar. -**नोर** *a.* 1 waterless, desert, destitute of water. 2 not mixed with water. (-लः) a waste, desert. -**नोर** a frog. -**नोर** *a.* 1 lifeless. 2 dead. -**नोर** *a.* feverless, healthy. -**नोर** a Sūdra. -**नोर** *a.* 1 merciless, cruel, pitiless, unmerciful, unkind. 2 passionate. 3 very close, firm or fast, strong, excessive, violent; **नोर** विदेहि न विद्वन्मृतं Gtt. 10; **नोर** विद्वन्मृतं विद्वन्मृतं Me. 106. -**नोर** *ind.* 1 unmercifully, cruelly. 2 violently, excessively; R. 11. 84. -**नोर** *a.* more than ten days old. -**नोर** *a.* toothless. -**नोर** *a.* 1 free from pain, painless. 2 not causing pain. -**नोर** *a.* 1 faultless, defectless; न निर्दोषं न निर्दोषं. 2 guiltless, innocent. -**नोर** *a.* without property, poor. -**नोर** *a.* not hostile, friendly, well-disposed, not malicious. -**नोर** *a.* 1 indifferent in regard to opposite pairs of feelings (pleasure or pain); neither glad nor sorry; **नोर** नित्यसत्त्वो निर्गोक्षे आत्मधत् Bg. 2. 45. 2 not dependent upon another, independent. 3 free from jealousy or envy. 4 not double. 5 not contested, undisputed. 6 not acknowledging two principles. -**नोर** *a.* without property, poor, indigent; **नोर** नित्यसत्त्वो निर्गोक्षे विभेनः परिपुते ChAp. 82. (-नः) an old ox. -**नोर** *a.* unrighteous, impious. -**नोर**

*a.* smokeless. -**नोर** *a.* abandoned by men, deserted. -**नोर** *a.* without a guardian or master. -**नोर** *a.* sleepless, wakeful. -**नोर** *a.* causeless. -**नोर** *a.* not twinkling. -**नोर** *a.* without kindred or relation, friendless. -**नोर** *a.* powerless, weak, feeble. -**नोर** *a.* 1 unobstructed. 2 unfrequented, lonely, solitary. 3 unmolested. -**नोर** *a.* stupid, ignorant, foolish. -**नोर**, -**नोर** *a.* unhusked, freed from chaff. -**नोर** *a.* 1 fearless, undaunted. 2 free from danger, safe, secure; Ms. 9. 255. -**नोर** *a.* 1 excessive, vehement, violent, much, strong; **नोर** नित्यसत्त्वो निर्गोक्षे Gtt. 12; **नोर** 42. 2 ardent. 3 fast, close (as embrace); **नोर** नित्यसत्त्वो निर्गोक्षे Gtt. 5; **नोर** नित्यसत्त्वो Gtt. 1. 4 sound, deep (as sleep). 5 full of, filled with (at the end of comp.; **नोर**, **नोर** &c. (-रः) excess. (-रः) *ind.* 1 excessively, exceedingly, intensely. 2 soundly. -**नोर** *a.* unfortunate, unlucky. -**नोर** *a.* without wagon. -**नोर** *a.* 'free from flies', undisturbed, private, lonely. (-नः) *ind.* without flies; *i. e.* lonely, private; **नोर** नित्यसत्त्वो निर्गोक्षे S. 2. 6; -**नोर** *a.* free from envy, unenvious. -**नोर** *a.* fishless. -**नोर** *a.* 1 not intoxicated, sober, quiet. 2 not proud, humble. 3 not in rut (as an elephant). -**नोर**, -**नोर** *a.* tenantless, uninhabited, deserted by men. -**नोर** *a.* free from all connection with the outer world, who has renounced all worldly ties; **नोर** नित्यसत्त्वो निर्गोक्षे (नतर) R. 12. 60; Hg. 2. 71; 3. 30. 2 unselfish, disinterested. 3 indifferent to (with loc.); **नोर** नित्यसत्त्वो निर्गोक्षे R. 15. 28; **नोर** नित्यसत्त्वो निर्गोक्षे Mb. -**नोर** *a.* 1 boundless, immeasurable. 2 transgressing the limits of right or propriety, unrestrained, unruly, sinful, criminal; **नोर** नित्यसत्त्वो निर्गोक्षे निर्गोक्षे वे. 3. 22. -**नोर** *a.* 1 free from dirt or impurities, clear, pure, stainless, unsullied (fig. also); **नोर** नित्यसत्त्वो निर्गोक्षे Bv. 1. 63. 2 resplendent, bright; Bh. 1. 56. 3 sinless, virtuous; Ms. 8. 218. (-लः) 1 tale. 2 the remaining of an offering made to a deity. -**नोर** *a.* crystal. -**नोर** *a.* free from gnats. -**नोर** *a.* fleshless. -**नोर** *a.* uninhabited, desolate. -**नोर** *a.* roadless, pathless. -**नोर** 1 the sun. 2 a rogue. (-रः) a large free market or fair. -**नोर** *a.* 1 rootless (as a tree). 2 baseless, unfounded (as a statement, charge &c.) 3 eradicated. -**नोर** *a.* cloudless. -**नोर** *a.* without understanding, stupid, foolish, dull. -**नोर** *a.* free from illusion. -**नोर** *a.* inactive, lazy. -**नोर** *a.* 1 unrestrain-

ed, unobstructed, uncontrolled, unrestricted. 2 unruly, selfwilled, independent. (-नः) absence of restraint, independence. -**नोर** *a.* without fame, discreditable, inglorious. -**नोर** *a.* separated from the herd, strayed from the flock (as an elephant). -**नोर**, (-नोर) *a.* colourless, faded. -**नोर**, -**नोर** *a.* (नोर, नोर) 1 free from dust. 2 devoid of passion or darkness. -**नोर** (नोर) *a.* see नोर (-रः) a woman not menstruating. **नोर** absence of passion or darkness. -**नोर** *a.* (नोर) 1 without holes or interstices, very close, or contiguous, thickly situated; U. 2. 3. 2 thick, dense. 3 coarse, gross. -**नोर** *a.* (नोर) not making any noise, noiseless; R. 8. 58. -**नोर** *a.* (नोर) not making any noise, noiseless; R. 8. 58. -**नोर** *a.* (नोर) 1 tasteless, unsavoury, flavourless. 2 (fig.) insipid, without any poetic charm; **नोर** नित्यसत्त्वो S. D. 1. 3 sapless, without juice, withered or dried up; S. Til. 9. 4 vain, useless, fruitless; **नोर** नित्यसत्त्वो न विभवे तस्मिन् जने V. E. 11. 5 disagreeable. 6 cruel, merciless. (-नः) the pomegranate. -**नोर** *a.* (नोर) having no girdle; (नोर) Ki. 5. 11. -**नोर** *a.* (नोर) without lustre, faded, dim. -**नोर**, -**नोर** *a.* (नोर) free from sickness, healthy, sound; **नोर** नित्यसत्त्वो H. 1. -**नोर** *a.* (नोर) formless, shapeless. -**नोर** *a.* (नोर) free from sickness or disease, healthy, sound. -**नोर** *a.* 1 having no auspicious marks, ill-fated. 2 undistinguished. 3 unimportant, insignificant. 4 unspotted. -**नोर** *a.* shameless, impudent. -**नोर** *a.* having no distinguishing or characteristic marks. -**नोर** *a.* 1 smeared, unanointed; Ms. 5. 112. 2 stainless, sinless. -**नोर** *a.* free from desire or avarice, unavaricious. -**नोर** *a.* devoid of hair, hairless. -**नोर** *a.* without posterity, childless. -**नोर**, -**नोर** *a.* 1 being out of a wood. 2 free from woods, bare, open. -**नोर** *a.* destitute of wealth, poor. -**नोर** *a.* free or sheltered from wind, calm, still; R. 15. 66. (-नः) a place sheltered from wind. -**नोर** *a.* free from monkeys. -**नोर** *a.* free from crows. -**नोर**, -**नोर** 1 *a.* not admitting an alternative. 2 being without determination or resolution. 3 not capable of mutual relation. 4 conditioned. 5 recognizing no such distinction as that of subject and object, or of the knower and the known; as applied to समाधि or contemplation, it is 'an exclusive concentration upon the one entity

निवर्तकः f. 1 Derivation, etymological interpretation of words. 2 (In Rhet.) An artificial explanation of the derivation of a word, thus defined:—निवर्तक्येति नाम्ना मन्थार्थत्वप्रकाशम् । इति श्रुतौ तैजसे सत्यं दोषाकरो मया ॥ Chандр. 5. 168 (दोषाकरः is equal to दोषाणामाकरः).



**निरुद्धक** *a.* 1 Exceedingly anxious, 2 Unconcerned, indifferent.

**निर्वज्ज** *p. p.* 1 Obstructed, hindered, checked, restrained, curbed; U. 1. 27. 2 Confined, imprisoned. —**Comp.** —**संज्ञ** *a.* having all the breath obstructed, suffocated. —**सुद्ध**: obstruction of the rectum.

**निरुद्ध** *a.* 1 Conventional, become current in popular usage, accepted (as the meaning of a word, as opposed to its *वैयर्थिक* or etymological sense); *वैयर्थिक* काविवक्ष्यतासि निरुद्धा सैव सा बलति यत्र हि विचिं N. 5. 57. 2 Unmarried. —**वृ**: Inherence (as of 'redness' in the word 'red') —**Comp.** —**लक्षणा** *a.* *lakshana* or secondary use of a word which is based not on the *vivaksha* or particular intention of the speaker, but on its accepted and popular usage.

**निरुद्धि** *f.* 1 Fame, celebrity. 2 Familiarity, conversancy, proficiency; *द्वय* विवाह निरुद्धिमागता K. i. 2. 6. 2 Confirmation.

**निरूपण**, —**न** 1 Form, shape. 2 Sight, seeing. 3 Looking for, searching. 4 Ascertaining, investigation, determination. 5 Definition.

**निरूपित** *p. p.* 1 Seen, discovered, marked, beheld. 2 Appointed, chosen, elected. 3 Weighed, considered. 4 Ascertained, determined.

**निरुद्ध** 1 An enema not of an oily kind. 2 Logic, disputation. 3 Certainty, ascertainment. 4 A sentence having no ellipsis, a complete sentence.

**निरुद्धि** *f.* 1 Decay, destruction, dissolution. 2 A calamity, evil, bane, adversity; सा हि लोकरूप निरुद्धिः U. 5. 30. 3 An imprecation, curse. 4 Death or destruction personified, the goddess of death or destruction, the regent of the south-western quarter; Ms. 11. 119.

**निरुद्ध**, **निरुद्धन** 1 Confinement, locking up, imprisonment; Ms. 8. 210, 375. 2 Enclosing, covering up; *Amaru*. 87. 3 Restraint, check, suppression, control; योगसूत्रप्रवृत्तिनिरुद्धः *Yoga S.*; *Ku*. 3. 48. 4 Hindrance, obstruction, opposition. 5 Hurting, punishing, injuring. 6 Annihilation, destruction. 7 Aversion; dislike. 8 Disappointment, frustration of hopes (in dramatic language).

**निरुद्ध** Country, region, place.

**निर्वधन** Killing, slaughter.

**निर्गम** 1 Going forth or out, going away; R. 11. 3. 2 Departure, vanishing away; R. 19. 46. 3 A door, an outlet, egress; कथनव्यवहारादिनिर्गमः प्रवर्गी K. 159. 4 Exit, issue.

**निर्गमन** Going out or forth.

**निर्वह** The hollow of a tree.

**निर्वधन** Killing, slaughter.

**निर्वध** —**ह** 1 A vocabulary, collection of words. 2 A table of contents (सूचीपत्र).

**निर्वधन** Rubbing, friction.

**निर्वात** 1 Destruction. 2 A whirlwind, a violent gust of wind, hurricane. 3 The noise of contending winds (vapours?) &c. in the sky: निर्वातोर्यैः कुञ्जलिवायुं जिघांशुर्वातनिर्वधैः क्षामयामास सिंहान् R. 9. 64; Ms. 1. 38., 4. 105 7. Y. 1, 145 (वायुना निर्वधतो वायुर्गन्तव्यं यत्तत्त्वथाः । प्रचक्षते निर्वातो निर्वात इति कथ्यते ॥). 4 An earth-quake. 5 A thunder-stroke in general; अहह शक्यो वैवर्वातः U. 2.

**निर्वधन** Forcing out, bringing out.

**निर्वध** 1 A sound in general; *Ve*. 4; R. 1. 36. 2 A loud noise, rattling, twanging, ज्वनिर्वधैः क्षोभयामास सिंहान् R. 9. 64; मातृनिर्वधैः U. 3.

**निर्वध**, **निर्वधित** *f.* Complete victory, subjugation, vanquishing.

**निर्वध**, —**र** A spring, waterfall, cataract, cascade, mountain torrent; शीतो निर्वधवारि यान् Nāg. 4; R. 2. 13; Sānti. 2. 17, 21; 4. 6. —**र** 1 Burning chaff. 2 An elephant. 3 A horse of the sun.

**निर्वध** *m.* A mountain.

**निर्वधिणी**, **निर्वधि** A river, mountain-torrent; स्तलनमुत्तरध्वनिप्रोतसो निर्वधिण्यः U. 2. 20.

**निर्वध** 1 Removing, removal. 2 Complete ascertainment, decision, affirmation, determination, settlement; संदेहनिर्णयो जातः S. 1. 27; Ms. 8. 301, 409; 9. 250; Y. 2. 10; दृश्य निर्वध-देव वावति Ki. 2. 29. 3 Deduction, inference, conclusion, demonstration (in logic). 4 Discussion, investigation, consideration. 5 Sentence, verdict, judgment; सर्वज्ञस्याधिकारिणो निर्णयानुगमनो दोषाय M. 1. —**Comp.** —**वाप**: a sentence, decree, verdict (in law).

**निर्णयक** *a.* Settling, conclusive.

**निर्णयन** 1 Making certain. 2 The outer angle of the elephant's ear.

**निर्णय** *p. p.* Washed, purified, cleansed; R. 17. 22.

**निर्णय** *f.* 1 Washing. 2 Expiation, atonement; *Mv*. 4. 25.

**निर्णय** 1 Washing, cleaning. 2 Ablution. 3 Atonement, expiation.

**निर्णयक** A washerman.

**निर्णयन** 1 Ablution. 2 Expiation, atonement (for an offence).

**निर्णय** Removal, banishment.

**निर्वध**, —**ह** *a.* 1 Unkind, unfeeling, unmerciful. 2 Rejoicing over the faults of others. 3 Envious. 4 Abusive, slanderous. 5 Useless, unnecessary. 6 Violent. 7 Mad, intoxicated.

**निर्वध**, —**रि** A cave, cavern.

**निर्वधन** Splitting, breaking, destroying.

**निर्वधन** Burning, consuming.

**निर्वध** *m.* 1 A digger up of weeds.

2 A donor. 3 A husbandman, reaper.

**निर्वधित** *a.* 1 Torn, rent. 2 Opened, split open; *Si*. 18. 28.

**निर्वध** *p. p.* 1 Anointed, smeared.

2 Well-fed, corpulent, stout.

**निर्वध** *p. p.* 1 Pointed out, shows, indicated. 2 Specified, particularized. 3 Described. 4 Assigned, allotted. 5 Asserted, declared. 6 Ascertained, determined. 7 Ordered.

**निर्वध** 1 Pointing out, showing, indicating. 2 Order, command, direction; R. 12. 17. 3 Advice, instruction. 4 Telling, saying, declaring. 5 Specifying, particularization, specification, specific mention; जय-कायं निर्वधः *Mbh*; *Bg*. 17. 33. 6 Ascertainment. 7 Vicinity.

**निर्वध**, —**निर्वधन** 1 Specifying or separating one out of many; यत्तन्न निर्वधन P. 11. 3. 41; V. 3. 92. 2 Determining, settling, deciding. 3 Certainty, ascertainment.

**निर्वधित** *p. p.* Determined, ascertained, fixed, settled; *see* **वृ** with **निर्वध**.

**निर्वध** *p. p.* 1 Shaken off, removed; R. 12. 57. 2 Deserted, rejected. 3 Deprived of, bereft. 4 Avoided. 5 Refuted. 6 Destroyed; (*see* **वृ** with **निर्वध**).

**निर्वधित** *p. p.* 1 Washed off; R. 5. 43. 2 Polished, bright.

**निर्वध** 1 Insisting upon, persistence, intentness, pertinacity; निर्वधसज्जनपदः (गुरुणा) R. 5. 21; *Ku*. 5. 66. 2 Importunity, a pressing demand or request, urgency, निर्वधपट्टः स जगद् सत्त्वं R. 14. 32; अत एव सत्तु निर्वधः S. 3. 3. 3 Obstinacy. 4 Accusation. 5 Contest, dispute.

**निर्वधन** See **निर्वधन**.

**निर्वध** *a.* Hard, firm (रुद्ध).

**निर्वध**, —**न** 1 Threat, menace. *Si*. 6. 62. 2 Abuse, reproach, reviling, blame. 3 Malignity. 4 Red paint, lac.

**निर्वध** 1 Burning, dividing, splitting asunder. 2 A split, rent. 3 Explicit mention or declaration; M. 4. 4 The bed of a river. 5 Determination of an affair, event.

**निर्वध**, **निर्वधन**, **निर्वध**, **निर्वधन** 1 Rubbing, churning, stirring. 2 Rubbing two pieces of wood together to produce fire, or the wood so used.

**निर्वध** *a.* 1 To be stirred or churned. 2 To be produced by friction (as fire). —**वृ** The wood used for producing fire by friction.

**निर्वध** 1 Measuring, meting out यत्तन्मात्रकालनिर्णय P. 11. 3. 28. Vārt. 2 Measure, reach, extent; अयमत्रात्रनिर्णयः (बालः) *Rām*. 'not having reached the full measure of growth,' 3 Pro-

ducing, formation, manufacture; ईशो निर्माणमागः प्रतिपत्तः U. 4. 4 A creation, created thing or object, form; निर्माणमेव हि तदादृष्टालनीयं Mā. 9. 49. 5 A shape, make, figure; शरीरनिर्माणसहो नमस्त्वामुभायः Mv. 1. 6 Composition, work. 7 A building. —वा Fitness, propriety, decorum.

निर्मालः 1 Purity, clearness, stainlessness. 2 The remains of an offering to a deity, such as flowers; निर्मालोऽजितपुष्पादमनिकरे का वद्वदानां ततिः S. Til. 10. 3 Flowers used and cast off, faded or withered flowers; निर्माल्यैव नमस्त्वामनिकरानां Si. 8. 60. 4 Remains in general.

निर्मितिः f. Production, creation, formation, any artistic production; नवरसकविर्निर्मितिमादधती भारती कवेर्जयति निर्मुक्तः p. p. 1 Set free, freed, liberated; R. 1. 46. 2 Freed from worldly attachments. 3 Separated, disjoined. —कः A snake which has lately cast off its skin.

निर्मूलनः Eradication, uprooting, extirpating (fig. also); कर्मनिर्मूलनस्यः Bh. 3. 72.

निर्महः p. p. Wiped off, washed out, rubbed out; निर्महस्योऽयः S. D. 1.

निर्मलः 1 Setting free, liberating. 2 A hide, skin; especially the slough of a serpent; R. 16; 17; Si. 20. 47. 3 Armour, mail. 4 The sky, heaven. 5 Atmosphere.

निर्मासः Liberation, deliverance; R. 10. 2.

निर्मासने Liberation, deliverance. निर्माणः 1 Exit, issue, setting out, departure. 2 Vanishing, disappearing. 3 Dying, death. 4 Eternal emancipation, final beatitude. 5 The outer corner of the eye of an elephant; शरणं निर्माणमपिभिन्ना Dk. 97; निर्माणविद्युत्सर्जं चलिन् निर्मासी Si. 5. 41. 6 A rope for tying cattle or the feet of a calf, a foot-rope in general; निर्माणहस्तस्य दूरं दृष्टव्यः Si. 12. 41.

निर्मासने 1 Returning, restoring, delivering, restitution (as of a deposit). 2 Payment of a debt. 3 Gift, donation. 4 Retaliation, retributive, revenge (as in वैरनिर्माण). 5 Killing, slaughter.

निर्वासिः f. 1 Exit, departure. 2 Departure from life, dying, death.

निर्वासः A sailor, pilot, boatman.

निर्वासः, —कः 1 Exudation of tears or plants, gum, juice, resin; शालनिर्वासमभिः R. 1. 38; Ms. 5. 6. 2 Extract, infusion, decoction. 3 Any thick fluid substance.

निर्गुहः 1 A pinnacle, turret, projection (on columns or gates); चित्तिनिर्गुहविट्कनीडः Si. 3. 55. (where Malli. renders निर्गुह by मत्तवारणाशयः उपाश्रयः and quotes Vajrayanti; per-

haps it was so called from its resemblance to the shape of an elephant in rut); चास्तौर्णनिर्गुहा Rām. 2 A chaplet, crest, head-ornament. 3 A peg projecting from a wall. 4 A door, gate. 5 Extract, decoction.

निर्गुह्यन् Pulling out or off, tearing off, peeling.

निर्गुह्यन् 1 Robbing, plundering. 2 Tearing off.

निर्गुह्यन् 1 Scraping, scratching. 2 An instrument for scraping, a scraper.

निर्गुह्यन् The slough of a snake.

निर्गुह्यन् 1 Utterance, pronunciation.

2 A proverbial expression, proverb.

3 Etymological interpretation, etymology.

4 A vocabulary, an index.

निर्गुह्यन् 1 Pouring out, offering.

2 Particularly, the presentation of funeral offerings to the Manes, a libation; Ms. 3. 248, 260. 3 Bestowing presents.

4 Gift, donation.

निर्गुह्यन् 1 Looking at, seeing, sight.

2 Marking, observing carefully.

निर्गुह्यन् a. (तिका f.) Completing, accomplishment, finishing, executing, performing &c.

निर्गुह्यन् Accomplishment, completion, execution.

निर्गुह्यन् 1 End, completion; Si. 14

68. 2 Maintaining, carrying to the end, sustaining; मानस्य निर्गुह्यः Amaru.

24 3 Destruction, annihilation.

4 (In dramas) The catastrophe, the last stage in which the action of the play is brought to a head, the denouement; तत्किं निर्गुह्यं कुकविर्कृतनाटकस्येव अत्यन्तम् अत्यन्तनिर्गुह्यः Mu. 6.

निर्गुह्यन् p. p. 1 Blown or put out, extinguished (as a lamp or fire); निर्गुह्यन्मन्त्रः प्रज्ञादासीत् Ve. 1. 7; Ku.

2. 20. 2 Lost, disappeared.

3 Dead, deceased.

4 Liberated from existence.

5 Set (as the sun).

6 Calmed, quieted.

7 Plunged, —न् 1 Extinction; H. 1. 131; शून्यनिर्वाणमासीति निर्वाण इवात्मनः Mb. 2 Vanishing from sight, disappearance.

3 Dissolution, death.

4 Final liberation or emancipation from matter and reunion with the Supreme Spirit, eternal bliss; निर्वाणमपि न च जन्ममरणं अवशिष्टं Ki. 11.

69; R. 12. 1. 5 (With Buddhists) Absolute extinction or annihilation, complete extinction of individual or worldly existence.

6 Perfect and perpetual calm, repose; Ki. 18. 39.

7 Complete satisfaction or pleasure, supreme bliss, highest felicity; अये ह्येव निर्वाणः S. 3; M. 3. 1; Si. 4. 23;

V. 3. 21. 8 Cessation, ceasing.

9 Vacuity.

10 Union, association, confluence.

11 The bathing of an elephant; see अनिर्वाण in R. 1. 71. 12

Instruction in sciences. —Comp.

—स्त्विति a. almost vanished or departed; निर्वाणद्विष्टमथास्य वीर्यं संयुज्यतीति वयुर्गु-

हेन Ku. 3. 52. —अस्तकः final emancipation or deliverance, final beatitude.

निर्वाहः 1 Blame, reproch.

2 Scandal, bad rumour, obloquy; R. 14. 34.

3 Decision of a controversy.

4 Absence of dispute (वादमात्र).

निर्वाहः See निर्वाण.

निर्वाणः 1 An offering, oblation; a funeral oblation.

2 A gift, donation.

3 Putting out, extinguishing.

4 Pouring out, scattering, sowing (as seed).

5 Offering, giving.

6 Allaying, alleviation, pacification; कर्तव्यानि दुरक्षितैर्दुःखिर्निर्वाणानि U. 3. 7 Annihilation.

8 Killing, slaughter.

9 Cooling, refreshing; शरीरनिर्वाणाय S. 3.

10 A refrigerant or cooling application.

निर्वासः, निर्वासनः 1 Expulsion, banishment.

2 Killing, slaughter.

निर्वाहः 1 Carrying on, accomplishing, performing.

2 Completion, end.

3 Carrying to the end, supporting, steadfast adherence, perseverance;

निर्वाहः प्रतिपन्नवस्तु सतामेतद्वि शेषवत् Mu. 2. 18. 4 Subsisting on, 5 Sufficiency, competent provision, competency.

6 Describing, narrating.

निर्वाहः See निर्वाण.

निर्वाणः p. p. 1 Despondent, depressed; Mk. 1. 14. 2 Overcome with fear or sorrow.

3 Emaciated with grief.

4 Abused, degraded.

5 Disgusted with anything; मत्तवैराग्यस्य निर्वाणः Pt. 1. 6 Impaired, decayed.

7 Humble, modest.

निर्विष्टः p. p. 1 Enjoyed, attained, experienced.

2 Fully enjoyed or used; R. 12. 1. 3 Obtained as wages;

निर्विष्टः वैश्वज्ञयोः Gautama. 4 Married.

5 Engaged in.

निर्वृतः p. p. 1 Satisfied, contented, happy; निर्वृती स्मः S. 2; S. 4. Free from care or anxiety, secure, at ease.

3 Ceased, ended.

निर्वृतिः f. 1 Satisfaction, happiness, pleasure, bliss; वज्रति निर्वृतिमप्युपैव मनः V. 2. 9. R. 9. 38; 12. 65; S. 7. 19; Si. 4. 64; 10. 28; Ki. 3. 8. 2 Tranquility, rest, repose.

3 Final emancipation or liberation from worldly existence; दूरं निर्वृतिमनो विजयते कृणोति वर्गद्वयं Bv. 4. 14. 4 Completion, accomplishment.

5 Freedom.

6 Disappearance, death, destruction.

निर्वृतः p. p. Accomplished, attained, performed &c.

निर्वृतिः f. Accomplishment, fulfilment; Ms. 12. 1.

निर्वृष्टः 1 Disgust, loathing.

2 Satiety, cloy.

3 Depression of spirits, despair, despondency; परिजगन्निर्वृष्टमायते Mk. 1. 14. Humiliation.

5 Grief.

6

Complete indifference to worldly objects; Bg. 2. 52 (regarded as the feeling which gives rise to the sentiment called ज्ञात (quietude); निर्वैद्यविनाशोक्ति शान्तिरिति नवमी रसः K. P. 4; see R. G. under निर्वैद्य. 7 Self-disparagement or humiliation, (regarded as one of the 33 subordinate feelings); cf. the definition in R. G. under; (the following is there given as an instance; यदि लज्जया सा ह्येवमना न मदीयास्यति समेवमिति । अमुना जडजीविनेन ये जगता वा विकलेन किं फले ॥).

निर्वैद्यः 1 Gaining, obtaining. 2 Wages, hire, employment. 3 Eating, enjoyment, use. 4 Return of payment. 5 Expiation atonement. 6 Marriage. 7 Fainting, swooning.

निर्वैद्यः 1 Extreme pain, paining, afflicting. 2 Freedom from pain. 3 A hole, chasm.

निर्वैद्यः p. p. 1 Completed, finished. 2 Grown, increased, developed; सुहृत्निर्वैद्यविस्मय Māl. 7; निर्वैद्यसौहृदमयेति 6. 17 (उपनिषद् Jagaddhara). 3 Vindicated, fully shown, proved true, carried out faithfully or to the end; हा तात जरायो निर्वैद्यस्तेजस्यस्नेहः U. 3; निर्वैद्यः संभावनामयो बुद्धरक्षितया Māl. 8; निर्वैद्यं तातस्य कायलिकत्वं Māl. 4, 9. 10; Mv. 7. 8. 4 Deserted, abandoned.

निर्वैद्यः f. 1 End, completion. 2 The top, highest point.

निर्वैद्यः 1 A turret. 2 A helmet, crest. 3 A door, gate. 4 A peg or bracket projecting from a wall. 5 Devotion; cf. निर्वैद्यः.

निर्वैद्यः 1 Carrying out dead bodies to be burnt, carrying corpses to the funeral pile. 2 Taking forth, carrying; or drawing out, extracting, removing. 3 Rooting up, extirpation.

निर्वैद्यः Evacuation, voiding excrement.

निर्वैद्यः 1 Taking away, removing, removal. 2 Drawing out, extracting. 3 Rooting up, destruction. 4 Carrying out a dead body to be burnt. 5 Accumulation of a private store of wealth, private hoard; Me. 9. 199. 6 Evacuation of the natural excrements of the body (opp. अङ्गत).

निर्वैद्यः c. Carrying out. 2 Diffuse, spreading wide (as fragrance). 3 Fragrant.

निर्वैद्यः f. Taking out of one's way, removal.

निर्वैद्यः A sound in general; R. 1. 41.

निर्वैद्यः 1 A hiding place, the lair or den of animals, a nest (of birds); Si. 9. 4. 4 An abode, residence, house, dwelling; oft. at the end of comp. in the sense of 'living or residing in.' 3 Setting, disappear-

ance; दिव्येति निर्वैद्यश्च R. 2. 15 (where the word is used in sense 1 also).

निर्वैद्यः 1 Settling in a place, alighting. 2 A place of refuge, house, dwelling, habitation.

निर्वैद्यः 1 A god; निर्वैद्येति विष्णुः कान्वि च निर्वैद्येति विष्णुः G. L. 15. 2 A troop of Maruts. -Comp. -निर्वैद्यी the celestial Ganges.

निर्वैद्यः, निर्वैद्यिका A cow.

निर्वैद्यः p. p. 1 Melted or fused into. 2 Shut or wrapt up, hidden into. 3 Involved, surrounded, encompassed. 4 Destroyed, perished. 5 Changed, transformed (see ली with नि).

निर्वैद्यः ind. Not speaking, ceasing to speak, holding the tongue (regarded as a मति or preposition or a separate word when used with कृ; cf. निर्वैद्यः कृत्य, निर्वैद्यः कृत्वा P. I. 4. 76).

निर्वैद्यः Scattering down, pouring out, throwing down. 2 Sowing. 3 An offering to the Manes, a. oblation in honour of one's deceased ancestors; को नः कुले निर्वैद्यानि निर्वैद्यीति S. 6. 24.

निर्वैद्यः A virgin, an unmarried girl. निर्वैद्यः a. 1 Returning, coming or turning back. 2 Stopping, seizing. 3 Abolishing, expelling, removing. 4 Bringing back.

निर्वैद्यः a. 1 Causing to return. 2 Turning back, ceasing. -नः 1 Returning, turning or coming back, return; इह हि पतनां नास्त्यलोक्यो न चापि निर्वैद्यः Sānti. 3. 2. 2 Not happening, ceasing. 3 Desisting or abstaining from (with abl.). 4 Desisting from work, inactivity (opp. वर्त्तन); Kām. 1. 28. 5 Bringing back; Amaru. 84. 6 Repenting, a desire to improve. 7 A measure of land (20 rods).

निर्वैद्यः f. A house, habitation, abode, residence, dwelling.

निर्वैद्यः A village.

निर्वैद्यः 1 A house, habitation, dwelling. 2 A garment, cloth, an undergarment; Si. 10. 60; R. 19. 41.

निर्वैद्यः 1 A multitude, collection, quantity, heap; गजमुखा निर्वैद्यः Bh. 3. 37. 2 N. of one of the seven winds.

निर्वैद्यः a. 1 Sheltered from the wind, not windy, calm; R. 19. 42. 2 Unhurt, uninjured, unobstructed. 3 Safe, secure. 4 Well-armed, accoutred in strong mail. -तः 1 A refuge, dwelling, asylum. 2 An impenetrable coat of mail. -तः 1 A place sheltered from the wind; निर्वैद्यनिष्कम्प-निर्वैद्यः Ku. 3. 48; Ki. 14. 37; R. 19. 52. 3. 17, Bg. 6. 19. 2 Absence of wind, calm, stillness; R. 12. 36. 3 A secure spot. 4 A strong armour.

निर्वैद्यः 1 Seed, grain, seed-corn. 2 An offering to the manes of deceased

parents or other relatives, a libation of water &c. at the Śrāddha ceremony; एके निर्वैद्यसिल्लं विवर्षीत्युक्तं Māl. 9. 40; निर्वैद्यश्चिभिः R. 8. 86; निर्वैद्यजलयः विवर्षा 5. 8, 15. 91. Mn. 4. 5. 3 A gift or offering; in general.

निर्वैद्यः, निर्वैद्यः 1 Keeping off, preventing, warding off; दूरादिनिर्वैद्यः R. 2. 5. 2 Prohibition, impediment.

निर्वैद्यः 1 Living, dwelling, residing. 2 A house, abode, habitation, resting place; निर्वैद्यस्थितायाः Mk. 1. 15; Si. 4. 63, 5. 21; Bg. 9. 18; Mk. 3. 23. 3 Passing the night. 4 A dress garment.

निर्वैद्यः a. 1 Dwelling, residing. 2 Wearing, dressed or clothed in; Ku. 7. 26. -m. A resident, an inhabitant. निर्वैद्यः 1 Residence. 2 Sojourn. 3 Spending time.

निर्वैद्यः (वि) a. 1 Without space or interstices, close, compact. 2 Firm, tight, fast; निर्वैद्यं मुष्टिः R. 9. 58, 19. 44. 3 Thick, impervious, dense, impenetrable R. 11. 15. 4 Gross, coarse. 5 Bulky, large. 6 Crooked nosed.

निर्वैद्यः a. 1 Compact, close; उग्र-निर्वैद्यनिर्देशमात्रेति Si. 7. 20. 2 Coarse, gross. 3 Crooked-nosed.

निर्वैद्यः a. Not different, alike. -तः Want of difference.

निर्वैद्यः p. p. 1 Seated, sitting upon. 2 Encamped; R. 12. 68. 3 Fixed or intent upon. 4 Concentrated, subdued, controlled, Ku. 5. 31. 5 Initiated. 6 Arranged.

निर्वैद्यः 1 Wearing the sacred thread round the neck (making it hang down like a garland), निर्वैद्यं मनुष्याणां वस्त्रं नवीनं विष्णुः प्रथमं देवानां J. N. V. 2 The thread so worn. -तः, -तः A veil, mantle.

निर्वैद्यः p. p. Surrounded, enclosed. -तः, -तः A veil, mantle, wrapper.

निर्वैद्यः f. Covering, enclosing.

निर्वैद्यः p. p. 1 Returned, turned back. 2 Gone, departed. 3 Ceased, refrained or abstained from, stopped, desisted. 4 Abstaining from worldly acts, abstracted from this world, quiet. 5 Repeating of improper conduct. 6 Finished, completed, whole; see also with f. -तः Return. -Comp. -अवस्य m. 1 a sage. 2 an epithet of Vishnu. -विराज a. without further cause or motive. (-तः) a virtuous man, a man uninfluenced by worldly desires. -सौख्य a. one who abstains from eating meat; निर्वैद्यसौख्य जनकः U. 4. -राज a. of subdued passion. -वृत्ति a. quitting any practice or occupation. -हृदय a. with relenting heart.

निर्वैद्यः f. 1 Returning or coming back, return; Si. 14. 64; R. 4. 67. 2 Disappearance, cessation, termination,

suspension; श्रापनिवृत्ति 8. 7; R. 8. 82. 3 Abstaining from work, inactivity (opp. कृति). 4 Abstaining from, averment; श्रापवातातिवृत्ति: Bh. 3. 63. 5 Leaving of, desisting from, 6 Resignation, discontinuance of worldly acts or emotions, quietism, separation from the world. 7 Repose, rest. 8 Felicity, beatitude. 9 Denial, refusal. 10 Abolition, prevention.

निवेदन 1 Making known, relating, proclaiming; a communication, announcement. 2 Delivering, entrusting. 3 Dedication. 4 Representation. 5 An offering or oblation.

निवेद्य Offering of food to an idol; cf. वेद्यः.

निवेश 1 Entering, entrance. 2 Encamping, halting. 3 A halting place, camp, encampment; सेवानिवेशं तुल्यं चकार R. 5. 49, 7. 2; Si. 17. 40; Ki. 7. 27. 4 A house, an abode, a dwelling; Ki. 4. 19. 5 Expanse, contour (of the breast); Ki. 4. 8. 6 Depositing, delivering. 7 Marrying, marriage, settling in life. 8 Impression, copy. 9 Military array. 10 Ornament, decoration.

निवेशन 1 Entering, entrance. 2 Halting, encamping. 3 Marrying, marriage. 4 Entering in writing, inscribing. 5 An abode, dwelling, house, habitation. 6 A camp. 7 A town or city. 8 A nest.

निवेशः A cover, an envelope.

निवेशनं Covering, enveloping.

निशु f. (This word is optionally substituted for निश in all cases after acc. dual; it has no forms for the first five inflections) 1 Night. 2 Turmeric.

निशुगल 1 Looking at, beholding. 2 Seeing, sight. 3 Hearing. 4 Becoming aware of.

निशु (श्रा) रणे Killing, slaughter.

निशा 1 Night; या निशा सर्वदृशानां तस्या जायते संवत् Bg. 2. 69. 2 Turmeric. -Comp. -अशुः, -अशनः 1 an owl. 2 a demon, ghost, goblin. -अतिशयः, -अत्ययः, -अतः, -अवसानं 1 the passing away of night. 2 daybreak. -अशुः = Nishāda q. v. -अशु a. blind at night. -अधीशः, -ईशः, -नाथः, -पतिः, -पतिः, -रत्नं the moon. -अर्धकालः the first part of the night. -आकषा -आकाश turmeric. -आशिः the evening twilight. -अस्तमयः end of night, daybreak. -करः 1 the moon; Ku. 4. 13. 2 a cock. 3 camphor. -कुशं a bed-chamber. -कर a. (-रा-री f.) moving about by night, night-stalker. (-रा) 1 a fiend, goblin, an evil spirit; R. 12. 69. 2 an epithet of Siva. 3 a jackal. 4 an owl. 5 a snake. 6 the ruddy goose. 7 a thief. -पतिः 1 an epithet of 1 Siva.

2 of Ravana. (-री) 1 a female fiend. 2 a woman going to meet her lover at night by appointment; राममन्मथसंगे ताहिता दुःखेन हृदये निशाचरी R. 11. 20. (where the word is used in sense 1 also). 3 a harlot. -कर्मण् m. darkness. -जलं dew, frost. -कुशिन m. an owl. -निशं ind. every night, always. -पुष्पं 1 the white water-lily (opening at night). 2 hoar-frost, dew. -सुखं the beginning of night. -वृषः a jackal. -वज्रः bomp (शत्रु). -विशारः a demon, goblin, a demon, goblin, a Rakshasa; वज्रकूटानिशाचिहारी Bk. 2. 36. -वेदिन् m. a cock. -वृषः the white water-lily. (opening at night).

निशात p. p. 1 Sharpened, whetted, sharp; Ki. 14. 30. 2 Polished, burnished, bright.

निशातं Sharpening, whetting.

निशात p. p. Tranquil, calmed, quiet, patient. -नैः A house, habitation, dwelling; R. 16. 40.

निशातः Observing, perceiving, seeing.

निशासनं 1 Seeing, beholding. 2 Sight. 3 Hearing. 4 Repeated observation. 5 A shadow, reflection.

निशित a. 1 Sharpened, whetted, sharp; निशितनिशातः शत्रुः S. 1. 10. 2 Stimulated. -सं Iron.

निशीयः 1 Midnight; निशीयदीपाः सदा हतविद्यः R. 3. 15. Ms. 88. 2 The time of sleep, night in general; हृन्ने निशीये-जुषन्ति कश्चित् Ka. 1. 3; Amaru. 11.

निशीयिनि, निशीय्या Night.

निशुषः 1 Killing, slaughter; Māl. 5. 22. 2 Breaking, bending (as of a bow); Mv. 2. 33. 3 N. of a demon killed by Durgā. -Comp. -अघनी, अघनी an epithet of Durgā.

निशुषनं Killing, slaying.

निश्रयः 1 Ascertainment, investigation, inquiry. 2 A fixed opinion, settled or firm conviction, firm belief. 3 A determination, resolution, resolve; इव मे स्थिते निश्रयः Mu. 1. 4 Certainty, positiveness, positive conclusion. 5 Fixed intention, design, purpose, aim; केकेयी कुरनिश्रया R. 12. 4; Ku. 5. 5.

निशुल a. 1 Immoveable, steady, fixed, still. 2 Invariable, unchangeable; Bg. 2. 53. -सुता The earth. -Comp. -अंश a. firm-bodied, firm. (-नः) 1 a species of crane, 2 a rock or mountain.

निशाचक a. Who or what ascertains or determines, decisive, conclusive.

निशाचक 1 Evacuation by stools. 2 Air, wind. 3 Obstinacy, wilful nature.

निशित p. p. Ascertained, determined, decided, settled, concluded

(used actively also); अतएवमसमं वा जगद्वेति निशितः R. 12. 83. -सं Certainty, decision. -सं ind. Decidedly, positively, certainly.

निश्चिन्तिः f. 1 Ascertainment, settling. 2 A determination, resolution.

निश्चयः Labour bestowed upon anything, continued practice or labour.

निश्चयणी, निश्चयि, निश्चयणी A ladder, a staircase; cf. निःचयनी &c.

निश्चासः Inspiration, inhealing, sighing; cf. निःचासः.

निश्चयः 1 Attachment, clinging to. 2 Union, association. 3 A quiver; Si. 10. 34; Ki. 17. 36; R. 2. 30, 3. 64.

निश्चयि 1 An embrace. 2 A bowman. 3 A charioteer. 4 A car.

निश्चयि a. 1 Attached or clinging to; Si. 12. 26. 2 Having a quiver.

-म. 1 An archer, bowman. 2 A quiver. 3 A sword-bearer.

निश्चय p. p. 1 Seated; sitting on or in, rested, reclined, resting or reclining on; R. 9. 76, 13. 75. 2 Supported. 3 Gone to. 4 Dejected, afflicted, down cast; cf. निश्चय.

निश्चयक A seat.

निश्चय 1 A small bed or couch. 2 The hall of a merchant, a trader's shop. 3 A market place, market; Si. 13. 15.

निश्चयः Mud, mire. 2 The god of love. -री Night.

निश्चयः (pl.) N. of a people and their country governed by Nala. -नः 1 A ruler of the Nishadhas. 2 N. of a mountain.

निशातः 1 N. of one of the wild aboriginal tribes in India, such as hunters, fishermen &c., a mountaineer वा निशातं प्रतिष्ठां लभन्त. श्रापनीः समा Rām.; R. 14. 52, 70. 2 A man of a degraded tribe in general, an outcast, a Chāṇḍāla. 3 Especially, the son of a Brahmana by a Śūdra woman; cf. Ms. 10. 8. 4 (In musta) The first, (more properly the last or seventh) note of the Hindu gamut; गणितकल्पित्या-सयि निशातानुगतं K. 21 (where it has sense 1 also).

निशादित a. 1 Made to sit down. 2 Afflicted, distressed.

निशादित p. p. (नी f.) hitting or lying down, resting, reclining; R. 1. 52. 4. 2. -म. An elephant-driver; Si. 5. 41.

निशेध a. Forbidden, prohibited, warded off, prevented; असंयुज्य with नि.

निशित p. p. 1 Sprinkled upon. 2 Infused, instilled, poured into; impregnated.

निशितः f. 1 Prohibition, warding or keeping off. 2 Defence.

निशुषनं Killing, slaughter. -नः A killer; as in वल्लभनिशुषन &c.





'devoid of' (having a privative force); निः शेष without a remainder; निष्कल, निर्जल &c. N. B. In compound the र of निर is changed to र् before vowel, and soft consonants (see निर), to a visarga before sibilants, to ह before व् and ह्, and to र् before व् and र्; see वृक्ष. -**कौटुक** (निष्कौटुक) a. 1 thornless. 2 free from thorns or enemies, free from danger or nuisance. -**कंठ** (निरकंठ) a. without edible roots. -**कण्ड** (निष्कण्ड) a. guileless, sincere. -**कष** (निष्कष) a. motionless, steady, immovable; निष्कषामरशिखाः S. 1. 8; Ku. 3. 48. -**कणन** (निष्कणन) a. merciless, pitiless, cruel. -**कल** (निष्कल) a. 1 without parts, undivided, whole 2 waned, decayed, diminished. 3 impotent, barren. 4 maimed. (-ः) 1 a receptacle. 2 the pudendum muliebres. 3 N. of Brahmā. (-ला, -ली) an elderly woman, one who is past childbearing, or one in whom menstruation has ceased. -**कलक** (निष्कलक) a. stainless, spotless. -**कषाय** (निष्कषाय) a. free from dirt or impure passions. -**काम** (निष्काम) a. 1 free from wish or desire, desireless, disinterested, unselfish. 2 free from all worldly desires. (-ने ind.) 1 without wish or desire. 2 unwillingly. -**कारण** (निष्कारण) a. 1 causeless, unnecessary. 2 disinterested, free from any motive; निष्कारणे वयुः 3 groundless, not proceeding from any cause. (-ने ind.) without any cause or reason, causelessly, needlessly. -**कालक** (निष्कालक) a. penitent shaven and smeared with clarified butter. -**कालिक** (निष्कालिक) a. 1 one whose term of life is over or elapsed, whose days are numbered. 2 one who has no conqueror, invincible. (अजय) -**किञ्चन** (निर्विकञ्चन) a. penniless, poor, indigent. -**कुल** (निष्कुल) a. having no kindred, left alone in the world. (निष्कुलं कु to cut off completely, exterminate; निष्कुला कु 1 to exterminate one's family. 2 to shell, strip off the husk; निष्कुलाकरोति श्वनिं Sk.). -**कुलीन** (निष्कुलीन) a. of low family. -**कूट** (निष्कूट) a. free from deceit, honest, guileless. -**कृप** (निष्कृप) pitiless, merciless, cruel. -**कैवल्य** (निष्कैवल्य) a. 1 mere, pure, absolute. 2 deprived of final beatitude (मोक्षार्थ). -**कौशान्वि** (निष्कौशान्वि) a. who has gone out of Kausāmbi. -**क्रिय** (निष्क्रिय) a. 1 inactive. 2 not performing ceremonial rites. -**क्षय** (निष्क्षय) a. destitute of the military tribe. -**क्षेप** (निष्क्षेप) निःक्षेप q. v. -**चक्ष** (निष्चक्ष) ind.

completely. -**चक्षुः** (निष्चक्षुः) a. a. blind, eyeless. -**चत्वारिंश** (निष्चत्वारिंश) a. past forty. -**चित** (निश्चित) a. 1 free from anxiety, unconcerned, secure, 2 thoughtless, unthinking. -**चेतन** (निश्चेतन) unconscious. -**चेतस्** (निश्चेतस्) a. not in one's right senses. -**चेष्ट** (निश्चेष्ट) a. motionless, powerless. -**चेष्टाकरण** (निश्चेष्टाकरण) a. depriving (one) of motion, causing motionlessness (said of one of the arrows of Cupid). -**चन्द्र** (निश्चन्द्र) a. not studying the Vedas (चन्द्र). -**चिद्** (निश्चिद्) a. 1 without holes. 2 without defects or weak points. 3 uninterrupted, unhurt. -**चैतु** a. having no offspring, childless. -**चैत्र** a. not lazy, fresh, healthy. तमस्क, -**चैत्र** a. 1 free from darkness, light. 2 freed from sin or moral impurities. -**चक्रे** a. unimaginable, inconceivable. -**चल** a. 1 round, globular; घृत्नाकलापय च निललाय Ku. 1. 42. 2 moving, trembling, shaking. 3 bottomless. -**चुष** a. 1 freed from chaff. 2 purified, cleansed, Simplified. -**क्षीर** wheat. -**चरु** crystal -**तेजः** a. destitute of fire, heat or energy, powerless, impotent. 2 spiritless, dull. 3 Obscure -**चप** a. impudent, shameless -**चित्र** a. 1 more than thirty; निश्चित्रानि वयानि वैश्य P. IV. 4. 73. Sk. 2 pitiless, merciless, cruel; Amaru. 5. (-शः) a sword. -**धृत्** m. a sword-bearer. -**धेनुष्य** a. destitute of the three qualities (सत्त्व, रजस्, and तमस्). -**धेन** (निष्धेन) a. free from mud, clear, pure. -**धराक** (निष्धराक) a. having no flag or banner. -**धृति** (निष्धृति) a. woman having no husband and no sons. -**ध्वज** (निष्ध्वज) a. 1 leafless. 2 unfeathered, featherless. (निष्ध्वजा कु to pierce with an arrow so that the feathers come through on the other side, to cause excessive bodily pain (fig.); निष्ध्वजाक-गति (युग ध्वजः) (समृद्धस्य शास्त्र अवर पार्श्वे निर्गमनादिजन्य करोति Sk.); एकस्य ध्वजः सप्तधाः कृतो ज्येष्ठ निष्ध्वजाकृतो ज्येष्ठ Dk. 165; 80 यानी श्रुतैः साके समयमानानां ध्वजा निर्वर्णानि यद्वासी-न निष्ध्वजाकरोमाम् Bv. 2. 132. -**ध्व** (निष्ध्व) a. having no foot. (-द्) a vehicle moving without feet. -**परि-कर** (निष्परिकर) a. without preparations. -**परिग्रह** (निष्परिग्रह) a. having no property or possessions; Mu. 2. (-हः) an ascetic without family, dependents, or other belongings. -**परिषद्** (निष्परिषद्) a. having no retinue or train. -**परीक्ष** (निष्परीक्ष) a. not examining or testing accurately. -**परीहार** (निष्परीहार) a. not observing caution. -**परित** (निष्परित), -**पार** (निष्पार) a. boundless, unbounded. -**पाप** (निष्पाप) a. sinless, guiltless, pure. -**पुत्र** (निष्पुत्र) a. sonless,

childless. -**पुत्र** (निष्पुत्र) a. 1 unpeopled, tenantless, desolate. 2 without male issue. 3 not male, feminine, neuter (-वः) 1 a eunuch. 2 a coward. -**पुलाक** (निष्पुलाक) a. freed from chaff. -**पौष्ट** (निष्पौष्ट) a. unmanly. -**प्रक्षय** (निष्प्रक्षय) a. steady, immovable, motionless. -**प्रकारक** (निष्प्रकारक) a. without distinction of species, without specification, absolute; निष्प्रकारकं ज्ञानं निर्दि-कृतं T. S. -**प्रकाश** (निष्प्रकाश) a. not transparent, not clear, dark. -**प्रसार** (निष्प्रसार) a. 1 not moving away, remaining in one place. 2 concentrated, intently fixed. -**प्रति** (ही) कार (निष्प्रति (ही) कार), -**प्रतिक्रिय** (निष्प्रतिक्रिय) a. 1 incurable, irremediable; तर्ह्य निष्प्रतिक्रियमावयुष्यता K. 151. 2 unobstructed, uninterrupted. (-त) ind. uninterruptedly. -**प्रतिष** (निष्प्रतिष) a. unhindered, unobstructed, unimpeded; R. 8. 71. -**प्रति-द्वि** (निष्प्रतिद्वि) a. 1 without enemies, unopposed. 2 matchless, unrivalled, unequalled. -**प्रमिष** (निष्प्रमिष) a. 1 devoid of splendour. 2 having no intelligence, not ready-witted, dull, stupid. 3 apathetic. -**प्रतिमान** (निष्प्रतिमान) a. cowardly, timid. -**प्रतीप** (निष्प्रतीप) a. 1 looking straight-forward, not turned backwards. 2 unconcerned (as a look). -**प्रसूह** (निष्प्रसूह) a. unobstructed, unimpeded. -**प्रपञ्च** (निष्प्रपञ्च) a. 1 without extension. 2 without deceit, honest. -**प्रभ** (निष्प्रभ or निष्प्रभ) a. 1 lustreless, pale-looking; R. 11. 81. 2 powerless. 3 gloomy, obscure, dark. -**प्रमाणक** (निष्प्रमाणक) a. without authority. -**प्रवाजन** (निष्प्रवाजन) a. 1 without motive, not influenced by any motive. 2 causeless, groundless. 3 useless. 4 needless, unnecessary. (-ने ind. causelessly, without reason, without any object; Mu. 3. -**वण** (निष्वाण) a. lifeless, dead. -**फल** (निष्फल) a. 1 bearing no fruit, fruitless, (fig. also); unsuccessful; निष्फलारम्भयत्नाः Me 54. 2 useless, profitless, vain; Ku. 4. 13. 3 barren (as a tree). 4 meaningless (as a word). 5 seedless, impotent. (-ला, -ली) a woman past child-bearing. -**फेन** (निष्फेन) a. foamless. -**शब्द** (निःशब्द) a. not expressed in words, inaudible; निःशब्दं तेदित्ति-मारेये K. 143. -**शलाक** (निःशलाक) a. lonely, solitary, retired. (-क) a retired place, solitude; अरण्ये निःशलाकं वा संन्यस्तविभाषितः Ms. 7. 147. -**शेष** (निःशेष) a. without any remainder, complete, whole, entire; निःशेषविभाषितकोशजातं R. 5. 1 -**शोष** (निःशोष) a. washed; clean. -**संक्षय** (निःसंक्षय) a. 1 undoubted, certain. 2 not doubtful, not

suspecting or doubting; R. 15. 79. (—) *ind.* doubtlessly, undoubtedly, surely, certainly. —संय (निःसंय) *a.* 1 not attached or devoted, regardless of, indifferent to; २ निःसंयत् कल-स्वान्तव्यः Ki. 18. 24. 2 one who has renounced all worldly attachments. 3 unconnected, separated, detached. 4 unobstructed. (—) *ind.* unselfishly, —संय (निःसंय) *a.* unconscionable. —संय (निःसंय) *a.* 1 unenergetic, weak, impotent. 2 mean, insignificant, low. 3 non-existent, unsubstantial. 4 deprived of living beings. (—) 1 absence of power or energy. 2 non-existence. 3 insignificance. —संतति (निःसंतति), —संतान (निःसंतान) *a.* childless. —संविग्ध (निःसंविग्ध), —संवेद (निःसंवेद) *a.* see निःसंवेद. —संवि (निःसंवि, निःसंवि) *a.* having no joints perceptible, compact, firm, close. —संयत्न (निःसंयत्न) *a.* 1 having no rival or enemy; २ कश्चिदकार्ये निःसंयत्नोय जातः V. 4. 10. 2 not claimed by another, belonging exclusively to one possessor. 3 having no foes. —संय (निःसंय) *ind.* 1 unseasonably, at a wrong time. 2 wickedly. —संयत्न (निःसंयत्न) *a.* affording no passage, blocked up. (—) the darkness of midnight, thick darkness. —संयत्न (निःसंयत्न) *a.* not contracted, spacious, large. —संयत्न (निःसंयत्न) *a.* 1 sapless, pitiless. 2 worthless, unsubstantial. —सीम (निःसीम), —सीमन् (निःसीमन्) *a.* immeasurable, boundless; अहं महता निःसीमन्प्रतिविद्युतः Bh. 2. 35; निःसीमन्प्रदं S. 97. —संवेद (निःसंवेद) *a.* 1 not unctuous or greasy, without unction or oil, dry. 2 not showing affection, unfeeling, unkind, indifferent. 3 not loved, not cared for; Pt. 1. 82. —संवेद (निःसंवेद) or निःसंवेद *a.* motionless, steady; R. 6. 40. —संवेद (निःसंवेद) *a.* 1 free from desire. 2 regardless of, indifferent to; ३ क्लृप्तविशेषनिःसंवेदः Ki. 2. 5; R. 8. 10. 3 content, unenvious. 4 free from any worldly ties —संय (निःसंय) *a.* poor, indigent; निःसंयं वृद्धिं ज्ञते Sānti. 2. 6. —स्वादि (निःस्वादि) *a.* tasteless, insipid.

निर्दिष्ट See निःसंयत्न.

निर्दिष्टः 1 Bestowing, granting, presenting, giving away; Ms. 8. 143. 2 A grant. 3 Evacuation, voiding, excrement. 4 Abandoning, relinquishing. 5 Creation; निर्दिष्टपूर्वम् Ki. 1. 6; 18. 31; R. 3. 35; Ku. 4. 16; —निर्दिष्टः, निर्दिष्टेण 'by nature', or 'naturally'. 7 Exchange, barter. —Comp. —ज, —निर्दिष्ट *a.* innate, inborn, natural. —निर्दिष्ट *a.* different by nature; निर्दिष्टविचारप्रवेकतत्वं R. 6. 29.

—निर्दिष्ट *a.* 1 Naturally discreet. 2 well naturally-behaved.

निर्दिष्टः A multitude (सङ्घ).

निर्दिष्ट *p. p.* Killing, destroying. —निर्दिष्ट Killing, slaughter.

निर्दिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Delivered, given, bestowed. 2 Abandoned, left. 3 Dismissed. 4 Permitted, allowed. 5 Central, middle.—Comp. —जर्ज *a.* to whom the management of an affair is entrusted. (—जर्ज) 1 an envoy, ambassador. 2 a messenger, an agent; see S. D. 86, 87. —हृत् 1 a female who having discovered the love of a youth and maiden for each other, brings about their union of her own accord; तस्मिन्निर्दिष्टहृत्तलः सुवर्णितः Māl. 1 (where Jagaddhara explains निर्दिष्टहृत्तल by तस्मिन्नाद्या नयकस्य वा नयोरप्यं ज्ञात्वा स्वमत्या कार्यं साधयति वा)

निर्दिष्टः 1 Going out or forth, coming out of. 2 Crossing over. 3 Rescue, deliverance, getting rid of. 4 An expedient, a means, plan.

निर्दिष्टः Killing, slaughter.

निर्दिष्टः 1 Crossing over; संसारं त्वं निस्तारयस्वी न दुष्यसी Bk. 1. 69. 2 Getting rid of, release, escape, rescue. 3 Final emancipation. 4 Discharge or payment of a debt, acquittance, requital; इतस्तत् निस्तारः कुतः H. 3. 3 A means, expedient.

निर्दिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Rescued, delivered, saved. 2 Crossed (fig.); Ve. 6. 36.

निर्दिष्टः Pricking, sting.

निर्दिष्टः Trembling, throbbing, motion.

निर्दिष्ट (ज्) हः 1 Flowing forth or down, trickling down, dropping, dripping, streaming, oozing; बभ्रुल-शिला निस्सद्वेलाकिताः S. 1. 14. 2 A discharge, flux, sap, juice; U. 2. 24; Māl. 9. 6. 3 A flow, stream, fluid that trickles down; विनाशिनिसिन्धु इवावतीर्णः R. 14. 3. 41, 16. 70; नृनिस्सद्वेलायोः 10. 58; Ms. 42.

निर्दिष्ट *a.* Trickling or flowing down, oozing.

निर्दिष्टः, निर्दिष्टः 1 A stream, torrent. 2 The scum of boiled rice.

निर्दिष्टः, निर्दिष्टः Noise, voice; R. 3. 19; Rs. 1. 8; Ki. 5. 6.

निर्दिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Struck down, smitten, killed, slain. 2 Struck into, infixed. 3 Attached or devoted.

निर्दिष्टः Killing, slaughter.

निर्दिष्टः Invocation, summoning, निर्दिष्टः See निर्दिष्ट.

निर्दिष्टः Killing, slaughter.

निर्दिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Placed, laid, lodged, situated, deposited. 2 Delivered, entrusted. 3 Bestowed upon; applied to. 4 Inserted, infixed. 5 Treasured up. 6 Held. 7 Laid (as dust). 8 Uttered in a deep tone.

निर्दिष्ट *a.* Low, vile —जः A low man, one of vile origin.

निर्दिष्टः 1 Denial, concealment of knowledge; कार्यः स्वनीतिर्निर्दिष्टः Māl. 1. 12; Chandr. 5. 27. 2 Secrecy, concealment in general; Y. 2. 11, 287. 3 A secret. 4 Mistrust, doubt, suspicion. 5 Wickedness. 6 Atonement, expiation. 7 Excuse, exculpation.

निर्दिष्टः *f.* 1 Denial, concealment of knowledge; Amaru 8. 2 Dissimulation, reserve. 3 Secrecy, concealment in general.

नी 1 U. (नयति-ते, नीत) (One of the roots that govern two accusatives, see examples below) 1 To carry, lead, bring, convey, take, conduct; अजो ह्यमं नयति Sk.; नय मां ज्ञेयं वसति यथो-दुवा V. 4. 43. 2 To guide, direct, govern; M. 1. 2. 3 To lead away to, carry or bring away; सीतां लंकां नीतां हृत्वा Bk. 6. 49; R. 12. 103; Ms. 6. 88. 4 To carry off; Sānti. 3. 5. 5 To carry off for oneself (Atm.) 6 To spend, pass (as time); येनान्नमरेदं वृत्त-द्वये विनाशनादित्त Bv. 1. 10; नीत्वा नाशान् कतिपयं Me. 2; संविष्टः कुशकचने विना विनाश R. 1. 95. 7 To bring or reduce any person to any state or condition; तस्यै तत्त्वनामनयद्वयः K. 143; नीतस्त्वया वचनं Ratn. 3. 3; R. 8. 19. (In this sense the root is used with substantives much in the same way as हृ q. v.; e. g. कुशं नी to reduce to misery; वदो नी to reduce to subjection, win over, असं नी to cause to rest; विनाशं नी to destroy; वरितोषं नी to gratify, please; कुशतां-कुशतत्वं &c. नी to reduce to the state of a Sudra slave &c.; साहसं नी to admit as a witness; दुष्टं नी to inflict punishment upon, to punish; दुष्टवत्ततां नी to render superfluous; निष्कपं नी to sell; अस्मत्ता-वत्त्वनाशान् नी to reduce to ashes &c. &c.) 8 To ascertain, investigate, inquire into, settle, decide; कुतं निस्स द्युतेय व्यवहारकथेयः Y. 2. 19; एवं शास्त्रं निष्कपं बहुधा नीयते क्रिया Mb. 9 To trace, track, find out; वतैर्लोकैर्नन्देत् सीता Ms. 8. 252, 256; वया नयत्यस्यपतिर्द्वेयस्य सगुः पदं 8. 44; Y. 2. 151. 10 To marry. 11 To exclude from. 12 (Atm.) To instruct, give instruction in; शास्त्रे नयते Sk. —Caus. (नयति-ते) To cause to lead, carry &c. (with instr. of agent); तेन मां सरस्तीरमनाकृत्य K. 38. —Desid. (निनीयति-ते) To wish to carry &c. —With. अङ्गु 1 to conciliate, win over, induce, persuade, entreat, propitiate, appease, pacify (anger &c.), please, wheedle, स चाङ्गुनीतः प्रयतेन वसन्त B. 5. 54. विनाशं ज्ञाने पराङ्गुनीतान्दुर्गुणकलाः स तस्यै 19. 38; Ki. 18. 67; Bk. 5. 46, 6. 187. 2 to cherish love; Bh. 2. 77. 3 to train, discipline. —अप 1 to lead or

carry away, lead off, cause to retire; Ms. 3. 242. 2 (a) to remove, destroy, take away; S. 6. 26; अक्षयपञ्चमि Bk. 16. 30. (b) to rob, steal, plunder, seize or take away; R. 13. 24. 3 to extract, draw out; शल्य इषादपनीतवि V. 5. 4 to put away, take or pull off (as dress &c.); पराधिव्यवसनव Bk. 6; अयमर्थं अतो इवमेव S. 2; R. 4. 64. -आभि 1 to bring near, conduct or lead towards, carry to Ki. 8. 32; Mu. 1. 6. 15. 2 to act, represent or exhibit dramatically, gesticulate (mostly occurring in stage-directions); अति-नमिनी 3; कुसुमाचरणमभिनयं लक्ष्मी S. 4; Mu. 1. 2; 3. 31. 3 to quote, adduce. -आभि to teach, instruct, train. -आ 1 to bring, fetch; अयं सप्तार्धमासीये S. 7. 8; Ms. 8. 210. 2 to bring on, cause, produce; अतिनाम दुः १५ R. 15. 24. 3 to reduce or lead to any condition; आसीतवा नमता Ratn. 1. 1. 4 to lead near, convey. -उ 1 to lead towards, bring up. 2 to raise, lift up, erect (Atm.); इत्युच्यते Sk. 3 to lead out or aside; एकांतमुच्यते Mb. 4 to infer, ascertain, guess, conjecture; U. 1. 29; 3. 22. -उप 2 to bring near, fetch; विधिषोपनीतस्य Mk. 7. 6; Ms. 3. 225; M. 2. 5; Ku. 7. 72. 2 to lift up, raise, carry to; Si. 9. 72. 3 to offer, present; R. 2. 59; Ku. 3. 69. 4 to bring about, cause, produce; उपनयनार्थं Pt. 3. 180; उपनयनोत्तरागतं Gt. 1. 5 to bring in to any state, lead or reduce to; पुत्रे-नीतं नृप रामायणं Ki. 1. 39. 6 to invest with the sacred thread (Atm.); मायवस्तुपनयते Sk.; Bk. 1. 15; R. 3. 29; Ms. 2. 49. 7 to hire, employ as hired servant; कर्मकापुनयते Sk. -उपर 1 to lead to, reduce to. -नि 1 to take near or towards, carry near; Y. 3. 295. 2 to bend, incline; कर्षं निनीव. 3 to pour down. 3 to bring about, accomplish. -निक्ष 1 to carry away or off. 2 to ascertain, settle, decide, resolve upon, fix; कथमनुपायमात्मनैव निर्णीय Dk.; Ki. 11. 39. -र 1 to lead or carry round (the fire); ती इपती निः परिणीय रश्मि (पुराण) Ku. 7. 80; अर्धं पर्यवर्षं च कर्तुं Rām. 2 to marry, espouse; परिजेष्यति पार्वती यदा तपसा तत्पत्नीकृतो हरः Ku. 4. 42. 3 to ascertain, investigate; Ms. 7. 122. -व 1 to lead out or forth (as an army); वानरेणैव रज्जितेन (कलेव) Rām. 2 to offer, give, present; अर्थं प्रीय जपकात्मजा Bk. 5. 76. 3 to bring to, set (as fire); Pt. 3. 1. 4 to consecrate by reciting sacred Mantras, hallow, consecrate in general; निरा प्रीते जलनः Hariv. 5 to inflict (as punishment); Ms. 7. 20. 8. 238. 6 to lay down, teach, promulgate, institute, prescribe; न एव पर्वां ननुवा प्रीतः R. 14. 67; अक्षयपञ्चमिपार-

मायमति हि साधवः Ku. 5. 31. 7 to write, compose; प्रीतः ननु प्रकाशितः U. 4; उपरं रागपरितं तत्पत्नीं प्रकुर्वते U. 1. 3. 8 to accomplish, effect, perform, bring about; N. 1. 15, 19; Bh. 3. 82. 9 to lead or reduce (to any condition) -रति to carry or take back. -रि 1. to remove, take away, destroy (said to be Atm. only except where it has 'a part of the body' for its object); पटुपटुमतिमिर्विनीतविः R. 9. 71; 5. 75, 13. 35, 46; 15. 48; Ku. 1. 9; विनयते स तपोषा यदुमिर्विजयवर्ण R. 4. 65, 67. 2 to teach, instruct, educate, train; विनियु-रेवं इत्येव उपनिषत् R. 3. 29, 15. 69, 18. 51; Y. 1. 311. 3 to tame, subdue, govern, control; वन्यान् विनियम्य वृत्तस्वार्थ R. 2. 8, 14. 75; Ki. 2. 41. 4 to appease, pacify (anger) (Atm.). 5 to pass away, spend (as time); कथमपि वामिनी विनीय Gt. 8. 6 to carry through, perform, complete. 7 to spend, apply to, use (Atm.); ज्ञातं विनयते Sk. 8 to give, present, pay, pay off (as tribute) (Atm.); कर्तुं विनयते Sk. 9 to lead or conduct towards; Ku. 7. 9. -सं 1 to bring together. 2 to rule, govern, guide. 3 to restore, give back. 4 to bring near to. -सम् 1 to join, unite, bring together; R. 2. 64, S. 5. 15. 2 to fetch, bring; R. 12. 78. नी. (Used at the end of comp.) A leader, guide; as in शाली, वेपथी, अश्वनी.

नीका A channel for irrigation. नीकारः See निकार. नीकास a. See निकास; Si. 5. 35. नीच a. 1 Low, short, small, little, dwarfish. 2 Situated below, being in a low position; Bg. 6. 11; Ms. 2. 198; Y. 1. 131. 3 Lowered, deep (as a voice). 4 Low, mean, base, vile, worst; प्राप्यते न क्षुद्र विद्वन्मये नीचे Bh. 2. 27; नीचस्य मोक्षगतेः दुर्गमाप्यते केः 59; Bv. 1. 48. 5 Worthless, insignificant. -जा An excellent cow. -Comp. -वा a river. -भोऽणः onion. -बोधि- a. of low origin, low-born; so नीचजाति. -वज्रः, -कं a kind of gem (वेकांत). नीच (नि) का An excellent cow (also नीचिनी). नीचकिञ्च m. 1 The top of anything. 2 The head of an ox. 3 The owner of a good cow. नीचकोऽन् ind. See नीचे below. नीचे ind. (Often used with the force of an adjective) 1 Low, beneath, below, underneath, down, downwards; (opp. उपरि); नीचैर्नक्षत्र-परि च दृष्टा चक्रवर्तिक्रमेण Ms. 109. 2 Bowing down, humbly, modestly; R. 5. 62. 3 Gently, softly; नीचैर्नक्षत्रि Ms. 48. 4 In a low tone, with a low or depressed tone; नीचेः शंस इति स्थितो ननु स मे प्रायेणः बोधयति Amarh. 67;

नीचैर्नुदातः P. 1. 2. 30. 5. Short, small, dwarfish; तथापि नीचैर्विद्वद्वाचस्पतय B. 3. 24. -म. N. of a mountain; नीचैराक्यं शिरसि विदेहस्य विद्यामहेतोः Ms. 26. -Comp. -मतिः f. slow pace. -दुःख a. with downcast countenance.

नीहः, -नं 1 A bird's nest; S. 7. 11. 2 A bed, couch. 3 A lair, den. 4 The interior of a carriage. 5 A place in general, a home, resting-place. -Comp. -उच्छ्रय, -शः a bird.

नीहकः 1 A bird. 2 A nest. नीह p. p. 1 Carried, conducted, led. 2 Gained, obtained. 3 Brought or produced to. 4 Spent, passed away. 5 Well-behaved, correct; see नी. -क 1 Wealth. 2 Corn, grain.

नीतिः f. 1 Guidance, direction, management. 2 Conduct, manner of conducting oneself, behaviour, course of action. 3 Propriety, decorum. 4 Policy, prudence, wisdom, right course; आर्जुनं हि दुष्टिरेव न नीतिः N. 5. 103; R. 12. 69; Ku. 1. 22. 5 A plan, contrivance, scheme; Mal. 6. 3. 6 Politics, political science, statesmanship, political wisdom; आलोच्यः परलोकानेर्ध्वं नीतिरिति वती Si. 2. 30; Bg. 10. 38. 7 The science of morality, morals, ethics, moral philosophy. 8 Acquirement, acquisition. 9 Giving, offering, presenting. 10 Relation, support. -Comp. -कुल, -ज्ञ, -विज्ञ, -विद् a. 1 one versed in politics, a statesman, politician. 2 prudent, wise. -कोषः N. of the car of Brihaspati. -दोषः error of conduct, mistake in policy. -नीचं a germ or source of intrigue; निर्वाणं कृतं Pt. 1. -विषयः the sphere of morality or prudent conduct. -व्यतिक्रमः transgression of the rules of moral or political science. 2 error of conduct, mistake in policy. -द्वारा the science of ethics or of politics, morality.

नीजं (ज) 1 The edge of the thatch or roof. 2 A wood. 3 The circumference of a wheel. 4 The moon. 5 The asterism रेती.

नीरा 1 The foot of a mountain 2 The Kadamba tree (said to blossom in the rainy season); नीरः प्रवीणवते Mk. 5. 14; नीरं च तदुपमजं च नीरं वदुत Ms. 6. 65. 3 A species of Aśoka. 4 N. of a family of kings. R. 6. 46. -व The flower of the Kadamba tree; Ms. 21; R. 19, 37.

नीर 1 Water; नीराधिरुतो जनिः Bv. 1. 63. 2 Juice, liquor. -Comp. -श 1 a lotus. 2 a pearl. -वः a cloud. नीचविमिश्रं ते नीरं वे मासिको कर्मः Bv. 1; 61; Si. 4. 52. -धिः, -विधिः the ocean. -वर्ष 1 a lotus.

नीराजना, -ना 1 Lustration of arms, a kind of military and religious

ceremony performed by kings or generals of armies in the mouth of Arvina before they took the field; (it was, so to say, a general purification of the king's Purohita, the ministers, and all the various component parts of the army, together with the arms and implements of war, by means of sacred Mantras); R. 4. 25, 17. 12; N. 4. 144. 2 Waving lights before an idol as an act of adoration.

**नील** *a.* (ला-ली *f.* the former in relation to clothes &c., the latter in relation to animals, plants &c.) 1 Blue, darkblue; नीलसिन्धुः अयति सिन्धुः रत्नस्तोत्रादयः U. 1. 33. 2 Dyed with indigo. -**लः** 1 The dark-blue or black colour, 2 Sapphire. 3 The Indian fig tree. 4 N. of a monkey-chief in the army of Rāma 5 'The blue mountain', N. of one of the principal ranges or mountains -**लं** 1 Black-salt. 2 Blue vitriol. 3 Antimony. 4 Poison. -**Comp.** -**अंबः** the Sārāsa bird. -**अंजनं** antimony. -**अंजना**, -**अंजला** lightning. -**अंजनं** -**अंजुलं** -**अंजुलम्** *n.* -**उत्पलं** the blue lotus. -**अश्वः** the dark-cloud. -**अंबर** *a.* dressed in dark-blue clothes (-रः) 1 a demon, goblin. 2 the planet Saturn. 3 an epithet of Balarāma. -**अजयः** early dawn, the first dawn of day. -**अजयम्** *m.* sapphire. -**जंटा** 1 a peacock; Māl. 9. 30; Me. 79. 2 an epithet of Siva. 3 a kind of gallinule. 4 a blue necked jay. 5 a wag-tail. 6 a sparrow. 7 a bee. -**केसी** the indigo plant. -**कीचः** an epithet of Siva. -**कुट्टः** 1 the date-tree 2 an epithet of Garuḍa -**तदः** the coconut tree. -**तलः** the Tāmāl tree. -**देकः**, -**कं** darkness -**पटलं** 1 a dark mass, a black coating or covering. 2 a dark film over the eye of a blind man; Pt. 5. विष्णुः a falcon. -**पुष्पिका** 1 the indigo plant. 2 linseed. -**मः** 1 the moon. 2 a cloud. 3 a bee. -**मणिः**, -**रत्नं** the sapphire; नेपथ्योचित-नीलत्वं Git. 5; Bv. 2. 42. -**नीलिकः** a fire fly. -**पुष्पिका** 1 iron pyrites. 2 black earth. -**राजिः** *f.* a line of darkness, dark mass, thick darkness; निशाशङ्ककृतनीलराज्यः Re. 1. 2. -**लोहितः** an epithet of Siva; S. 7. 37; Ku. 2. 57.

**नीलकं** 1 Black salt. 2 Blue steel. 3 Blue vitriol. -**कः** A dark-coloured horse.

**नीलं** (लां) *सु.* A kind of insect. **नीला** See नीली.

**नीलिका** The indigo plant; (also नीलिनी).

**नीलसिन्धु** *m.* Blue colour, darkness, blueness.

**नीली** 1 The indigo plant; तत्र नीली-रसपरिपूर्व महापांडवार्चन Pt. 1; रवी बहसु नीलानां नीलीमयपदोर्ध्व Pt. 1. 260. 2 A species of blue fly. 3 A kind of disease. -**Comp.** -**राज** *a.* firm in attachment (-रा) 1 affection as unchangeable as the colour of indigo, unalterable or unswerving attachment. 2 a firm and constant friend. -**संज्ञानं** fermentation of idigo. -**वातं** an indigo vat.

**नीवरः** 1 Trade, traffic. 2 A trader. 3 A religious mendicant. 4 Mud. -**र** Water.

**नीवारः** 1 Increased demand for grain in times of dearth. 2 Famine, scarcity.

**नीवारः** Rice growing wild or without cultivation; नीवारः कुकर्मकोटर-द्वयप्रहासस्तत्त्वतः S. 1. 14; R. 1. 50, 5. 9. 15.

**नीविः**, -**नी** *f.* 1 A cloth worn round a woman's waist, or more properly the ends of the cloth tied into a knot in front, the knot of the wearing garment, प्रस्थानमिनां न वरं नीवि R. 7. 9; नीविर्नपोच्छतनं Māl. 2. 5; Ku. 1. 38; नीविं प्रति प्रणिहिते तु करे शिवे K. P. 4; Me. 68; Si. 10. 64 2 Capital, principal stock. 3 A stake, wager.

**नीवृत्** *m.* Any inhabited country, realm, kingdom.

**नीवृत्** See नीवृत्.

**नीवारः** 1 A warm cloth, a blanket. 2 A mosquito-curtain. 3 An outer tent or screen.

**नीवारः** 1 Fog, mist; R. 7. 60; Y. 1. 150; Ma. 4. 113. 2 Hoar-frost, heavy-dew. 3 Evacuation.

**नु ind.** 1 A particle having an interrogative force and implying some 'doubt', 'uncertainty'; स्वप्नो नु माय नु अतिप्रमो नु S. अस्तौल्लसहं नु निवस्वा-नामिदेश जलविं नु मही तु Ki. 9. 7; 5. 1; 8. 53, 9. 15, 64; 13. 4; Ku. 1. 47; Si. 10. 14; S. 2. 8. 2 It is very often compounded with the interrogative pronoun and its derivatives in the sense of 'possibly' 'indeed'; हि ज्वेतस्याकिमन्यदितोऽयथा Māl. 1. 17; कथं नु गुणवद्विषयं कलनं Dk; see हिनु, also.

**नु** 2 P. ( नीति, प्रीति; तुन; *caus.* शवयति; desid. नुवति ) 1 To praise, extol, commend; सारस्वती तविष्णुं नुनाच Ku. 7. 90; Bk. 14. 112; see नू.

**नुतिः** *f.* 1 Praise, eulogium, panegyric; परमनुतिभिः ( v. l. ) स्वात् गुणान् व्यापयतः Bh. 2. 69. 2 Worship, reverence.

**नु** 6 U. ( नुवति ते, तुन or तुन-प्रवृत्ति ) 1 To push, push or drive on, impel, propel; नुं नुं नुवति पवनव्यावृद्धौ यथा स Me. 9. 2 To prompt, incite, urge on; Si. 11. 26. 3 To remove, drive away,

cast away, dispel; अदृष्टवाद्युपमनुत्तमं ततः Si. 1. 27; केदृक्करीचुत्तितेनुवोर R. 6. 68, 8. 40; 16. 65; Ki. 8. 33; 5. 28. 4 To throw, cast, send. -**Caus.** 1 To remove, drive away. 2 To prompt, incite, push on or urge forward. -**With** अप to drive away, remove; Bk. 10. 13. -**अप** to propel, drive onward; Si. 4. 61. -**नि** 1 to throw back, reject; काना मत्स्यपक्षी मांशं शार्कं च न निपुंरेत् Me. 4. 250. 2 to remove, dispel. -**न** to dispel, drive off, remove; Si. 9. 71. -**वि** 1 to strike, pierce. 2 to play on a musical instrument, ( शीतं, अतोचं &c. ) (-**Caus.**) 1 to remove, drive away, dispel, cast off; तावं विनोदय दक्षिणिः Gtt. 10; Si. 4. 66. 2 to pass, spend (as time). 3 to divert, amuse, entertain; लताहं हतिं विनोदयामि S. 6; R. 14. 77. 4 to amuse oneself with; R. 5. 67. -**ल** 1 to draw or bring together, collect. 2 to find, meet.

**नूतन**, **नूतन** *a.* 1 New; नूतना राजा समा-जाययति U. 1; R. 8. 15. ( Fresh, young, 3 Present. 4 Instant; ) *ns.* 5 Recent, modern. 6 Curious. 1. 10, *m.*

**नूतं ind.** Certainly; नूतं नूतं, surely, verily, indeed; अयादि नूतं हरकोपवद्विषयि ज्वलन्तीषु द्वावृत्तौ S. 3. 3; Me. 9. 18, 16; Bh. 1. 10; Ku. 1. 12, 5. 75; R. 1. 29. 2 Most probably, in all probability; U. 4. 23.

**नूपुरः**, -**र** An anklet, an ornament for the feet; न हि नूदानभिः पदे नूपुरं हृदि पार्यते H. 2. 71.

**नु** *m.* ( Nom. sing. ना, gen. pl. नूनां or नूनां ) 1 A man, a person whether male or female; Ms. 3. 81; 4. 61, 7. 61; 10. 33. 2 Mankind. 3 A piece at chess. 4 The pin of a sundial. 5 A masculine word; नपुंसकं विप्रो नान् Ak. -**Comp.** -**अस्थिमालिन्** *m.* an epithet of Siva. -**कपालं** man's skull. -**केसरिन्** *m.* 'man-lion', Vishnu in his Nārāsimha incarnation; cf. नरसिंह. -**जलं** human urine. -**देवः** a king. -**धर्मन्** *m.* an epithet of Kubera. -**रा** a ruler of men, King, sovereign. -**अवधः** N. of a sacrifice ( Rājasuya ) performed by an emperor or lord paramount, in which all the offices are performed by tributary princes. -**आरमजः** a prince, crown prince. -**आभीरं**, **मानं** music played at the royal meals. -**आमनः** consumption. -**आसनं** 'royal-seat', a throne, the chair of state. -**पुत्रं** a royal palace. -**नीतिः** *f.* politics, royal policy, state-craft; वेदस्यान्वेन नूतनीतिरेक-स्या Bh. 2. 47. -**विषः** the mango tree. -**लक्ष्मन्** *m.* 'लिंगं' a royal symbol, an emblem of royalty, any one of the royal insignia; particularly, the white umbrella. -**क्रासनं** a royal edict. -**सभे**, **सभा** an assembly of kings. -**वस्ति**, -**वासः** a king. -**पशुः** a beast in the

form of a man, a brute of a man. -मिथुनं the sign Gemini (twins) of the zodiac. -मेघः a human sacrifice. -यज्ञः 'the sacrifice to be offered to men', hospitality, reception of guests (one of the five daily Yajnas, see यजुषः). -लोकः the world of mortals, the earth. -वराहः Vishnu in the boar-incarnation. -बाहुनः and epithet of Kubera. -वेङ्कनः N. of Siva. -शृङ्गं 'man's horn'; i. e. an impossibility. -सिंहः 1 'a lion like man', a chief among men, an eminent or distinguished man. 2 Vishnu in his fourth incarnation; cf. नरसिंह. 3 A particular mode of sexual enjoyment. -सेनः an army of men. -सैनः an illustrious man, great man; R. 5. 59.

सुबा A son of Manu Valvasvata, who, it is said, was cursed by a Brāhmana to be a lizard.

सुत् 4 P. (नृत्यति, प्रकृत्यति, नृत्य) To dance, move about; नृत्यति सुवर्तिजनेन समं तसि Gt. 1; लोलोर्मो यस्य महोत्सवं नर्तते Si. 8. 23; Bk. 3. 43. 2 To act on the stage. 3 To gesticulate, play. -Caus. (नर्तयति-ते) 1 To cause to dance; स्वमात्रे भोवाशे किमपरमते नर्तयामि मा Bb. 3. 6; तादृशे शिवायलययुग्ममेतन्नितः कातया मे Me. 79; U. 3. 19. 2 To cause to move. -WITH आ (caus.) 1 to cause to dance. 2 to cause to dance or move quickly, shake; मङ्गलान्तर्गतनक्तमाले R. 5. 42; Amaru. 32; R. 3. 10. -उप 1 to dance. 2 to dance before some body उपानृत्यन् देवेशे. -प्र to dance &c. -प्रति to ridicule by dancing in return.

सुतिः f. Dancing, dance.

सुतः, सुतः Dancing, acting, a dance, pantomime, gesticulation; नृपादस्यासि-तमतिर्यो कांत M. 2. 7; नृत्यं मयरा विजहः R. 14. 69; Me. 32, 36; R. 3. 19. -Comp. -विद्यः an epithet of Siva. -शाला a dancing hall. -स्थानं a stage, dancing room.

सुप, सुपति, सुपाल &c See under नृ.

सुसंत a. Wicked, malicious, cruel, mischievous, base; Mk. 3. 25; Ms. 3. 41; Y. 1. 64.

नेजकः A washerman.

नेज्यं Washing, cleansing.

नेतृ m. 1 One who leads or guides, a leader, conductor, manager, guide (of elephants, animals &c.); R. 4. 75, 14. 22, 16. 39; Ms. 69; नेताधरय सुतं सुप्रस मा &c.; Mu. 7. 14. 2 A director, preceptor; Bh. 2. 88. 3 A chief, master, head. 4 An inflicter (as of punishment); Ms. 7. 25. 5 An owner. 6 The hero of a drama.

नेत्र 1 Leading, conducting. 2 The eye; प्रायेण सुहृन्नेत्राः कस्यांश्च कुटुंबिनः Ku. 6. 85, 2. 29, 30; 7. 13. 3 The string of a churning stick. 4 Woven silk, a fine silken garment; नेत्रकमेवोपरोप सुई R. 7. 39 (where some com-

mentators take नेत्र in its ordinary sense of the 'eye'.) 5 The root of a tree. 6 An enema-pipe. 7 A carriage, conveyance in general. 8 The number 'two'. 9 A leader. 10 A constellation, star (said to be m. only in these two senses). -Comp. -अञ्जनं a collyrium for the eye; S. Til. 7. -अंतः the outer corner of the eye. -अंशु, -अंशु n. tears. -आमयः ophthalmia. -उत्सवः an, pleasing or beautiful object. -अरुमं the almond fruit. -कणीयिका the pupil of the eye. -कोकः 1 the eye-ball. 2 the bud of a flower. -नीचर a. within the range of sight, perceptible, visible. -कुक्षः the eyelid. -जं, -जलं, -वारि n. tears. -पर्वतः the outer corner of the eye. -विहः 1 the eye-ball. 2 a cat. -सलं the naucis of the eyes. -सरोजिः 1 an epithet of Indra (who had on his body a thousand marks resembling the female organ inflicted by the curse of Gautama). 2 the moon. -रञ्जनं a collyrium. -रेमन् n. the eye-lash. -वल्गु a veil over the eye. -स्त्वः rigidity of the eyes.

नेत्रिकं 1 A pipe. 2 A ladle.

नेत्री 1 A river. 2 A vein. 3 A female leader. 4 An epithet of Lakshmi.

नेद्विह a. Nearest, next, very near (superl. of अतिष्ठ q. v.).

नेदीयश्च a. (सी f.) Nearer, very near (compar. of अतिष्ठ q. v.). नेदीयसी मूत्रा Māl. 1. drawing near, approaching.

नेपः A family-priest.

नेपथ्यं 1 Decoration, an ornament. 2 Dress, apparel, costume, attire; उदात्तनेपथ्यम् R. 6. 6; राजेन्द्रेणैव विधानशोभा 14. 9; उदात्तनेपथ्यविरचना Māl. 1; Ku. 7. 7; V. 5. 3 Particularly, the costume of an actor; विलनेपथ्ययोः पात्रयोः प्रवेशोस्तु M. 1. 4 The tiring room, the space where the actors attire themselves (which is always behind the curtain), the post-scenium; नेपथ्ये behind the scenes. -Comp. -विधानं arrangements of the tiring room; S. 1.

नेपालः N. of a country in the north of India. -लः pl. The people of this country. -लं Copper. -ली The wild date tree or its fruit. -Comp. -जा, -जाना red arsenic.

नेपालिका Red arsenic.

नेम a. (Nom. pl. नेमे-नेमाः) Half. -नः 1 A part. 2 A period, time, season. 3 A boundary, limit. 4 An enclosure, fence. 5 The foundation of a wall. 6 Fraud, deceit. 7 Even-ing. 8 A hole, ditch. 9 A root.

नेमिः-सी f. 1 The circumference, ring or felly of a wheel; उपोहश्च न रथायनेमः S. 7. 10; चक्रनेमिकमेव Me. 109; R. 1. 17, 39. 2 Edge, rim. 3 A wind-

lass. 4 A circle or circumference (in general); उद्विभेति R. 9. 10. 5 A thunderbolt. 6 The earth. -निः The tree त्रिनेत्र.

नेपु m. One of the chief officiating priests at a Soma sacrifice (whose number is 16).

नेपुः A clod of earth.

नेःअपस a. (सी f.), नेःअपसिक a. (की f.) Leading to happiness or final beatitude.

नेस्तं, नेःस्तं Destitution, poverty, indigence.

नेक a. (न+एक) Not one or alone; mostly in comp; आत्मन् m., रूपः, 'सुतः epithets of the Supreme Being.

नेकविक a. (की f.) Adjacent, near, contiguous. -कः An ascetic or Bhikshu; Bk. 14. 12 (vide commentary).

नेकवर्ष Proximity, neighbourhood.

नेकदेवः A demon, Rakshasa.

नेकृतिक a. (की f.) 1 Dishonest, false (or perhaps cruel); Ma. 4. 196. 2 Low, vile, wicked. 3 Morose.

नेमम a. (सी f.) Relating to or occurring in the Veda or holy writings; see वाङ्. -नः 1 An interpreter of the Vedas or sacred writings; इति नेममाः 2 An Upanishad q. v. 3 A means, an expedient 4 Prudent conduct. 5 A citizen, towns-man. 6 A trader, merchant; पाराहरीपनयनरा नेममाः साधुमंतः V. 4. 4.

नेपथ्यकं N. of the glossary of Vedic words (in five chapters) commented upon and explained by Yāska in his Nirukta.

नेत्रिकं The head of an ox.

नेत्रिकी An excellent cow.

नेतलं The lower or infernal regions. -Comp. -सत्त्वन् m. Yama (Pluto); Mv. 5. 18.

नेत्यं Eternity, perpetuity.

नेत्यक a. (की f.) नेत्यिक a. (की f.) 1 Regularly recurring, constantly repeated. 2 To be performed regularly (and not on particular occasions) 3 Indispensable, constant, obligatory.

नेदाचः Summer.

नेदानः An etymologist.

नेदानिक A pathologist.

नेदेशिकः One who executes orders, a servant.

नेपासिक a. (की f.) Mention incidentally or by the way.

नेपुण्यं (यं) 1 Dexterity, skill, cleverness, proficiency; नेपुण्येयमस्ति U. 6. 26; Si. 16. 30. 3 Anything that requires skill, a delicate matter. 4 Totality, completeness; Ms. 10. 85.

नेपुत्वं 1 Modesty, humility. 2 Secrecy; नेपुत्वंपल्लितं M. 5.

नेमंजनकं A banquet, feast.

नेमवः A trader, merchant.



**नैमिषिक** *a.* ( की ) 1 Produced by, connected with, or dependent on, any particular cause. 2 Unusual, occasional, accidental, produced by some cause (opp. निव). -**कः** An astrologer, prophet. -**कं** 1 An effect (opp. निमित्त 'cause'); निमित्तनैमिषिकदोषः *कः* S. 7. 30. 2 An occasional rite, a periodical ceremony.

**नैमिष** *a.* ( की *f.* ) Lasting for a Nimish or twinkling, momentary, transient. -**नं** N. of a sacred forest celebrated as the residence of certain sages to whom Sauti related the Mahābhārata; R. 19. 7; (the name is thus derived—यतस्तु निमिषेभ्यः निहतं शब्दं बलं; अल्पदेयं तत्तल्लेखं नैमिषारण्यमिति न).  
**नैमिषः** Barter, exchange.  
**नैमिषोऽयं** The fruit of नैमिष, the Indian fig-tree.

**नैमिष** Restrain, self-command.  
**नैमिषिक** *a.* ( की *f.* ) Conformable to rule or precept, regular. -**कं** Regularity.

**नैमिषिकः** A logician, a follower of the Nyāya system of philosophy.  
**नैमिष** 1 Uninterruptedness, close succession, continuity. 2 Closeness, contiguity (in space).

**नैमिषेयं** Disregard, indifference.  
**नैमिषिकः** An inhabitant of hell.  
**नैमिष** Senselessness, nonsense.

**नैमिष** 1 Hopelessness, despair, despondency; तदर्थं नैमिषात् U. 3. 13. 2 Absence of wish or expectation; नैमिषाः दृष्टः कृत्वा नैमिषमवलम्बित H. 1. 144; Bv. 4.  
**नैमिकः** One who knows the etymology of words, an etymologist.  
**नैमिष** Health

**नैमिष** A demon; मयमयमयौघादायचयुर्नैमिषोऽयः K. 10. 34; 11. 21; 12. 43; 14. 4; 15. 20  
**नैमिषी** 1 An epithet of Durgā. 2 The south-western direction.

**नैमिष** 1 Absence of qualities or properties. 2 Want of excellence, absence of good qualities; नैमिषदेव सारीषो विमस्तु गुणगौरवं Bv. 1. 88.  
**नैमिष** Pitilessness, cruelty; नैमिष्ये-  
षुष्ये न सविष्यत् तथा हि दर्शयति Br. Sū. 11. 1. 34.

**नैमिष** Cleanliness, purity, spotlessness.  
**नैमिष** Shamelessness, impudence.  
**नैमिष** Blueness, dark-blue colour.

**नैमिष** (चि) इव Compactness, closeness, thickness, denseness.  
**नैमिष** An offering of eatables presented to a deity or idol.

**नैमिष** *a.* ( की *f.* ), **नैमिषिक** *a.* ( की *f.* ) 1 Nocturnal, belonging to the night, nightly; तस्मै निमित्तमप्यपि नैमिषः S. 6. 29; नैमिषार्थिर्दुर्गम इव विमर्शयिषुना V. 1.

8; Ki. 5. 2. 2 To be observed at night.

**नैमिष** Fixedness, immovableness, fixity.

**नैमिष** 1 Determination, certainty. 2 A fixed ceremony.

**नैमिष** 1 A king of the Nishadhas. 2 Especially, an epithet of king Nala q. v. 3 A native or inhabitant of Nishadha.

**नैमिष** 1 Idleness, inactivity. 2 Exemption from acts or their consequences; Bg. 3. 4, 18. 49. 3 The salvation obtained by abstraction (as opposed to the salvation obtained by कर्ममार्ग q. v.).

**नैमिषिक** *a.* ( की *f.* ) Bought with or made of a Nishka, q. v. -**कः** A mint-master.

**नैमिष** *a.* ( की *f.* ) 1 Final, last, concluding; विद्वेद विविमर्श नैमिष R. 8. 25. 2 Decided, definitive, conclusive (as a reply). 3 Fixed, firm, constant. 4 Highest, perfect. 5 Completely familiar with or versed in 6 Vowing perpetual abstinence and chastity. -**कः** A perpetual religious student who continues, with his spiritual preceptor even after the prescribed period, and vows lifelong abstinence and chastity, Ku. 5. 62; cf. Y. 1. 49 and उपकुर्वाण also.

**नैमिष** Cruelty, harshness, severity.  
**नैमिष** Constancy, firmness.

**नैमिषिकः** *a.* ( की *f.* ) Natural, inborn, innate, inherent; नैमिषीकं सृष्टिः कुतमस्य सिद्धां प्रणि स्थितं स्रष्टारमनादिति Māl. 9. 49; R. 5. 37, 6. 46.

**नैमिषिकः** A swordman.

**नो** ind. ( न-उ ) No, not, often used like न q. v.; Bg. 17. 28; Pt. 5. 24; Amara. 5, 7, 10, 62.

**नो** (if not, otherwise).

**नो** 1 Impelling, driving, urging onward. 2 Removing, driving away, dispelling.

**नो** ind. Ninefold, in nine parts.

**नो** *f.* 1 A ship, boat, vessel; सन्ता गुणपुष्पेन कौतये कावनीरस्य Sānti. 3. 1. 2 N. of a constellation. -**Comp.** -**आरोहः** ( नावारोहः ) 1 a passenger on board a ship 2 a sailor. -**कर्णधारः** a helmsman, pilot. -**कर्मन्** n. the occupation of a sailor; Ms. 10. 34. -**चरः**, -**जीविकः** a sailor, boatman; R. 17. 81. -**सार्य** *a.* navigable, to be traversed in a ship. -**द्वारः** an oar. -**वारः** navigable. -**वादिन्** *a.* going in a boat, a passenger; Ms. 8. 409. -**वारः** a steersman, pilot, captain. -**व्यसन्न** shipwreck, 'naufraige'; नैमिषे विपन्न S. 6. -**सङ्घर्ष** fleet, navy; वगावुत्सव तस्मा नैमिषोद्यतान् R. 4. 36.

**नौका** A small boat, a boat in general; क्वचिह सज्जमसगतिरेका प्रवति भगवन्

तस्मै नौका Moha M. 6. -**Comp.** -**द्वारः** an oar.

**न्य** ind. An adverb, prefixed to कृ or कृ, to imply 'contempt', 'degradation' or 'humiliation'. -**Comp.** -**कारण**, -**कारः** 1 humiliation, degradation, disrespect, contempt, insult; न्यकारो इति वज्रकील इव मे तीर्थं परित्यजेत् Mv. 5. 22, 3. 40; G. L. 32. -**घातः** 1 humiliation, degradation. 2 making inferior, subordination. -**भाविता** *a.* 1 humiliated, degraded, slighted. 2 surpassed, excelled, made inferior or secondary (अपवाचीकृत); न्यभाविता-  
वाच्यमर्थजनसमस्त शब्दार्थद्वयलक्षण K. P. 1.

**न्य** *a.* Low, inferior, vile, mean. -**वृ** 1 A buffalo. 2 An epithet of Parasurāma. -**वृ** The hole.

**न्य** 1 The (Indian) figtree. 2 A fathom (measured by the arms extended). -**Comp.** -**परिमंडला** an excellent woman; (she is thus described)—सती सुकडिनी यस्या नित्यं च विशालता 1 मध्ये क्षीणा भवेद्य सा न्यपरिमंडला Śabdak. 4. 18.

**न्य** A kind of antelope; R. 16. 15.

**न्य** *a.* ( नीची *f.* ) 1 Going or turned downwards, turned or bent down. 2 Lying on the face. 3 Low, contemptible, base, mean, vile; Si. 15. 21. (where it also means विपन्न or downward). 4 Slow, lazy. 5 Whole, entire.

**न्य** 1 A curve. 2 A hiding place. 3 A hollow.

**न्य** 1 Loss, destruction. 2 Waste, decay.

**न्य** 1 Depositing, lying down. 2 Delivering, giving up.

**न्य** *p.* 1 Cast down, thrown, or laid down, deposited. 2 Put in, inserted, applied; न्यस्तातः Ku. 1. 7. 3 Depicted, drawn; निमग्नस्त. 4 Consigned, delivered or transferred to; V. 5. 17; Rātā. 1. 10. 5 Lying, resting on. 6 Given up, set aside, resigned. -**Comp.** -**द्वार** *a.* giving up punishment. -**द्वार** *a.* one who lays down the body, dead. -**द्वार** *a.* 1 one who has resigned or laid down his arms; आचार्यस्य प्रियुषन्मरुतोयस्तस्य शोकान् Va. 3. 18. 2 unarmed, defenceless. 3 harmless.

**न्य** Fried, rice.

**न्य** Eating, feeding.

**न्य** 1 Method, manner, way, rule, system, plan; न्यायिकं विनियोगवि-  
युक्त्याख्यस्तः Ms. 8. 310. 2 Fitness, propriety, decorum; Ki. 11. 50. 3 Law, justice, virtue, equity, righteousness, honesty; यति न्यायवृत्तस्य वि-  
चैति सहायता A. R. 1. 4. 4 A law suit, legal proceeding. 5 Judicial sentence,

judgment. 6 Policy, good government. 7 Likeness, analogy. 8 A popular maxim, an apposite illustration, illustration; as वृक्षाक्षरव्याय, काकतालीयव्याय, वृणाक्षरव्याय &c; see below. 9 A Vedio accent; व्यादिशिभिर्वर्ण Ku. 2. 12 (Malli. takes व्याय to mean वय; but it is quite open in our opinion to take व्याय in the sense of 'a system' or 'way' (which are manifested in three systems; i. e. ब्रह्म, बुद्ध, and सामन्); Bh. 3. 55. 10 (In gram.) A universal rule. 11 A system of Hindu philosophy founded by the sage Gautama. 12 The science of logic, logical philosophy. 13 A complete argument or syllogism (consisting of five members; i. e. प्रतिज्ञा, हेतु, उदाहरण, उपपत्ति, and निगमन). -Comp. -व्यायः the Mīmāṃsā philosophy. -वर्तित्वा. a well-behaved, acting justly. -वादिन् a. one who speaks what is right or just. -ज्ञानं the science of logic. -सादिनी proper or suitable behaviour. -सूत्रे aphorisms of Nyāya philosophy by Gautama.

Note. A few of the common Nyāyas or popular maxims are here collected for ready reference and arranged in alphabetical order.

1. अंधाचक्षुःकव्यायः The maxim of the blind man catching a sparrow, analogous in sense to वृणाक्षरव्यायः q. v.

2. अंधपरोपमाव्यायः The maxim of the blind following the blind. It is used in those cases where people blindly or thoughtlessly follow others, not caring to see whether their doing so would not be a leap in the dark.

3. अर्धवृत्तीदर्शनव्यायः The maxim of the view of the star Arundhatti. The following explanation of Sankarāchārya will make its use clear - अर्धवृत्ती विदुर्दृष्टिस्तस्मात्तस्या रथलो तात्तम्यमुक्त्वा प्रथममवर्ततेति यादविरथा तां प्रत्याख्याय पश्चाद्वर्ततेतिवैव यादवति.

4. अशोकवृक्षव्यायः The maxim of the grove of Asoka trees. Rāvana kept Sita in the grove of Asoka trees, but it is not easy to account for his preference of that particular grove to any other one; so when a man finds several ways of doing a thing, any one of them is as good as another, and the preference of any particular one cannot be accounted for.

5. अश्मलीयव्यायः The maxim of the stone and clod of earth. A clod of earth may be considered to be hard as compared with cotton, but is soft as compared with a stone. So a person may be considered to be very important as compared with his

inferiors, but sinks into insignificance when compared with his betters. The maxim वाणिज्यव्याय is similarly used.

6. कदंबकोरक (गोलक) व्यायः The maxim of the Kadamba buds; used to denote simultaneous rise or action, like the bursting forth of the buds of the Kadamba tree at one and the same time.

7. काकतालीयव्यायः The maxim of the crow and the palm fruit. It takes its origin from the unexpected and sudden fall of a palm-fruit upon the head of a crow (so as to kill it) at the very moment of its sitting on a branch of that tree; and is used to denote a very unexpected and accidental occurrence, whether welcome or unwelcome; cf. Chandrāloka:—वत्सवा मेलेन वयं लोभा मे यथा सुभुवः । तदेतत्काकतालीयविवर्तितसंमर्षः ॥ also Kuvalāyābunda: वत्स तालफलं यथा ककिनोपशृङ्खलं रोहोर्दृष्टिमुभित्तुयथा तन्मी मया मुक्ता । see काकतालीय also.

8. काकदंतवेषकव्यायः The maxim of searching after a crow's teeth, used to denote any useless, unprofitable, or impossible task.

9. काकाक्षिणीलव्यायः The maxim of the crow's eyeball. It takes its origin from the supposition that the crow has but one eye (cf. words like एकदृष्टि, एकदृष्टि &c.), and that it can move it, as occasion requires from the socket on one side into that of the other; and the maxim is applied to a word or phrase which, though used only once in a sentence may, if occasion requires, serve two purposes; cf. p. द्विपदोऽस्मिन्मन्त्रेण इत्यत्र अक्षिणीलव्यायः काकाक्षिणीलव्यायेन अन्तरापश्यन्नेत्यात्मव्यायः.

10. कूपचक्रवर्तिव्यायः The maxim of the buckets attached to the water-wheel. It takes its origin from the fact that while some of the buckets filled with water go up, some are emptied of their contents, while others go down quite empty; and is used to denote the various vicissitudes of worldly existence; cf. काशि-मुच्यते पुराणं वा काशिमुच्यते काशिनात-विधिं करोति च पुनः काशिनव्यायः कुलात् । अमो-न्यप्रतिपक्षसहतिमिमां कोटिरिति वीर्यवत् क्रीडति कूपचक्रवर्तिव्यायः सकोविनिः a Mk. 10. 59.

11. चट्टकुटीरव्यायः The maxim of day-break near a toll-station. It takes its origin from the attempt of one (say, a cartman) who with the intention of avoiding a toll takes at night an unfrequented road, but unfortunately finds himself at day-break near that very toll-station and is obliged to pay the toll which he

studiously tried to avoid. Thus the maxim is used to denote the occurrence of that which one studiously tries to avoid; cf. Sriharsha:—तद्विदं चट्टकुटीरव्यायः समनुवर्तते.

12. वृणाक्षरव्यायः The maxim of letters bored by an insect in wood. It takes its origin from the unexpected and chance resemblance of an incision in wood or in the leaf of a book made by an insect to the form of some letter, and is used to denote any fortuitous or chance occurrence.

13. वृक्षाक्षरव्यायः The maxim of the stick and cakes. When a stick and cakes are kept together and one says that 'the stick has been pulled down or eaten by a rat', we are naturally led to expect that the cakes also have been pulled down or eaten by the rat, as a matter of course, the two being so closely connected together; so when one thing is closely connected with another in a particular way, and we say something of the one, it naturally follows that what we assert of the one can, as a matter of course, be asserted of the other; cf. सुधिकेय दूधो मक्षितः इत्यनेन तस्मिन् चरितं तद्वत्पक्षमन्त्रादायते भवतीति नियतसमानव्यायः इत्यन्तरापश्यन्नेत्यत्र व्यायो वृक्षाक्षरव्यायः S. D. 10.

14. देहलीदीपव्यायः The maxim of the lamp placed over the threshold. It takes its origin from a lamp hanging over the threshold of a house which, by its peculiar position, serves to light the rooms on both sides of the threshold; and is used to denote something which serves a two-fold purpose at the same time.

15. सुपनायितपुत्रव्यायः The maxim of the king and barber's son. It is used to denote a man's innate fondness for his own possession—howsoever ugly or despicable in the eyes of others. It takes its origin from a story which states that a king on one occasion asked his barber to bring to him the finest boy that he could see in his kingdom. The barber roamed for a long time over every part of the realm, but could discover no boy such as the king wanted. At last wearied and disappointed, he returned home; and being charmed with the beauty of his own boy, who, to do him justice, was a personification of ugliness and deformity—went to the king and presented the boy to him. The king was at first very angry with the barber for having trifled with him but on consideration excused him,

as he ascribed the barber's preference of his own ugly toy to the dominant desire of human beings to consider their own possessions as supremely good; cf. सर्वः कालमास्वीयं पश्यति S. 2.

16. पक्षपक्षालनन्यायः The maxim of washing off the mud. Just as it is more advisable for one to avoid getting into mud than to get into it and then wash it off, so it is more advisable for one to avoid getting into danger than to expose oneself to it and then try to get out of it somehow or other; cf. पक्षालनादि पक्षस्य दूरादस्पर्शनं वरं; and also "Prevention is better than cure".

17. विह्वेषणन्यायः The maxim of grinding flour or meal; used to denote a superfluous or unprofitable exertion like the attempt of a man to grind pounded flour; cf. दूतस्य करणं दूषा.

18. बीजादुत्पन्नन्यायः The maxim of seed and sprout. It takes its origin from the relation of mutual causation which subsists between seed and sprout, (seed being the cause of sprout, which in its turn is the cause of seed); and is used in those cases where two things stand to each other in the relation of both cause and effect.

19. लोहपुष्पकन्यायः The maxim of iron and magnet; it is used to denote a very close affinity between two things, by virtue of which they are instinctively attracted towards each other.

20. वह्निप्रसूतन्यायः The maxim of the invariable concomitance of fire and smoke; (wherever there is smoke there is fire.) It is used to denote such invariable concomitance between two persons or things; (e. g. where there is A, there is B; where there is not B, there is not A.).

21. वृद्धकुमारीवाक्य (वर) न्यायः The maxim of the old virgin's boon; that is, asking such a boon as will cover all that one wishes to have.

The Mahābhāṣya says that an old virgin, when asked by Indra to choose a boon, said:—वृद्धा मे बहुवीर-वृत्तमोक्षं काञ्चनपात्रं पुत्रीरत्नं. This one boon, if granted, would give her a husband, progeny, abundance of corn, cattle &c. and gold.

22. हाकाचंद्रन्यायः The maxim of the bough and the moon. As the moon, though considerably distant from the bough of a tree, is spoken of as 'the moon on the bough' because she appears to be near it, so this maxim is used when the position of an object, though at a very great distance, is fixed by that of another object to which it appears to be contiguous.

23. सिंहपलोकनन्यायः The maxim of the lion's backward glance. It is used when one casts a retrospective glance at what he has left behind while at the same time he is proceeding, just as the lion, while going onward in search of prey, now and then bends his neck backwards to see if anything be within his reach.

24. सुखीकटाहनन्यायः The maxim of the needle and the kettle. It is used to denote that when two things—the one easy and the other difficult—are required to be done, the easier should be first attended to, as when one has to prepare a needle and a kettle, he should first take in hand a needle as it is an easier work compared with the preparation of a kettle.

25. स्तूपानिखननन्यायः The maxim of digging or fixing in the post. As a stake or post to be firmly fixed in the ground is again and again moved and thrust inward, so this maxim is used when one (say, a disputant) adds several corroborative illustrations, arguments &c. to strengthen and confirm still more his strong position.

26. स्वामिपुत्रन्यायः The maxim of master and servant. It is used to mark the relation of the feeder and the fed, or the supporter and the sup-

ported, subsisting between any two objects.

न्याय a. 1 Just, proper, right, equitable, suitable, fit; न्यायान्वयः अधिक-पक्षेति एवं न जीतः Bh. 2. 83; Rg. 18. 18; Ms. 2. 152, 9. 202; R. 2. 55; Ki. 14. 7; Ku. 6. 87. 2 Usual, customary.

न्यायः 1 Placing, putting down or upon, planting, तस्याः सुत्यावपविष्यामि R. 2. 2; Ku. 6. 50, वरन्यायः, अंगन्यायः &c. 2 Hence, any impression, mark, stamp, print; अतिशयनन्यायः R. 12. 75 'where the nailmarks surpassed those of weapons'; इतन्यायः 3 Depositing. 4 A pledge, deposit; अत्यधिकन्यायः इतिरत्या S. 4. 21, R. 12. 8; Y. 2. 67. 5 Entrusting, committing, delivering, consigning. 6 Painting, writing down. 7 Giving up, resigning, abandoning, relinquishing; वर, Rg. 18. 2. 8 Bringing forward, adducing. 9 Digging in, seizing (as with claws). 10 Assignment of the various parts of the body to different deities, which is usually accompanied with prayers and corresponding gesticulations. —Comp. —अपह्नवः repudiation of a deposit. —धारि m. the holder of a deposit, a mortgagee.

न्यासि m. One who has renounced all worldly ties, a Sannyāsin.

शु (शु) अ. 1 Charming, beautiful, lovely. 2 Proper, right.

शुभ्र a. 1 Turned or bent downwards, lying on the face; ऊर्ध्वार्धित्यु-चक्रदाहकले (शोभि) N. 22. 32. 2 Bent, crooked. 3 Convex. 4 Hump-backed. —शुः The Nyagrodha tree. —Comp. —शुक्रः a crooked sword, sabre.

शून्य a. 1 Lessened, diminished, shortened. 2 Defective, inferior, deficient, wanting, destitute of; as in अर्थशून्य, 3 Less (opp. अधिक); Y. 2. 116. 4 Defective (in some organ); शून्य. 5 Low, wicked, vile, despicable. —शून्य ind. Less, in a less degree. —Comp. —अशून्य a. maimed, mutilated. —अधिक a. less or more, unequal. —अशून्य a. deficient in intellect, ignorant, foolish.

शून्यवति Den. P. To diminish, lessen.

प.

प a. (At the end of comp.) 1 Drinking; as in द्विप, अनेकप. 2 Guarding, protecting, ruling; as in शीप, रूप, क्षिपिप. —पः 1 Air, wind. 2 A leaf. 3 An egg.

पक्षग The hut of a पक्षाल or barbarian.

पक्षि f. 1 Cooking. 2 Digesting, digestion. 3 Ripening, becoming ripe,

maturity, development. 4 Fame, dignity. —Comp. —पक्षि violent pain of the bowels arising from indigestion, colic.

पक्षु a. 1 Who or what cooks. 2 Cooking. 3 Stimulating, digesting. —m. Fire (especially in the stomach).

पक्ष 1 The state of a house-holder who maintains the sacred fire. 2 The sacred fire so maintained.

पक्षिम a. 1 Ripe, ripened. 2 Matured. 3 Cooked.

पक्ष a. 1 Cooked; roasted, boiled; as in पक्षान्न. 2 Digested. 3 Baked, burned, annealed (opp. अन्न); अक्षि-कामाक्षिपक्ष Mk. 3. 4 Mature, ripe;

वर्धितवती Me. 82. 5 Fully developed, come to perfection, perfect, matured; as in वरुणी. 6 Experienced, shrewd. 7 Ripe (as a bird), ready to suppartate. 8 Grey (the hair). 9 Perished, decaying, is the eve of destruction, ripe to meet one's doom. -COMP. -अतिक्षरः chronic dysentery. -अक्षे dressed or cooked food. -आक्ष-न, -आक्षवः the stomach, abdomen. -हृक्षः a baked brick. -हृक्षवित् a building constructed with baked bricks. -हृक्षः 1 cooking. 2 maturing. -रक्षः wine or any spirituous liquor. -रक्षि n. the water of boiled rice (वाञ्छि).

वक्षः N. of a barbarous tribe, a Chândala.

वक्ष 1 P., 10 U. (वक्षति, वक्षति-ते) 1 To take, seize. 2 To accept. 3 To take a side, side with.

वक्षः 1 A wing, pinion; अघाति वक्ष-पि बोधिते K. 347; so उद्धिपक्षः pledged; पक्षच्छेदितं शकं R. 4. 40, 3. 42. 2 The feather or feathers on each side of an arrow. 3 The flank or side of a man or animal, the shoulder; स्तंभना उभयपक्षविनीतिश्च R. 5. 72. 4 The side of anything, flank. 5 The wing or flank of an army. 6 The half of anything. 7 The half of a lunar month, a fortnight (comprising 15 days); (there are two such *pakshas*, शुक्लपक्ष the bright or light half, and कृष्णपक्ष the dark half); तमिषपक्षेऽपि सप्तविंशतिर्नोक्तावती विविक्षति प्रबोधात् R. 6. 34; Ma. 1. 66; Y. 3. 50; सीमा वृद्धिं सजा-वति शुक्लपक्षोऽत्राद Pt. 1. 92. 8 A party in general, faction, side; प्रवृत्तिवर्गश्च R. 6. 86; Si. 2. 117; Bg. 14. 25; R. 6. 53, 18. 9 One belonging to any party, a follower, partisan; शत्रुपक्षा-मन्त्रा H. 1. 10 A class, multitude, host, any number of adherents; as शत्रु-विपक्षः. 11 One side of an argu-ment, an alternative, one of two cases; वक्षे in the other case, on the other hand; पूर्वपक्षमवतलस्तस्मिन्नामवक्ष-रः R. 4. 10, 14. 34; cf. पूर्वपक्ष and उत्तरपक्ष. 12 A case or supposition in general; as in वक्षोते 13 A point under discus-sion, a thesis. 14 The subject of a syllogism or conclusion (the minor term); सतिपक्षाम्बुवाः पक्षः T. 8.; द्यतः कुक्षिपक्षो गृहीतपक्षः Si. 20. 11 (where it means 'feathered' also). 15 A symbolical expression for the number 'two'. 16 A bird. 17 A state, condi-tion. 18 The body. 19 A limb of the body. 20 A royal elephant. 21 An army. 22 A wall. 23 Opposition. 24 Rejoinder, reply. 25 A mass, quanti-ty (when in composition with words meaning 'hair'); वक्षपक्षः; cf. वक्ष. -COMP. -अक्षः the 15th day of either half month, i. e. the day of new or

full moon. -अक्षर 1 another side. 2 A different side or view of an argu-ment. 3 another supposition. -आक्षरः 1 palsy or paralysis of one side, hemiplegia. 2 refutation of an argu-ment. -आक्षरः a fallacious argument. 2 a false plaint. -आक्षरः eating food only once in a fortnight. -अक्ष-चेच्छरः a party. -अक्षः 1 an elephant strayed from the herd. 2 the moon. -क्षि m. an epithet of Indra (clipper of the wings of mountains); Ku. 1. 20. -क्षः the moon. -क्षर 1 both sides of an argument. 2 'a couple of fortnights', i. e. a month. -क्षरः a side-door, private entrance. -क्षरः 1 winged. 2 adhering to the party of one, siding with any one. (-रः) 1 a bird. 2 the moon. 3 a partisan. 4 an elephant strayed from the herd -वाक्षी a quill. -वक्षः 1 siding with any one. 2 liking, desire, love, affection (for a thing); वक्षति यत्नेन हि पक्षपाताः Ki. 3. 12, Ve. 3. 10; U 5. 17; विपक्षे वक्षेपक्षपाताः Mu. 1. 3 attachment to a party, partisanship, partiality; पक्षपातमत्र देवी मन्त्रे M. 1; सत्वं जना वक्षि न पक्षपातात् Bh. 1. 47. 4 falling of wings, the moulting of birds 5 a partisan. -वक्षिणः a. or s. 1 siding with, adhering to a party, attached or partial (to a particular cause); पक्षपातिनो देवा अपि वक्षिणा Ve. 3. 2 sym-pathising; Ve. 3. 3 a follower, partisan, friend; न ह्यपक्षपाती V. 1; (पक्षपातिता in N. 2. 52 means 'move-ment of the wings' also). -वक्षिः a private door. -क्षिपुः a heron. -वक्षः 1 the side or flank. 2 especially, the flank of an elephant. -वक्षिः the course traversed by the sun in a fortnight -वक्षः the root of a wing. -वक्षः 1 an ex parte statement. 2 stating a case, expression of opinion. -वक्षः a bird. -वक्षः a. paralysed on one side. -वक्षः a bird. -वक्षः 1 a sacrificial rite lasting for a fortnight. 2 a rite to be performed every fortnight.

वक्षः 1 A side-door. 2 A side. 3 An associate, partisan (at the end of comp.).

वक्षः 1 Alliance, partisanship. 2 Adherence to a party. 3 Taking up a side or argument.

वक्षिः f. 1 The root of a wing; अक्षिपक्षं पुष्टेन पक्षिणी N. 2. 2; अक्षिपक्षजटा-द्वयपक्षिः U. 3. 43; Si. 11. 20. 2 The first day of a lunar fortnight.

वक्षिणी A bird.

वक्षिणी 1 A female bird. 2 A night with the two days enclosing it; (हावहावेष्टरपि वक्षिणीवर्षिणीयो). 3 The day of full moon.

वक्षिणः a. (वी f.) 1 Winged. 2 Furnished with wings. 3 Siding with, adhering to the party of. -m,

1 A bird. 2 An arrow. 3 An epithet of Siva. -COMP. -वक्षः, -वक्षः, -वक्षः m., -वक्षः, -वक्षः, -वक्षः m. epithets of Garuda. -वक्षिः an insignificant bird. -वक्षः, -वक्षः a young bird. -वक्षः 1 a nest. 2 an aviary.

वक्षः n. 1 An eyelash; वक्षिपक्षः पक्षमिः Me. 90, 47; R. 2 19, 11. 36. 2 The filament of a flower. 3 The point of a thread, a thin thread. 4 A wing.

वक्षः a. 1 Having strong, long or beautiful eyelashes; वक्षःपक्षः S. 3 25. 2 Hairy, shaggy; वक्षिपक्षमल-क्षः Si. 4. 61.

वक्षः a. 1 Produced or occurring in a fortnight. 2 Siding with. 3 Lateral. -वक्षः A partisan, follower, friend, ally; ननु वक्षिण एव वीक्षेततद्विजयते द्विपक्षो यदस्य वक्षः V. 1. 16.

वक्षः, क 1 Mud, clay, mire; अनीला वक्षः वृद्धिपक्षः नापक्षिणः Si. 2. 34, Ki. 2. 6; R. 16. 30. 2 Hence, a thick mass, large quantity; वक्षःपक्षः K. 30. 3 A slough, quagmire. 4 Sin. -COMP. -वक्षिः a lapwing. -वक्षिः a hog. -वक्षः a Makara or crocodile. -क्षि m. the clearing-nut tree, (वक्षः, the fruit of which is used in purifying muddy water); M. 2. 8. -वक्षः a lotus. -वक्षः, -वक्षः m. an epithet of Brahmā. -वक्षः an epithet of Vishnu; R. 18. 20. -वक्षः n. a lotus. (-m.) the Sārāsa bird. -वक्षः a bivalve conch. -वक्षः, -वक्षः a lotus. -वक्षः a crab.

वक्षिणी 1 A lotus-plant; Ki. 10. 33. 2 A group of lotus-plants or lotuses. 3 A place abounding with lotuses. 4 The flexible stalk of a water-lily.

वक्षः The hut of a वक्षः, see वक्षः.

वक्षः 1 Moss. 2 A dam, dike. 3 Stairs, a ladder, a flight of steps.

वक्षिणः a. Muddy, foul, turbid, dirty; Si. 17. 8.

वक्षिणः A lotus.

वक्षिणः n. -वक्षः A lotus. -वक्षः The crane or Sārāsa bird.

वक्षिणः a. Dwelling in mud.

वक्षि f. 1 A line, row, range, series; इत्येत वाक्यपक्षिणः कलकाला V. 4. 6; वक्षिपक्षि R. 2. 19; अक्षिपक्षिः Ku. 4. 15; R. 6. 5. 2 A group, collection, flock, troop. 3 A row of people (of the same caste) sitting down to a meal, a company or party at dinner of the same caste; cf. वक्षिपक्षः below. 4 The living generation. 5 The earth. 6 Fame, celebrity. 7 A collection of five, or the number 'five'. 8 The number 'ten'; as in वक्षिपक्ष, वक्षिपक्षि. -COMP. -वक्षिः an epithet of Rāvaṇa. -वक्षः an osprey. -वक्षः, -वक्षः a person degrading a society of per-sons, one with whom it is improper





with the Nihādas or barbarians as the fifth (pl. in these two senses); (for a full exposition see Śātrabhāṣya on Br. Sūtras I. 4. 11-13) -**पञ्चनीय** *a.* devoted to the five races. (-**यः**) an actor, mimic, buffoon. -**पञ्चक** 1 an epithet of Buddha as possessing the five kinds of knowledge. 2 a man familiar with the doctrines of the Pāsupatas. -**पञ्चक**, -**पञ्चक** a collection of five carpenters. -**पञ्चक** 1 the five elements taken collectively; *i. e.* पृथ्वी, आप, तेजस, वायु and आकाश. 2 (in the Tantras) the five essentials of the Tantrikas, also called पञ्चकार because they all begin with प; *i. e.* मन्त्र, मोक्ष, मन्त्र, मुद्रा and मैत्र्य. -**पञ्चक** *m.* an ascetic who in summer practices penance sitting in the middle of four fires with the sun burning right over his head; cf. हविर्भुजाभयवता षट्पुर्णं मये कलटनयनसतति R. 13. 41 and Ku. 5. 23; and Ms. 6. 23 and Si. 2. 51 also. -**पञ्च** *a.* five-fold. (-**यः**) a pentad. -**पञ्चविंश** *a.* thirty-fifth. -**पञ्चविंशति** *f.* thirty-five. -**पञ्चा** *a.* 1 fifteenth. 2 increased by fifteen; as in पञ्चदश ज्ञतं 'one hundred and fifteen'. -**पञ्चा** *a.* pl. fifteen. -**पञ्च** a period of fifteen days. -**पञ्चि** *a.* made or consisting of fifteen. -**पञ्चि** the fifteenth day of a lunar fortnight. -**पञ्चि** the five long parts of the body; बाहु तेजद्वयं कुक्षिद्वे तु नासे तये च । सप्तयोरन्तरं चैव पञ्चदीर्घं प्रपञ्चते ॥. -**पञ्च** 1 any animal with five claws; पञ्च पञ्चला महाया ये योक्ताः कुतजैर्हिजैः Bk. 6. 131; Ms. 5. 17, 18. Y. 1. 177. 2 an elephant. 3 a turtle. 4 a lion or tiger. -**पञ्च**, 'the country of five rivers, the modern Panjab (the five river being शतद्रु, बिवासा, इरावती, चंद्रमाणा and जितल्ला, or the modern names Sutlej, Beas, Raves, Chenab and Jhelum) (-**यः** pl.) the people of this country. -**पञ्चति** *f.* ninety-five. -**पञ्चराजम्** waving five things before an idol and then falling prostrate before it; (the five things being:—a lamp, lotus, cloth, mango and betel-leaf). -**पञ्चाक्ष** *a.* fifty-fifth. -**पञ्चाक्ष** *f.* fifty-five. -**पञ्च** five steps; Pt. 2. 115. -**पञ्च** 1 five vessels taken collectively. 2 a Śrāddha in which offerings are made in five vessels. -**पञ्चा** (*m. pl.*) the five life-winds or vital airs; श्वा, अपान, व्यान, उदान and समान. -**पञ्चाक्ष** a temple of a particular size) with four pinnacles and a steeple). -**पञ्चा**, -**पञ्चा**, -**पञ्चा** epithets of the god of love; see पञ्च. -**पञ्च** *a.* pentagonal. (-**यः**) a pentagon; cf. पञ्चकोण. -**पञ्च** the five elements; पृथ्वी, अप, तेजस्, वायु and आकाश. -**पञ्चकार** the five essentials of the left-hand Tantra ritual of which the first letter

is म; see पञ्चतत्त्व. (2). -**पञ्चापातक** the five great sins; see महापातक. -**पञ्चापातकः** (*m. pl.*) the five daily sacrifices enjoined to be performed by a Brāhmaṇa; see महायज्ञ. -**पञ्चा** a day. -**पञ्च** a collection of five gems; (they are variously enumerated:—(1) नीलकंठजम्बकं चैति पञ्चापञ्च मीनिकं । प्रवालं चैति विज्ञेयं पञ्चरत्नं मनीषिभिः ॥ (2) सुवर्णं रजतं मुक्ता राजावर्तं प्रवालकं । रत्नपञ्चकमाख्यातम् ॥ (3) कनकं हीरकं नीलं पञ्चराजम् मीनिकं । पञ्चरत्नमिदं योक्तुं श्रुतिभिः पूर्वदर्शितम् ॥. -**पञ्चा** a period of five nights. -**पञ्चा** the rule of five (in math.) -**पञ्चा** a Purāṇa; so called because it deals with five important topics:—सर्वज्ञ प्रतिसर्गञ्च ब्रह्मो मन्त्रतराणि च । वंशावतारं चैव पुराणं पञ्चलक्षणं ॥ see पुराण also. -**पञ्च** five kinds of salts; *i. e.* काचक, शैव, साधु, विह and लोचल. -**पञ्च** 1 the five fig-tree; *i. e.* अमृत्य, बिल्व, वट, धात्री and अजोय. 2 N. of a part of the Dandakā forest where the Godāvari rises and where Rāma dwelt for a considerable time with his beloved; it is two miles from Nāzik; U. 2. 28; R. 13. 31. -**पञ्च** *a.* about five years old. -**पञ्च** *a.* five years old. -**पञ्च** a collection of the barks of the five kinds of trees; (*i. e.* ज्योष, उबुवर, अणाल, वृक्ष and वेतस). -**पञ्च** *a.* twenty-fifth. -**पञ्चति** *f.* twenty-five. -**पञ्चा** a collection of twenty-five; as in वेतालपञ्चविंशतिका -**पञ्च** *a.* five-fold, of five kinds -**पञ्चा** *a.* amounting to five hundred and five. 2 five hundred. (-**स**) 1 one hundred and five. 2 five hundred -**पञ्चा** 1 the hand. 2 an elephant. -**पञ्चा** a lion. -**पञ्चा** *a.* pl. five or six; संलभ्येऽपि बृहस्पतिप्रभृतयः संभावितः पञ्चाः Bh. 2. 34. -**पञ्चा** *a.* sixty-fifth. -**पञ्चति** *f.* sixty-five. -**पञ्चा** *a.* seventy-fifth. -**पञ्चा** *f.* seventy-five. -**पञ्चा** *f.* the five things in a house by which animal life may be accidentally destroyed; they are:—पञ्चसु गृहस्थस्य पुनरिष्यन्त्युत्तरः कदम्बी चोदुङ्गुलम् Ms. 3. 68. -**पञ्चा** *a.* five years old. -**पञ्चा** A chequered cloth for playing at draughts. -**पञ्चा** *a.* (*m. f.*) 1 The fifth. 2 Forming a fifth part. 3 Dexterous, clever. 4 Beautiful, brilliant. -**पञ्चा** 1 The fifth (or in later times the seventh) note of the Indian gamut; it is said to be produced by the cuckoo (कोकिलो गीति पञ्चदं Nārada), and is so called because it is produced from 5 parts of the body:—बाहुः सङ्गतो नाभिक्रोहः कण्ठद्वयं । विचारं पञ्चमस्यान-ग्रामया पञ्चम उच्यते ॥ 2 N. of a Rāga or musical mode (sung in the above note); पञ्चवति द्वा-मीनं तन्नि पञ्चमं पञ्चं Gt. 10; so उच्यते पञ्चमतां Gt. 1. -**पञ्चा** A fifth. 2 Sexual intercourse (विष्णु), the fifth पञ्कार of the Tantrikas. -**पञ्चा**

1 the fifth day of a lunar fortnight. 2 The ablative case (in gram). 3 An epithet of Draupadi. 4 A chequered board for playing at draughts. -**पञ्चा** (*m. pl.*) 1 N. of a country and its people. -**पञ्चा** A king of the Panchālas. -**पञ्चा** A doll, puppet; cf. पञ्चालिका. -**पञ्चा** 1 A doll, puppet. 2 A kind of song. 3 Chequered board for playing at draughts, chess-board &c. -**पञ्चा** *a.* (*m. f.*) The fiftieth. -**पञ्चा** *f.* Fifty. -**पञ्चा** A collection of fifty verses; *i. e.* पञ्चाशिका. -**पञ्चा** A cago, an aviary; पञ्चाशुका, मृगपञ्चरः &c. -**पञ्चा**, -**पञ्चा** 1 Riba. 2 A skeleton. -**पञ्चा** 1 The body. 2 The Kaliyuga. -**पञ्चा** a sort of basket or trap for catching fish. -**पञ्चा** a parrot in a cage, caged parrot; V. 2. 23. -**पञ्चा**, -**पञ्चा** *f.* 1 The ball of cotton from which thread is spun. 2 A record, journal, register. 3 A calendar, an almanac. -**पञ्चा** a writer, scribe. -**पञ्चा** P. (पटति) To go or move. -**पञ्चा** or 10. U. (पटयति) 1 To split, cleave, tear up, tear asunder, tear open, divide; कश्चिन्मप्यात्पादयामास द्वेति Si. 18. 51; दृष्ट्वं पादवेष्टेयं Y. 2. 94; Mk. 9. 2 To break, break open; अप्यासु भित्तिषु मया निशि पाटितास Mk. 3. 14. 3 To pierce, prick, penetrate; दृष्ट्वा-दिततलेन पाणिना R. 11. 31. 4 To remove, eradicate. 5 To pluck out. -**पञ्चा** उच् 1 to tear up or out, draw out; द्वेतेर्नैरादयन्मन्त्रान् Ms. 4. 69; कीलमुत्पादयितुमारभे Pt. 1. 2 to root up; eradicate; Ku. 2. 43; R. 15. 49. 3 to extract. -**पञ्चा** 1 to tear up or out; (केतकवर्ध) विपादयामासुया नक्षत्रैः B. 6. 17. 2 to pull or draw out, extract. -**पञ्चा** 10. U. (पटयति) 1 To string or weave; कुर्वित्स्वं तावत्पटयति पुन्यायाम-भितः K. P. 7. 2 To clothe, envelope. 3 To Surround, encircle. -**पञ्चा** -**पञ्चा** 1 A garment, raiment, cloth, a piece of cloth; अयं पञ्चाः सुवर्त-व्रता गतो ह्यं पटश्चिद्रश्मिर्लेकृताः &c Mk. 2. 9; मयाः अचति बलदेवपटवकाशाः 5. 45. 2 Fine cloth. 3 A veil, screen. 4 A tablet, plate or piece of cloth for writing or painting upon. -**पञ्चा** A thatch, roof. -**पञ्चा** -**पञ्चा** a tent. -**पञ्चा** 1 a weaver. 2 a painter. -**पञ्चा** *f.* -**पञ्चा**, -**पञ्चा**, -**पञ्चा** a tent; Si. 12. 63. -**पञ्चा** 1 a tent. 2 a petticoat. 3 perfumed powder; Bān. 1 -**पञ्चा** perfumed powder. -**पञ्चा** 1 A camp, an encampment. 2 Cotton-cloth.

पदकारः A thief; cf. पादकार. -ई Old or ragged clothes.

पदकः A thief.

पदपदा ind. An imitative sound.

पदले 1 A roof, thatch; विनयितपदलतं पदले जीर्णकृतं Mu. 3. 15. 2 A cover, covering, veil, coating (in general.) शिरसि मसीपटलं दधाति क्षीया Rv. 1. 74. 3 A film or coating over the eyes. 4 A heap, multitude, mass, quantity; रथानपारेः पदलेन रोचिषा Si. 1. 21; जलपट-काणि Pt. 1. 361. प्रोपटलेः R. 4. 63; हृक्पटलं 13. 17; तारपटलं Git. 7. 5 A basket. 6 Retinue, train. -रः, -री 1 A tree. 2 A stalk. -रः, -रं A section or chapter of a book. -COMP. -दालः the edge of a roof.

पदरः 1 A kettle-drum, a wardrum, drum, tabour; कुर्वन् संध्याबहिरपटहता द्रुमिनः आचरन्ती Me. 34; पदपटहन्नामिभिर्बिभीतमिन्द्रः R. 9. 71. 2 Begging, undertaking. 3 Injuring, killing. -COMP. -दोकः a crier (who beats a drum and then makes the proclamation). -दमणं going about with a drum to call people together.

पदालुका A leech.

पटिः -री f. 1 The curtain of a stage. 2 A cloth. 3 Coarse cloth, canvas. 4 A screen of cloth surrounding a tent. -COMP. -सेपः tossing aside the curtain (of the stage); used as a stage-direction to denote the buried entrance of a character on the stage; cf. अपरीक्षेप.

पटिमन् m. 1 Dexterity, cleverness. 2 Sharpness. 3 Acidity. 4 Sharpness. 5 Violence, intensity &c.

पटिः 1 A ball for playing with. 2 Sandal-wood. 3 Cupid, the god of love. -ई 1 Catechu. 2 A sieve. 3 The belly. 4 A field. 5 A cloud. 6 Height. -COMP. -जन्मन् m. sandal-tree; बहति विषयान् पटोरजन्मा Bv. 1. 74.

पटु a. (हु or टी f.; compar. पटीयन्, superl. पटिष्ठ) 1 Clever, skilful, dexterous, proficient (usually with a loc.); बाधि पटु &c. 2 Sharp, acrid, pungent. 3 Sharp, smart (as intellect). 4 Violent, strong, sharp, intense; अयमपि पटुर्वासतो न बाणपरम V. 4. 1; U. 4. 3. 5 Shrill, clear, sharp-sounding; किमिदं पटुपटहश्लमिभ्यो नादीनाम् Mu. 6; पटुपटहस्त्वमिभिर्बिभीतमिन्द्र R. 9. 71, 73. 6 Apt, disposed; Si. 15. 43. 7 Harsh, cruel, hard-hearted. 8 Sly, cunning, crafty, roguish. 9 Healthy, sound. 10 Active, busy. 11 Eloquent, talkative. 12 Bloated, expanded. -टु, -टु n. A mushroom (छपा) -टु n. Salt. -COMP. -कल्प, -देवीय a. pretty clever, tolerably sharp.

पटोलः A species of cucumber (Mar. पडळ). -रं A kind of cloth.

पटोलकः An oyster.

पट्टः, पट्ट 1 A sash, tablet (for writing upon), plate in general; शिला-पट्टमिच्छामा Si. 3; so मातृपट्ट &c. 2 A royal grant or edict; Y. 1. 317. 3 A tiara, diadem; R. 18. 44. 4 A strip; मिमोक्षपट्टाः फणिमिच्छिकाः R. 16. 17. 5 silk; पट्टोपधानं K. 17; Bh. 3. 74; so पट्टोच्छुक्. 6 Fine or coloured cloth, cloth in general. 7 An upper garment; Bk. 10. 60. 8 A fillet or cloth worn round the head, a turban; especially, a coloured silk turban; Ratn. 1. 4. 9 A throne. 10 A chair or stool. 11 A shield. 12 A grinding stone. 13 A place where four roads meet. 14 A city, town. 15 A bandage, ligature. -COMP. -अर्हा the principal queen. -उपाध्यायः a writer of royal grants and other documents. -जं a sort of cloth. -देवी, -महिषी, -राज्ञी the principal queen. -बन्ध, -वासन् a. attired in wove silk or coloured cloth.

पट्टनं -नी A city.

पट्टिका 1 A tablet, plate; as in हस्तपट्टिका. 2 A document. 3 A piece or fragment of cloth, रक्तलेकदेशादि-पाट्य पट्टिका K. 149. 4 A piece of silken cloth. 5 A ligature, bandage. -COMP. -वायकः a silk-weave.

पट्टि (हो) शः (रः) A kind of spear with a sharp edge (क्षार. पट्ट), कणवासापट्टिश &c. Dh. (पट्टिसो लोहदंढो यस्तीक्ष्णधारः सुतेपमः Vijayanti).

पट्टोलिका A kind of bond or lease (भूमिकरपट्टणम्यवस्थापकः पत्रमेदुः Tv.).

पठ् 1 P. (पठति, पठित) 1 To read or repeat aloud; recite, rehearse; यः वेदेषु पठ्यादौ. 2 To read or recite to oneself, study, peruse; इत्यन्मना न शास्त्रं भृगोर्न पठ् द्विजः Ms. 12. 126, 4. 98. 3 To invoke (as a deity). 4 To cite, quote, mention (as in a book); पठदिच्छाम्यहं भोतुं पुराणे यदं पठने Mb. 5 To declare, describe, express; मार्गं च परमो ह्यथः पुरुषस्त्वहं पठने; Mb. 6 To learn from (with abl.) -Caus. (पठयति-ने) 1 To cause to read aloud. 2 To teach, instruct. -Desid. (पठयिष्यति) To wish to recite &c. -With पठि to mention, declare. (-Caus) to teach; तै. सधे विद्याः परिपाठितो U. 2. -सं to read, learn; Ms. 4. 98.

पठकः A reader.

पठनं 1 Reading, reciting. 2 mentioning. 3 Studying, perusing.

पठिः f. Reading, studying, perusal.

पण् 1. 1 A. (पणते, पणित) 1 To deal in, barter, purchase, buy; N. 2. 91. 2 To bargain, transact business. 3 To bet or stake at play (usually with gen. of the thing staked, but sometimes with acc.); प्राणानाश्रयणि-हस्तो Bk. 8. 121; पणस्य कृष्णा पाषाणौ Mb.

4 To risk or hazard (a battle). II. 1 A., 10. U. (पणते, पणयति-ने) 1 To praise. 2 To honour. -With वि to sell, barter; आमीदेहे किञ्च पणयति विमिदं-पटिर्बिपणति गोपाः Subhāsh.

पणः 1 Playing with dice or for a stake. 2 A game played for a stake, bet, wager; Y. 2. 18; पणयताः पणः सायुर्वर्तता Mb. 3 The thing staked. 4 A condition, compact, agreement; संधिं करोतु मयतां युषतिः पणवः V. 1. 15; a stipulation, treaty; H. 4. 118, 112. 5 Wages, hire. 6 Reward. 7 A sum in coins or shells. 8 A particular coin equal in value to 80 cowries; अशीतिमिदं पणवः पण इत्यभिधीयते. 9 Price. 10 Wealth, property. 11 A commodity for sale. 12 Business, transaction. 13 A shop. 14 A seller, vendor. 15 A distiller. 16 A house. -COMP. -अपण, स्त्री a prostitute, harlot. -प्रधिः a market, fair. -पणः 1 making a treaty or peace (संधि); पण-पणयतां युषयतः पणयतु कस्यैव तत्कलं R. 8. 21, 10. 86. 2 an agreement, stipulation; (यदि मयानिदं युषोर्पणविनयं मयते वास्यामीति समकलं पणयतः Manoramā).

पणनं 1 Bartering, purchasing. 2 Betting. 3 Sale.

पणयः A sort of musical instrument; Bg. 1. 13; Si. 13. 5.

पणया 1 Transaction, business, dealing. 2 A market-place. 3 Profits of a trade. 4 Gambling. 5 Praise.

पणिः f. A market. -m. 1 A miser, niggard. 2 An impious man.

पणित p. p. 1 Transacted (as business). 2 Betted; see पण.

पण् 1. 1 A. (पणते, पणित) To go or move. -II. 10 U. (पणयति-ने) To collect, pile up, heap together.

पणः A eunuch.

पण्डा 1 Wisdom, understanding. 2 Learning, science.

पण्डावत् m. A learned man.

पण्डित a. 1 Learned, wise; लघ्वे को नान पण्डितः 2 Shrewd, clever. 3 Skilled in, proficient, skilful (generally with loc. or in comp.); यशुरात्मापण्डितसं-पण्डितो Ku. 4. 16; so पण्डित 4. 18; यव-पण्डित &c. -तः 1 A scholar, learned man, Pandita. 2 Incense. -COMP. -मातीय a. somewhat clever. -मानिक, -मानिक, पण्डितमन्य a. fancying oneself to be learned, a conceited person, a pedant who fancies himself to be a Pandita.

पण्डितमन् m. Learning, scholarship, wisdom.

पण्य a. 1 Saleable, vendible. 2 To be transacted. -पण्यः 1 A ware, an article, a commodity; वृत्तपण्ये विपणित्य-पण्या R. 16. 41; पण्यानां पाणिर्न पण्यं Pt. 1. 13; Ms. 5. 129; Y. 2. 245; M. 1. 16.

2 Trade, business. 3 Price; मन्ता  
ग्रन्थपत्रेण कतिरे कायवीर्यवत् Sānti. 3. 1.  
-COMP. -अन्तरा, कोपित् f., -विहासिनी,  
-वी f. a harlot, a courtesan; पण्यवीर्य  
विषयकमल्लिकासखीय रज्येत कः Bh. 1. 90;  
Me. 25. -अजिरे a market. -आजीवः  
a trader. -आजीवकः a market, fair.  
-वसिः a great merchant. -वसिः f.  
a warehouse. -वीथिका, -वीथी, -शाला  
1 a market. 2 a stall, shop.

पत 1 P. (पतति, पतित) 1 To fall,  
fall down, come down, alight; अन्ता-  
वृक्षमन्तरि पुष्पवृष्टिः पतत विद्यापरद्वस्तमन्ता R.  
2. 60; वृष्टिर्नये वात्सल्येयुषी 10. 77; (रेणुः)  
पतति परिणताश्चक्रकाः शलभसदृश इवाभ्यन्तरेण  
S. 1. 31; Me. 105; Bk. 7. 9, 21. 6. 2  
To fly, move through the air, soar;  
स्तुं कलहकारोऽसौ शङ्करः पतत कं Bk. 5.  
100; see पतत् below. 3 To set, sink.  
(below the horizon); सोमं चन्द्रः पतति  
यमनात्समुदयेऽर्धरात्रे S. 4. v. l. पततपतनमनस्त-  
पतिभिः Si. 1. 12. 4 To cast oneself  
at, throw oneself down; मयि ते पादपतिते  
किञ्चलसदृशपते Pt. 4. 7; so चरणपतित Me.  
105. 5 To fall (in a moral sense),  
lose one's caste, forfeit one's rank  
or position, fall off; परधर्मं जीवन् हि  
सद्यः पतति जातिः Me. 10. 97, 3. 16, 5.  
19, 9. 200; Y. 1. 38. 6 To come  
down (as from heaven); पतति पितरौ  
मेवां लुप्तपिण्डोदकक्रियाः Bg. 1. 41. 7 To  
fall, be reduced to wretchedness or  
misery; प्रायः कंदुकपातनोत्पन्नायः पतन्नापि  
Bh. 2. 123. 8 To go down into  
hell, go to perdition; Me. 11. 37;  
Bg. 16. 16. 9 To fall, occur, come to  
pass, take place; लक्ष्मणस्य पतति तत्र विवृत-  
द्वार इव व्याधः Subhāsh. 10 To be  
directed to, light or fall upon (with  
loc.); प्रसादसौम्यानि सतां सहजं पतंति चक्षुषि  
न शक्याः शराः S. 6. 28. 11 To fall to  
one's lot or share. 12 To be in, fall  
in or into. -Caus. (पातयति-ते, पतयति  
rarely) 1 To cause to fall down  
descend or sink &c; निपतंती पतिमवपातयत्  
R. 8. 38, 9. 61, 11. 76. 2 To let  
fall, throw or drop down, fell down,  
(as trees &c.). 3 To ruin, over-  
throw. 4 To shed (as tears). 5  
To cast, direct (as the sight).  
-Desid. (विपतिषति or विस्तति) To wish  
to fall &c. -WITH अनु 1 to fly to or  
towards. 2 to fly or run after,  
follow, pursue, chase; सुहृदनुपतति स्वदे  
दुःखे S. 1. 7, Mā. 9. 8; Si. 11. 40.  
-अभि 1 to fly near, go or hasten  
near, approach; अभिरोदुमस्तमितिमवपातयत्  
Si. 9. 1; Ki. 12. 36. 2 to attack,  
assail, fall upon; R. 7. 37. 3 to  
overtake in flying. 4 to get back,  
retire, withdraw. -अभ्युद् 1 to fall  
upon or attack. -अग 1 to fall upon,  
attack, assail; R. 12. 44, 5. 50. 2 to  
fly towards, rush upon, come or  
drive in haste towards. 3 to ap-  
proach. 4 to take place, occur,

happen; कथमिदमपतितं U. 2; अहो न ज्ञोम-  
नमपतितं Pt. 2. 5 to occur to, cross  
(the mind); इति हृदये नापतितं K. 268.  
-उद् 1 to fly or jump up; यंशुवपाति  
परितः पटलैरलीनां Si. 5. 37; oft. with  
acc. or dat. of place; उत्पतोद्गच्छकः कं  
Me. 14; Bk. 5. 30; स्वर्गयोग्यतायां भवेत् V.  
4. 2; Ku. 6. 36. 2 to start up, em-  
erge into view; R. 13. 11. 3 to  
rebound (as a ball); Bh. 2. 85. 4 to  
rise, originate, spring or proceed  
from, be produced; निषेवोत्पतितानलं R.  
4. 77; रसात्तस्माद्गच्छत्य उत्पेतुः Rām. -नि  
1 to fall or come down; descend,  
alight, sink down; निपतंती पतिमवपातयत्  
R. 8. 38; Bk. 15. 27. 2 to be cast  
at, be directed towards; R. 6. 11.  
3 to throw oneself down (as at the  
feet), fall prostrate; देवास्यदेते इरुद्धमार्ग  
किरिटेन द्वाजल्लभो निपत्य Ku. 7. 92; Bh. 2.  
31. 4 to fall or descend into, meet  
in; R. 10. 26. 5 to fall upon,  
attack, rush at or upon, जिहो जिहुरपि  
निपतति मन्मथल्लिखल्लिमिलितु गच्छतु Bh.  
2. 38. 6 to happen, occur, take  
place, fall to one's lot; सङ्कटं  
निपतति Me. 9. 47. 7 to be placed,  
occupy a place; अन्वहितं पूर्वं निपतति.  
(-Caus.) 1 to cause to fall down,  
throw or hurl down. 2 to kill,  
destroy, ruin. -निस् 1 to issue or come  
out of, issue from, fly out of; अरवि-  
धर्म्यघातकेऽभिव्यतति S. 7. 7; एवा विदुर्मिमतः  
सङ्गदाभकावना निपततीति द्रुमि R. 13. 18,  
Ma. 8. 65; Y. 2. 16; Ku. 3. 71; Me.  
69. -परा 1 to arrive, draw near, ap-  
proach. 2 to return. -परि 1 to fly  
round or about, wheel or whirl  
round, hover about; विदुःशेषां विपदाः  
परिपतति शिखी प्रतिमद्वारिधेयं M. 2. 13;  
Amaru. 48. 2 to spring down upon,  
attack, fall upon (as in battle). 3  
to run in all directions; (इवाः) परिपेतु-  
दिशो दृश Mb. 4 to go to or fall into;  
Si. 11. 41. -प्र 1 to come down, fall  
down, descend. 2 to fall off or away  
from. 3 to fly, fly or move about.  
-प्रणि to bow down to, salute (with  
acc. or dat.); प्रणिपत्य हरास्तस्य R. 10. 15;  
वागीशं वागिरथ्याभिः प्रणिपत्योपसस्थिरे Ku. 2.  
3. -मोद् 1 to fly up, soar. -मिति 1 to fly  
at, fall down, descend; Rs. 4. 18.  
(-Caus.) 1 to cause to fall down,  
ruin, destroy; Mk. 2. 8. -सं 1 to fly  
or meet together, assemble. 2 to go  
or roam about. 3 to attack, fall upon,  
assail. 4 to come to pass, happen.  
(-Caus.) 1 to bring near. 2 to collect  
or assemble together, bring or call  
together; R. 14. 36, 15. 75.

पतः 1 Flying, flight. 2 Going  
falling, alighting. -COMP. -मः a bird;  
Ma. 7. 23.

पतंगः 1 A bird; दुपः पतंगं समवत् पाणिना  
N. 1. 124; Bv. 1. 17. 2 The sun;  
विकसति हि पतंगस्योदये पुनरीकं U. 6. 12;

Mā. 1. 12; Si. 1. 12; R. 2. 15. 3 A  
moth, locust, grass-hopper; पतंगमद्भि-  
सुक्तं विविधः Ku. 3. 64, 4. 20; Pt. 3. 126.  
4 A bee. -च 1 Quicksilver. 2 A kind  
of sandal-wood.

पतंगमः 1 A bird. 2 A moth.

पतंगिका 1 A small bird. 2 A kind  
of small bee.

पतंगिन m. A bird.

पतंगिका A bow-string.

पतंजलिः N. of the celebrated author  
of the Mahābhāṣya, the great com-  
mentary on Pāṇini's Sūtras; also of  
a philosopher, the propounder of the  
Yoga philosophy.

पतत् a. (स्त्री f.) Flying, descending,  
alighting, coming down &c. -m. A  
bird; परमः पुमानिव पति पततां Ki. 6. 1;  
कथित्वा संचरति शराणां कथिद्गानां पततां  
कथिष R. 13. 19; Si. 9. 15. -COMP.  
-ग्रहः 1 the reserve of an army. 2 a  
spitting pot, spittoon; तमेकनामिकमयं  
महोक्तं पतद्ग्रहं वाहितपाकलन सः N. 16. 27.  
-शिकः a hawk, falcon.

पतक 1 A wing, pinion. 2 A  
feather. 3 A vehicle.

पतत्रिः A bird.

पतत्रिन् m. 1 A bird; दयिता दंष्ट्रपर पत-  
त्रिणं (पुनरिति) R. 8. 56, 9. 27, 11. 11,  
12. 48; Ku. 5. 4. 2 An arrow. 3 A  
horse. -COMP. -क्षेपणः an epithet of  
Viṣṇu.

पतनं 1 The act of flying or coming  
down, alighting, descending, throw-  
ing oneself down at. 2 Setting (as of  
the sun). 3 Going down to hell. 4  
Apostasy. 5 Falling from dignity,  
virtue &c. 6 Fall, decline, ruin,  
adversity (opp. उदय or उत्थाप); यदा-  
र्चना नरेन्द्राणां दुःखाः पतनानि च Y. 1. 307. 7  
Death. 8 Hanging down, becoming  
flaccid (as breasts). 9 Miscarriage.

पतनीय a. Causing a fall, causing  
the loss of caste. -च A degrading  
crime or sin; Y. 3. 40, 298.

पतनः, पतनः 1 The moon. 2 A bird.  
3 A grasshopper.

पतपातु a. Tending or prone to fall,  
liable to fall.

पताका 1 A flag, banner (fig. also);  
ये कामधेजो कामयेते स इत्युत्तमपताका Dk. 47  
'let him carry the palm of beauty or  
good fortune'. 2 A flagstaff. 3 A  
sign, emblem, mark, symbol. 4 An  
episode or episodical incident in a  
drama, see पताकास्थानक below. 5 Aus-  
piciousness, good fortune or luck.  
-COMP. -अङ्गुक a flag. -स्थानक (in  
dramaturgy) intimation of an epis-  
odical incident, when instead of the  
thing thought of or expected, another  
of the same character is brought in  
by some unexpected circumstance;  
(यद्यर्थं चिन्तितं व्यभिचरति हि गोऽप्यः प्रजुयते ।  
आगत्युक्तं मां च पताकास्थानकं तु तत् ॥ S. D.

299); (for its different kinds, see 300-304).

**पताकि** *a.* Having or carrying a banner.

**पताकि** *a.* Having or carrying a banner, adorned with flags. —**म्**. 1 An ensign, standard-bearer. 2 A flag. —**नी** An army; (न प्रसेहे) रथवर्ण-रजोऽप्यस्य कुत एव पताकिनी R. 4. 82; Ki. 14. 27.

**पतिः** 1 A master, lord; as in गृहपतिः. 2 An owner, possessor, proprietor; क्षेत्रपतिः. 3 Governor, ruler, one who presides over; ओषधीपतिः, वनस्पतिः, कुल-पतिः &c. 4 A husband; प्रमदाः पतिवत्सला इति पतिपत्न्यं हि विचेतयैरपि Ku. 4. 33. —**Comp.** —**पतिनी**, —**प्री** a woman who murders her husband. —**देवता** —**देवा** one who regards her husband as a divinity, a woman loyally devoted to her husband, chaste woman; कः पति-देवतामेव्यः परिभ्राष्टुं प्रसहेत S. 6; तमलभेत पति पतिदेवताः शिक्वाशिमिष सामरत्नपद्मा R. 9. 17; धुरि स्थिता त्वं पतिदेवतानां 14. 74. धर्मः duty (of a wife) towards a husband. —**प्राजा** a chaste wife. —**लोकः** the world of husbands in a future life. —**भक्ता** a devoted, faithful, and loyal wife, a chaste and virtuous wife; 'त्वं fidelity to a husband. —**सेवा** devotion to a husband.

**पतिवरा** A woman who is about to choose a husband; R. 6. 10. 67.

**पतितः** *p. p.* 1 Fallen, descended, alighted. 2 Dropped. 3 Fallen (in a moral sense), abandoned, wicked. 4 Apostate. 5 Degraded, outcast. 6 Fallen in battle, defeated or overthrown. 7 Being in, fallen into; as in अपततापतित.

**पतेश** 1 A bird. 2 A hole or pit. **पतनं** A town, city (opp. ग्राम); पतने विद्यमानेऽपि ग्रामे रत्नपरीक्षा M. 1.

**पतिः** 1 A footman, a foot-soldier; R. 7. 37. 2 A pedestrian. 3 A hero. —**f.** 1 The smallest division of an army consisting of one chariot, one elephant, three horsemen and five foot-soldiers. 2 Going, walking. —**Comp.** —**कार** infantry. —**गणकः** an officer whose business it is to muster the infant. —**संहतिः** *f.* a body of infantry, infantry.

**पतिन्** *m.* A foot-soldier, footman.

**पत्रं** 1 A leaf (of a tree); पत्रे मयं कुटुम्बपत्रकलावलीनां Bv. 1. 94. 2 The leaf of a flower, lotus &c.; निलोत्पलत्रवारणा S. 1. 17. 3 A leaf for writing upon, a paper, a leaf written upon; पत्रमारीच दीयता S. 6. 'commit to writing'; V. 2. 14. 4 A letter, document. 5 Any thin leaf or plate of metal, a gold-leaf. 6 The wing of a bird, a pinion, feather. 7 The feather of an arrow; R. 2. 31. 8 A vehicle in general (car, horse, camel &c.); दिशः पयात पत्रेण वेगनिष्कपके-

तुण R. 15. 48; N. 3. 16. 9 Painting the person (particularly the face) with musk, sandal-juice or other fragrant substances; रथम्. कुपयोः पत्रं विषं कुप्य कपोलयोः Gt. 12; R. 13. 55. 10 The blade of a sword, knife &c. 11 A knife, dagger. —**Comp.** —**अर्ज** 1 the Bhūrja tree. 2 red sanders. —**अंगुलिः** drawing lines of painting with the finger on the person (throat, forehead &c.) with coloured sandal, saffron, or any other fragrant substance. —**अंजनं** ink. —**आवलिः** *f.* 1 red chalk. 2 a row of leaves. 3 the lines of painting drawn on the body with cosmetics as a decoration. —**आवली** 1 a row of leaves. 2 = आपली (3). —**आहारः** feeding on leaves. —**ऊर्जी** wovesilk, a silk-garment; सान्नीत्यक्ष-क्रियया पत्रोर्जं बोधयुज्यते M. 5. 12. —**काहल** the noise or sound made by the flapping of wings or rustling of leaves. —**करकः** a saw. —**काटिका** the fibre of a leaf. —**परशुः** a file. —**पालः** a long dagger, large knife. —**(ली)** 1 the feathered part of an arrow. 2 a pair of scissors. —**पाद्मा** an ornament (a gold-leaf) on the forehead. —**पुटे** a vessel of leaves; R. 2. 65. —**वा** (वा) लः an oar. —**अंगः**, —**अंगिः** —**नी** *f.* drawing lines or figures of painting on the face and person with fragrant and coloured substances, such as musk, saffron, sandal-juice, yellow pigment &c., as a mark of decoration; कस्तूरीवरपत्रमङ्गनिकरा यष्टो न मङ्गलले S. Til. 7 (used frequently in K.). —**योजनं** a young leaf or sprout. —**रथः** a bird; व्यर्थीकृत पत्रयन्त्रेण नन N. 3. 6. —**इन्द्रः** N. of Garuda. —**इन्द्रकेयः** N. of Vishnu; R. 18. 30. —**रे** (ले) का, —**वहरी**, —**वलिः**, —**वली** *f.* see पत्रमङ्ग above; R. 6. 72, 16. 67; Rs. 9. 7; Si. 8. 56, 59. —**बाज** a. furnished with feathers (as an arrow). —**बाहः** 1 a bird; Si. 18. 73. 2 an arrow. 3 a lettercarrier. —**विशेषकः** lines of painting &c.; see पत्रमङ्ग; Ku. 3. 33; R. 3. 55, 9. 29. —**वेष्टः** a kind of ear-ring; R. 16. 67. —**शाकः** a vegetable consisting chiefly of leaves. —**शेष्टः** the Bilva tree. —**सुचिः** *f.* a thorn. —**दिप्तं** wintry or snowy weather.

**पत्रकं** 1 A leaf. 2 Drawing lines or figures on the body as a decoration.

**पत्रणा** 1 A Drawing lines of figures of painting on the body as a decoration. 2 Feathering an arrow.

**पत्रिका** 1 A leaf for writing upon. 2 A letter, document.

**पत्रिन्** *a.* (जी *f.*) 1 Winged, feathered; मयूरः R. 3. 56. 6 Having leaves or pages. —**m.** 1 An arrow; तां विलोक्य धनिनामपे दृष्ट्वा पत्रिणा सह सुमोच राघवः R. 11. 17, 3. 53, 57; 9. 61. 2 A bird; R. 11. 29. 3 A falcon. 4 A

mountain. 5 A chariot. 6 A tree. —**Comp.** —**बाहः** a bird.

**पत्नी** A wife. **Comp.** —**आशः** sara-glio, women's apartments. —**सखहर्** the girdle of a wife.

**पत्तलः** A way, road.

**पथः** A way, road; reach, end (at the end of comp.). —**Comp.** —**कल्पना** juggling tricks. —**दर्शकः** a guide.

**पथिकः** 1 A traveller, way-farer; पथिकवनिताः Ms. 8; Amaru. 93. 2 A guide. —**Comp.** —**संततिः**, —**सहतिः**, *f.* —**सार्धः** a company of travellers, a caravan.

**पथिन्** *m.* (Nom. पंथाः, पंथानी, पंथानः; acc. pl. पथः, instr. pl. पथिभिः &c.; the word is changed to पथ at the end of comp.; तांवाथापयथा, स्थिरपथः, महपथः, सत्यपथः, प्रतिपथः &c.) 1 A road, way, path; भयसंनिष पंथाः Bh. 2. 26; वक्रः पंथाः Ms. 27. 2 Journey, way-faring; as in शिवास्ते संतु पंथानां (I wish) a happy journey to you! God speed you on your journey! 3 Range, reach; as in कर्मपथः, धृतिः, दर्शनः. 4 Manner of action, line of conduct, course of behaviour; पथः दृष्टेर्दशवितार ईश्वरा मलीन-सामादृष्टं न पदति R. 3. 46. 5 A sect, doctrine. 6 A division of hell. —**Comp.** —**वेद्यं** a toll levied on public roads. —**धूमः** the Khadira tree. —**वज्र** *a.* acquainted with roads. —**बाहक** *a.* cruel. —**(कः)** 1 a hunter, fowler. 2 a burden-bearer, porter.

**पथिलः** A traveller, way farer.

**पथ्य** *a.* 1 Salutary, wholesome, beneficial, agreeing with (said of a medicine, diet, advice &c.); अग्नि-पथ्य तु पथ्यस्य वक्ता श्रोता च दुर्लभः Rām; Y. 3. 65; पथ्यमङ्गं &c. 2 Fit, proper, suitable (in general). —**पथ्यं** 1 whole-some diet; as in पथ्याशी स्वामी वर्तते. 2 Welfare, well-being; उचिष्टमानसु परो नोपेक्ष्यः पथ्यमिच्छता Si. 2. 10. —**Comp.** —**अपथ्यं** the class of things that are considered wholesome or hurtful in disease.

**पह** 1. 10 A (पद्यते) To go or move. —**II.** 4. A. (पद्यते, पज; Caus. पद्यति-ते; desid. पित्तते) 1 To go, move. 2 To go to, approach (with acc.). 3 To attain, obtain, gain; ज्येतिषामाश्रित्य च प्रमात्र वाचस्पत्यत Mb. 4 To observe, practice; स्वयं पद्यमानस्ते Mb. —**With अङ्** 1 to go after, follow, attend. 2 to be fond of, be attached to. 3 to enter, go into. 4 to betake oneself to. 5 to find, notice, observe, understand. —**अभि** 1 to go to, draw near, approach; रावणावरजा तत्र राघवं मन्वान्ता । अभिप्रेते निदाघातं व्यालीच मलयदुग्ध R. 12. 32; 19. 11. 2 to enter into; Si. 3. 25. 3 to look upon, consider, regard, take or know to be; ह्यपमन्वप-यत जनेर्न ह्या वमने वम्यापिपतिर्गुणिरिति Si. 9.

27. 4 to help, assist; वयमिषं Mb. 5 to seize, overpower, attack, catch hold of, take possession of, afflict; सर्वत्रादिपक्षे वास्तविकी महापद्; पञ्चमाभाति-पञ्चमाभातिपक्षे वास्तविकी Mb.; see अभिपक्ष. 6 to take, assume; Ms. 1. 3. 7 to accept, receive. -अभ्युप 1 to take pity on, console, comfort, pity. Favour, deliver (from distress); Ku. 4. 25, 5. 61. 2 to ask for help, submit. 3 to agree or assent to. -आ 1 to go near, walk towards, approach, Bk. 15. 89. 2 to enter into, go or attain to (a place, state &c.); निर्दिष्टमापद्यते Mk. 1. 14 becomes disgraced; आदेहिर्द्विजस्य वरितः वनेगा Bv. 1. 17; so हीरं वृथिमापद्यते S. B. 3 to get into trouble, fall into misfortune; अर्धपक्षी वरित्ययं वा काममनुवर्तते। एवमापद्यते हि राजा दशरथो यथा Rām. 4 to happen, occur; Bk. 6. 31 (-Caus.). 1 to bring about, bring to pass, effect, accomplish; K. 2. 12. 2 to bring on, cause, produce; लुब्धमानमापद्यति R. 105. 3 to reduce to, cause to suffer, lead or bring to; R. 55. 4 to change into. 5 to bring under control or subjection. -उद् 1 to be born or produced, arise, originate, spring up; उत्पत्त्यन्तेऽस्ति मम कंठे सत्यममो Māl. 1. 6; Ms. 1. 77. 2 to occur, happen. (-Caus.) 1 to produce, create, beget, cause, effect, bring about; वज्राग्न्यादयति Pt. 2. 2 to bring forward. -उप 1 to reach, go near, approach, arrive at; यनुनादयुपये Pt. 1. 2 to be got or obtained, fall to one's share; Bg. 6. 33; 13. 18. 3 to take place, occur, happen, be produced; देहि वसुपद्यते M. 1; उपवा हि दारेण वज्रया सर्वतोमुखी S. 5. 26; R. 1. 60. 4 to be possible or probable; नेचरो जगतः कारणमुपपद्यते S. B.; Ku. 6. 61, 3. 12. 5 to be suitable, be fit or adequate for, fit, suit (with loc.); मा ह्येषं यवः कीदृशं नेतव्यमुपपद्यते Bg. 2. 3; 18. 7. 6 to attack. (-Caus.) 1 to bring into any state, cause to arrive or be obtained; विद्यामुपपादयति. 2 to lead or take to. 3 to get ready; एवमुपपादय Ve. 2. 4 to give or offer, present any one with; R. 14. 8, 15. 13, 16. 32; Y. 1. 315. 5 to bring about, accomplish, achieve, effect, do, perform; वायुं मातुषं अयमप्युपादयति K. 62; देवकार्यमुपादयिष्यतः R. 11. 51; 17. 55. 6 to justify, give reasons for, demonstrate, prove. 7 to furnish or endow with. -निष् 1 to issue out of, spring from. 2 to be produced, be brought about, arise, to be effected; निष्पद्यते च सत्यानि Ms. 9. 247. (-Caus.) to produce, bring about, cause, effect, prepare; लं निष्पद्यते वरं निष्पादयति Pt. 5. -अ 1 (a) to go to or towards, approach, resort or attain

to, reach; तां जम्बू द्वेलव्यं गच्छे Ku. 1. 21; (चित्ति) कीदृशः प्रयेदं वल्लुपिणः R. 5. 1; Bk. 4. 1; Ki. 1. 9; 11. 6, R. 8. 11. (b) to take shelter with; जगत्पर्यन्तं कथं प्रपद्यते लक्ष्मी वृथिमाये R. 14. 64. 2 to go or come to a particular state, arrive at or be in a particular condition; रेणुः प्रयेदं पथि वक्रमाये R. 16. 30; सुहृत्कर्मोपलतां प्रयेदं Ku. 7. 81; इत्यस्मिन्महा प्रयोपि S. 5; आदिनिर्गच्छति संज्ञाः प्रयेदं Bv. 4. 38; Amaru. 27. 3 to get, find, secure, obtain, attain; सहकारं न प्रयेदं मयि न मयस्य जयति Bv. 1. 21; R. 5. 51. 4 to behave or act towards, deal with; किं वपद्यते हेमः M. 1 'what does he propose to do,' पस्यामी नहि किं वपद्यते Amaru. 20. 5 to admit, allow, agree or consent to; Y. 2. 40. 6 to draw near, come on, approach (as time &c.). 7 to be going on or proceed. 8 to perceive. -वति 1 to step or go towards, approach, resort or betake oneself to; उमास्तुक्तं तु प्रतिपद्य लोला द्विसंख्यां प्रीतिनवाप लक्ष्मीः Ku. 1. 43. 2 to enter upon, step upon, take, follow (as a way &c.); इतः पथानं प्रतिपद्य S. 4; प्रतिपत्ये पद्मीमहं नव Ku. 4. 10. 3 to arrive at, reach, attain; Si. 6. 16. 4 to get, gain, obtain, share, partake; स हि तस्य न केवलां शिवं प्रतिपद्ये सकलान् गुणानि R. 8. 5, 13; 4. 1, 44; 11. 34; 12. 7; 19. 55; Bg. 14. 14; Si. 10. 63. 5 to accept, take to; Si. 15. 22; 16. 24. 6 to recover, recobtain, regain; to receive; S. 6. 31; Ku. 4. 16; 7. 92. 7 to admit, acknowledge; न मासि प्रतिपद्यते मां वेमर्तति मेघालि Bk. 8. 75; S. 5. 22; प्रमदाः प्रतिपद्यते इति प्रतिपद्य हि विषयैरपि Ku. 4. 33. 8 to hold, grasp, seize; सुवचन-पञ्चरत्नमि R. 14. 47. 9 to consider, regard, deem, look upon; ननुहुहंनयेन राघवः पावयद्यत समर्थहरं R. 11. 79. 10 to undertake, promise to do, take in hand; निर्वाहः प्रतिपद्यतस्तु सतामेतद्धि योवप्रतं Mu. 2. 18; कार्यं लब्धं नः प्रतिपद्यतस्व Ku. 3. 14; R. 10. 40. 11 to assent or agree to, consent; तथेति प्रतिपद्य R. 15. 93. 12 to do, perform, practise, observe; आचारं प्रतिपद्य S. 4; V. 2 'do the formal obeisance'; शासनमर्हतां प्रतिपद्य Mu. 4. 18 act up to or obey. 13 to act or behave towards, deal, do anything to any one (with gen. or loc.); स कालव्यवसायि किं कुर्यात् पश्यद्यत Hariv.; स भवान् भाग्यविनुवदस्मान् प्रतिपद्यतां Mb.; कथमहं प्रतिपद्ये S. 5; न युक्तं भवतास्माह प्रतिपद्युमहात Mu. 14 to give or return (as a reply); कथं प्रतिपद्यममि न प्रतिपद्ये Mu. 6. 13 to perceive, become aware of. 16 to know, understand, become acquainted with, learn, discover. 17 to roam, wander. 18 to take place, occur. (-Caus.) 1 to give, present, bestow, confer upon, impart; अर्पितः प्रतिपद्यमानमिदं प्राप्नोति बुद्धिं पतं Bh. 2. 18;

Ma. 11. 4; उपपद्ये कथा प्रतिपादनीया S. 4. 2 to substantiate, prove, establish by proof; उपपद्ये चंद्रगुह्यं प्रतिपादयति. 3 to explain, expound. 4 to bring or lead back, convey or transport (to a place). 5 to regard, consider. 6 to declare to be, represent. 7 to procure. 8 to affect, accomplish. -वि 1 to go badly, fail, miscarry (as a business &c.). 2 to fall into misfortune or bad state; स वज्रयो विपत्ताना-मप्युद्विग्नः H. 1. 31. 3 to be disabled or incapacitated. 4 to die, perish; नापयतस्त्वया लोकास्त्वमनाया विपत्त्ये U. 1. 44; Mk. 1. 38. -स्य 1 to come down (to the earth), fall down. 2 to die, perish, see व्याप. (-Caus.) to kill, slay. -स्तं 1 to turn out well, succeed, prosper, be accomplished or fulfilled; सप्तस्ये वः कामोऽयं कालः कश्चिन्नी-क्यता Ku. 2. 54; R. 14. 76; Ms. 3. 254; 6. 69. 2 to be completed, to amount to (as a number); आहताः पंचपद्मा संपद्यते. 3 to turn out to be, become; सप्तस्ये नमसि अमरी राजहंताः सहायाः Ms. 11, 23; संपद्ये अमललोहमो विदुषां Ki. 7. 5. 4 to arise, be born or produced. 5 to fall or come together, unite. 6 to be provided or furnished with, be possessed of; अशोकं यदि सः सः सुतये सप्तस्ये M. 3. 16; see संपद्य. 7 to tend to, bring about, produce (with dat.); सद्योः शिला गुणाय संपद्यते नाहायो Pt. 1; Mu. 3. 32. 8 to obtain, attain to, acquire, get. 9 to enter into, be absorbed in (with loc.). (-Caus.) 1 to cause to happen, bring about, produce, accomplish, fulfil, effect; इति स्वतुर्गज-कुलपदीयाः संपद्य पवित्रमयं स राजा R. 7. 29. 2 to procure, obtain, make ready, prepare. 3 to obtain, acquire, attain to. 4 to furnish, provide, endow with. 5 to change or transform into. 6 to make an agreement. -संपद्यि 1 to go towards, approach. 2 to consider, regard; Ku. 5. 39. -समा 1 to take place, happen, occur. 2 to get, obtain, attain to. पद् m. (This word has no forms for the first five inflections; it is optionally substituted for पद् after acc. dual) 1 A foot. 2 A quarter, a fourth part (as of a stanza.) -Comp. काशिम m. a footman. -जः footman -जः, एजः, (पञ्जः, पञ्चजः) a foot-soldier, footman. -हतिः-ती. f. (पद्मतिः-ती) 1 a way, path, road, course (fig. also); इयं हि पद्मतिः शी-रवारिप्रवृत्तिः U. 5. 32; R. 4. 46; 6. 55; 11. 87; कविप्रमपद्मति 15. 33; 'the first way shown to poets'. 2 a line, row, range. 3 a surname, title or epithet, a word denoting caste or profession in compounds which are used as proper names;



पक्ष 1 A lotus (*m* also in this sense); पद्मपरिचित तोपं पद्ममुक्ताकलशिखं. 2 A lotus-like ornament. 3 The form or figure of a lotus. 4 The root of a lotus. 5 The coloured marks on the trunk and face of an elephant. 6 An army arrayed in the form of a lotus. 7 A particular high number (—one thousand billions). 8 Load. —(अ) 1 A kind of temple. 2 An elephant. 3 A species of serpent. 4 An epithet of Rāma. 5 One of the nine treasures of Kubera, see कर्पूरिणः. 6 A kind of conitus or mode of sexual enjoyment. —आ N. of Lakshmi, the goddess of fortune, and wife of Vishnu; (त) पद्म पद्मानपरेण भजे सदाशरद्वर्षित R. R. 5. —Comp. —अक्ष a. lotus-eyed. (अक्ष) an epithet of Vishnu or the sun. (श्र) the seed of lotus. —अकरः 1 a large tank or pond abounding in lotuses. 2 or pond or pool of water in general. 3 an assemblage of lotuses; Bh. 2. 73. —आनन्द an epithet of Brahman, the creator. (न) an epithet of Lakshmi. —आसन 1 a lotus-seat; Ku. 7. 86. 2 a particular posture in religious meditation; ऊल्लङ्घ्ये वामपादं पुनस्तु श्रुतिं पदे । वामोर्ध्वं स्वापयित्वा तु पद्मासनमिति स्मृतः (नः) an epithet or Brahman, the creator. —आष्ट 8 cloves. —उद्भूत an epithet of Brahman. —करः, —हस्तः an epithet of Vishnu. (न, —स्त) N. of Lakshmi. —कलिका the pericarp of a lotus. —कलिका an

**Note**—The acc., instr., and loc. singulars of **ए** are used adverbially; a. g. (a) **ए** 1 beyond, over, out of (with abl.); **यत्नः** ए **र** 1, 17, 2 after (with abl.); **अस्मात्** **ए** 8, 4, 16; **ततः** **ए** &c. 3 thereupon, thereafter. 4 but, however. 5 otherwise. 6 in a high degree, excessively, very much, completely, quite; **ए** **तुः** **स्मि** &c. 7 at the utmost. (b) **ए** 1 farther, beyond, more than; **किंवा** **तुः** **ए** **विषासि** **म** 1. 2. 2 after-wards; **यत्** **तु** **कृतनिवा** (कं **विद्याः** **ए** **म** **व** 2. 49. 3 after (with abl.); **स्नन्दस्नानालं** **उ** 2, 7. (c) **ए** 1 after-wards, thereupon; **अथ तेन द्वाहाहा** **ए** **र** 8. 73. 3 in future. —**COMP.** —**अंश** the hinder part of the body. —**अंशवतः** an epithet of **Siva**. —**अश्व** a horse found in the country of **Persia** or **Arabia**. —**अधीन** a. dependent on another, subject, subservient; **Ms.** 10. 54, 83. —**अंश** (m. pl.) N. of a people. —**अंशकः** an epithet of **Siva**. —**अन्न** a. living or subsisting on another's food. —(**अ**) the food of another. **परिपुष्ट** being fed with the food of others; **Y.** 3. 241. —**अंश** a. subsisting on the food of others; **H.** 1. 139. —**अपर** a. 1 far and near, remote and proximate. 2 prior and posterior. 3 before and beyond, earlier and later. 4 higher and lower, best and worst. —(**त**) (in logic) a property intermediate between the greatest and smallest

numbers, a species (as existing between the genus and individual.)  
 -अवृत्त rain. -अवयव (अवयव) a. 1 attached or devoted to, adhering to. 2 depending on, subject to. 3 intent on, solely devoted to or absorbed in (at the end of comp.); अवयवपरायणः Bh. 2. 56; so श्लोक Ku. 4. 1; अग्रिष्ठोः &c. (-यः) the principal or highest object, chief aim, best or last resort. -अर्थ a. 1 having another aim or meaning. 2 intended or designed for another, done for another. (-यः) 1 the highest interest or advantage. 2 the interest of another (opp. स्वार्थः); स्वार्थं यत्नं परार्थं यत्नं स पुमान्मनः सतामप्रीः Subhāsh. R. 1. 20. 3 the chief or highest meaning. 4 the highest object (i. e. sexual intercourse). (-यः) ind. for the sake of another. -अर्ध 1 the other part (opp. पूर्वांशः); the latter half; दिवसं पूर्वांशपरार्थमिवाऽर्धेन मेति बलसज्जना Bh. 2. 60. 2 a particular high number; i. e. 100,000,000,000,000,000; एकत्रयद्विपरार्थ-परिता सदा T. S. -अर्ध्व a. 1 being on the farther side or half. 2 most distant in number; हेमन्ता परात्तरार्धः Sat. Br. 3 most excellent, best, most exalted, highly esteemed, highest, supreme; R. 3. 27, 8. 27, 10. 64; 16. 39; Si. 8. 45. 4 most costly; Si. 4. 11. 5 most beautiful or lovely, finest; R. 6. 4; Si. 3. 58. (-यः) 1 a maximum. 2 an infinite number. -अदर a. 1 far and near. 2 earlier and later. 3 prior and posterior or subsequent. 4 higher and lower. 5 traditional; Ms. 1. 105. 6 all-including. -अहः the next day. -अह् the afternoon, the latter part of the day. -आश्रित a. fostered or brought up by another. (-यः) a slave. -आत्मन् m. the Supreme spirit. -आचल a. dependent on another, subject, subservient; पराचलः गीतः कथयिष्ये तं देव पुत्रः Mu. 3. 4. -आदुक् m. an epithet of Brahmā. -आविष्टः 1 an epithet of Kubera. 2 of Vishnu. -आश्रयः, -आश्रयः dependence upon another. -आश्रयिन् m. a thief, robber. -अतर a. 1 other than inimical; i. e. friendly, kind. 2 one's own; Ki. 1. 14. -ईश्वरः an epithet of Brahmā -अश्वरः another's prosperity. -अपहारः doing good to others, benevolence, beneficence, charity; परापहारः पुत्राय अपाप परीक्षन्. -अपजयाः causing dissension among enemies. -अपहृत a. besieged by an enemy. -अपुत्र another's wife. -अपित a. fostered or brought up by another. (-यः) 1 a servant. 2 the (Indian) cuckoo. -अपुत्र another's wife. -अभि-कर्म adultery; H. 1. 185. -आर्य another's business or work. -लेख 1

another's body. 2 another's field; Ms. 9. 49. 3 another's wife; Ms. 3. 175. -आमित्र a. 1 being with another. 2 relating to another. 3 beneficial to another. -अंघ्रिः a joint (as of a finger). -अङ्ग 1 the army of an enemy. 2 invasion by an enemy, one of the six āṅga, q. v. -अङ्गः the will of another. -अङ्गवर्तन following the will of another. -अङ्गु a weak or vulnerable point of another, a defect in another. -अङ्ग a. 1 born of another. 2 dependent on another for livelihood. (-ता) a servant. -अङ्ग a. conquered by another. (-यः) the (Indian) cuckoo. -अङ्ग a. dependent on another, dependent, subservient. -आराः (m. pl.) another's wife. -आरिन् m. an adulterer. -आरुः the sorrow or grief of another, विरहाः परः आरुः श्रितो जयः; महति परः श्रितो सत्यभा V. 4. 13. -देशः a foreign country. -देशिन् m. a foreigner. -दोषिन्-दोषिन् a. hating others, hostile, inimical. -दण्ड another's property. -धर्मः 1 the religion of another; स्वधर्मं निजं ज्ञेयः परधर्मो भयावहः Bg. 3. 35. 2 another's duty or business. 3 the duties of another caste; Ms. 10. 97. -निरातः the irregular posteriority of a word in a compound; e. g. धन्यः where the sense is धनं दत्तः; so राज्ञा, अभ्याहितः &c. -पक्षः the side or party of an enemy. -पद 1 the highest position, eminence. 2 final beatitude. -परिहः another's food, food given by another. -अह a. one who eats another's food or one who feeds at the cost of another (-मः) a servant. -रत a. feeding upon another's food. -पुत्रः 1 another man, a stranger. 2 the Supreme spirit, Vishnu. 3 the husband of another woman. -पुत्र a. fed or nourished by another. (-यः) the (Indian) cuckoo. -मङ्गलः the mango tree. -पुत्र 1 the (Indian) cuckoo. 2 a harlot, prostitute. -पुत्रा a woman who has had a former husband. -प्रेम a servant, menial slave. -मङ्गलः the Supreme spirit. -भागः 1 another's share. 2 superior merit. 3 good fortune, prosperity. 4 (a) excellence, superiority, supremacy; वृत्तिभ्यः परमा-मो वाचस्पत्येन वीर्यं न हृते Pt. 1. 330; 5. 84. (b) excess, abundance, height; स्वलङ्का-महामहते न न हृदयं जयितरतिपरमां Gīt. 10; आश्रितं लम्पयमानं वापते R. 5. 79; Ku. 7. 17; Ki. 6. 30, 8. 42; Si. 7. 33, 8. 51; 10. 86. -भाषा a foreign tongue. -भुज a. enjoyed or used by another. -भुज m. a crow (said to nourish the cuckoo). -भुजः the (Indian) cuckoo; (so called because she is nourished by another; i. e. by a crow); cf. S. 5. 28; Ku. 6. 2; R. 9. 43; S. 4. 9.

-भुजः a crow. -दम्बः a married woman's gallant or paramour; Pt. 1. 180. -लोकाः the next (or future) world; Ku. 4. 10. -पितृः funeral rites; Ku. 4. 38. -पक्ष, पक्ष a. subject to another, dependant. -पक्षः a fault or a defect. -पाणिः 1 a judge. 2 a year. 3 N. of the peacock of Kārtikeya. -पारः 1 remon, report. 2 objection, controversy. -पारिन् m. a disputant, controversialist. -पराः an epithet of Dhritarashtra. -परा ind. the day after tomorrow. -सङ्गः the soul. -सर्व a. homogeneous with a following letter (in gram.). -सेवा service of another. -स्त्री another's wife. -स्व another's property; R. 1. 27; Ms. 7. 123. -द्वयं seizing another's property. -हृत् a. killing enemies. -हित the welfare of another. -परकीय a. 1 Belonging to another; अर्थो हि कथा परकीय एव S. 4. 21; Ms. 4. 201. -या Another's wife, a woman not one's own, one of the three main kinds of heroines; see अप्यस्त्री and S. D. 108 et seq. -परजः 1 An oil-mill. 2 The blade of a sword. -परजन्, परजन्वः An epithet of Varuṇa. -पतन् ind. 1 From another; Bv. 1. 120. 2 From an enemy; R. 3. 48. 3 Further, more (than), beyond, after, over (often with abl). -पुत्रः परतन् सः Bg. 2. 42. 4 Otherwise. 5 Differently. -परन् ind. 1 In another world, in a future birth; परन्तु च ज्ञाने R. 1. 69; Ku. 4. 37; Ms. 3. 275, 5. 166; 8. 127. In the sequel, further or later on. 3 Hereafter, in future. -Comp. -धीः one who stands in awe of the future world, a pious or religious man. -परन्व a. Annoying or vexing others, subduing one's enemy; Bg. 4. 2; R. 15. 7. -यः A hero, conqueror. -परन् a. 1 Most distant, last. 2 Highest, best, most excellent, greatest; प्राप्तेति परमा गतिः Ms. 4. 14; 7. 1, 2. 13. 3 Chief, principal, primary, supreme; Ms. 8. 302, 9. 319. 4 Exceeding, extreme. 5 Adequate, sufficient. -यः The utmost or highest, the chief or prominent part (at the end of comp.) consisting principally of, solely occupied with; कालो-पयोग्यता एतावदिति निमित्ताः Bg. 16. 11; Ms. 6. 96. -यः ind. 1 A particle of assent, acceptance or agreement (well, very well, yes, be it so); अयं परमिष्यता एतावदिति Ku. 6. 35. 2 Exceedingly, very much; परमकुलः &c. -Comp. -यः an excellent woman.

-अणुः an infinitesimal particle, an atom; R. 15. 22; परमाणुपरमाणु परतीक्ष्ण निरं Bk. 2. 78; प्रती विना परमाणुत्वा T. 8; (a परमाणु is thus defined:—आकाश-मूर्ते रक्षी परमाणु इत्यने रत्न । तस्य विशिष्टयो भागः परमाणुः स उपलब्धिः ।) -अहोर्त्त 1 the Supreme spirit. 2 pure unitarianism. -अर्धं rice boiled in milk. -अर्धः 1 the highest or most sublime truth, true spiritual knowledge, knowledge about Brahman or the Supreme spirit; R. 8. 22; Mv. 7. 2. 2 truth, reality, earnestness; परिहृत-विजयितं तजे परार्थेन न युक्तता वचः S. 2. 18; oft in comp. in the sense of 'true' or 'real'; अर्धः R. 7. 40; Mv. 4. 30. 3 any excellent or important object. 4 the best sense. -अर्धः ind. truly, really, exactly, accurately; विकारं सत् परमाणुतोऽज्ञानानाम् । प्रतीकारस्य S. 4; उवाच वै परमाणुतो हं न वेति दुर्गं वन वनमात्रं न। Ku. 6. 74; Pt. 1. 136 -अद्भुतः an excellent day. -आत्मन् m. the Supreme spirit or Brahman. -आपद् f. the greatest calamity or misfortune. -ईशः an epithet of Vishnu. 2 of Indra. 3 of Siva. 4 the Almighty God, the Supreme Being. -कविः a great sage. -देवर्षी supremacy. -मतिः f. final beatitude, emancipation. -मधः an excellent bull or cow. -पद् 1 the best position, highest rank. 2 final beatitude. -पुण्ड्रः, -पुण्ड्रः the Supreme spirit. -प्रसन्न a. celebrated, renowned. -प्रसन्न n. the Supreme spirit ईशः an ascetic of the highest order, one who has controlled and subdued all his senses by abstract meditation; cf. पुट्टिचक्र. परमैः An epithet of Brahmā. परमैर्दिव्य m. 1 An epithet of Brahmā. 2 of Siva. 3 of Vishnu. 4 of Garuda. 5 of Agni. 6 Any spiritual teacher. परम्पर a. 1 One following the other. 2 Successive, repeated. -रः A great-grandson. -रः 1 An uninterrupted series, regular series, succession; महतीं सत्यनयपरं K. 103; कर्णपरंपरा 'from ear to ear' by hearsay; परंपरा आनन् 'to be handed down in regular succession.' 2 A row, line, collection, assemblage (of regular things); तोयसमास्तुतीय रेजे क्षुण्णपरं Ku. 6. 49; R. 6. 5, 35, 40; 12. 50. 3 Method, order, due arrangement. 4 Race, family, lineage. 5 Injury, hurting, killing. परंपराक a. Immolating as a ritual at a sacrifice. परंपरीय a. 1 Obtained by succession or descent, hereditary; कर्ण परंपरीयं वृक्षीयिका नव Bk. 5. 15. 2 Traditional. परम्पर a. 1 Dependent upon or subject to another, ready to obey;

ता काला परमैर्दिव्ये मे विदिते S. 8. 2; मन्मथ-वानरं जनः K. 8. 81; 2. 26; oft. with instr. or loc. of person; प्राणा वदित्वं पर-वानसि च R. 14. 59. 2 Deprived of strength, rendered powerless परवा-निव क्षीयितपायेन MAl. 3. 3 Completely under the influence of (another), not master of oneself, overpowered or overcome; दिव्येन परवानसि U. 5; आर्धेन परवानसि U. 3; सान्वसेन MAl. 6. परवसा Subjection to another, dependence; V. 5. 17.

परका A kind of stone or gem, the touch of which is said to turn other metals, such as iron, into gold; perhaps the philosopher's stone.

परकाः 1 An axe, a hatchet, a battle-axe; तज्जिः परकाया नम R. 11. 78. 2 A weapon in general. 3 A thunderbolt. -COMP. -परः 1 an epithet of Parasurāma. 2 of Jāyasa. 3 a soldier armed with an axe. -रामः 'Kāma with axe', N. of a celebrated Brāhmana warrior, son of Jāmadagni and the sixth incarnation of Vishnu. [While young he cut off with his axe, the head of his mother Revuta at the command of his father when none of his other brothers was willing to do so: see Jāmadagni. Some time after this, king Kartavīrya went to the hermitage of his father, and carried off his cow. But Parasurama, when he returned home, fought with the king and killed him. When his sons heard this, they became very angry and, repaired to the hermitage, and on finding Jāmadagni alone, they shot him dead. When Parasurama, who was not then also at home, returned, he became very much exasperated, and made the dreadful vow of exterminating the whole Kshatriya race. He succeeded in fulfilling this vow, and is said to have rid the earth thrice seven times of the 'royal race' He was afterwards, destroyer of the Kshatriyas as he was, defeated by Rama, son of Dasaratha, though quite a boy of six; teen; (see R. 11. 68. 91). He is said to have at one time pierced through the Krauncha mountain, being jealous of the might of Kartikeya; cf. Me. 57. He is one of the seven *chirajivins*, and is believed to be still practising penance on the Mehendra mountain. cf. Glt. 1:—क्षुण्णपरिपरे जगत्पतंताय स्वपक्षि पक्षि क्षुण्णितमन्त्राय । केचन वृक्षवृक्षयित्तल जग जग-दीप्तये । ]

परका (र) कः A hatchet, a battle-axe; परां शिता रामपदवत्स समापयत्तुलप-परां R. 6. 42.

परक् ind. (Rarely used by itself in classical Sanskrit) 1 Beyond, further, more than. 2 On the other side of, 3 Far away, at a distance. 4 With the exception of. -COMP. -कुण्ड a. very black. -दुग्ध a. higher

than a man. -अतः a. more than a hundred; Ki. 13. 26; Si. 12. 50. -यद् ind. the day after tomorrow. -सहस्र a. more than a thousand; परःसहस्रः सादृश्यासि तस्या U. 1. 15; परःसहस्रः पित्राचैः Mv. 5. 17.

परस्तात् ind. 1 Beyond, on the other side of, further than (with gen.); आक्षिप्यते तस्यः परस्तात् Bg. 8. 9. 2 Hereafter, afterwards. 3 Higher than.

परस्पर a. Mutual; परस्परं विसमर्थति हृदीमीलोकवाचकं विवाचनं Bk. 2. 5. -प्रण. a. Each other, one another (used in the sign only; often in comp.) परस्परलोपरि परस्परिक् R. 8. 24; 7. 85; अवि-ज्ञातपरस्परिः अपरर्षेः 17. 51; परस्परविचार्य 1. 40, 8. 24, Note. The acc., instr. and abl. singulars are often used adverbially in the sense of 'mutually', 'reciprocally', 'with one another', 'by from, or to one another', 'against one another' &c.; see Bg. 3. 11, 10. 9; R. 4. 79; 6. 46; 7. 17, 53; 12. 94.

परस्परपदं, परस्परवाचा 'A voice for another', one of the two voices in which verbs in Sanskrit are conjugated.

पर ind. A prefix to verbs and nouns in the sense of away, back, in an inverted order, aside, towards. According to G. M. the senses of पर are—1 Killing, injuring &c. (पराहत) 2 going (परागत). 3 seeing, encountering (परावृत्त). 4 prowess (पराकृत) 5 direction towards (परावृत्त). 6 excess (पराजित). 7 dependence (पराधीन). 8 liberation (पराकृत). 9 inverted order, backwards (परावृत्त). 10 setting aside, disregarding.

पराकरणं The act of setting aside, rejecting, disregarding or disdaining.

पराक्रमः 1 Heroism, prowess, courage, valour; पराक्रमः प्रतिपदे Si. 2. 44. 2 Marching against, attack. 3 Attempt, endeavour, enterprise. 4 N. of Vishnu.

परावः 1 The pollen of a flower; सुकुपरावपरावतपंजं Si. 6. 2; Amaru. 54. 2 Dust in general; R. 4. 30. 3 Fragrant powder used after bathing. 4 Sandal. 5 An eclipse of the sun or moon. 6 Fame, celebrity. 7 Independence.

परानवा The ocean.

परा (रं) च् a. (चि f.) 1 Situated beyond or on the other side; हे बाह्यमात्यतो लोकाः Ch. Up. 2 Having the face turned away (परावृत्त); Si. 18. 18. 3 Unfavourable, adverse; हेदे पतिचि Bv. 1. 105; or हेदे परावृत्तसालिनि हत जाते S. 1. 4 Distant. 5 Directed outwards. -COMP. -वच a (परावृत्त)





परिचिन्ता 1 Enclosing with a fence or ditch, intrenching. 2 Encircling or surrounding in general. 3 (In dramaturgy) = परिचर (7) q. v.

परिचिन्ता p. p. Exhausted, fatigued, tired out.

परिचिन्ता Wetness, dampness, moisture.

परिचिन्ता Hardship, fatigue, trouble.

परिचिन्ता 1 Decay, waste, destruction; परिचिन्ता अपेक्षितं रमणीयं Mk. 1; किम् Ku. 4. 46. 2 Disappearing, ceasing. 3 Ruin, loss, failure; Ki. 16. 57, Ma. 9. 59.

परिचिन्ता a. Emaciated, wasted away, lean.

परिचिन्ता 1 Washing, cleansing. 2 Water for washing.

परिचिन्ता p. p. 1 Scattered, diffused. 2 Encircled, surrounded; भस्मपरिचिन्ता इव S. 3; Ku. 6. 38. 3 Intrenched. 4 Overspread, overlaid. 5 Left, abandoned.

परिचिन्ता p. p. 1 Vanished, disappeared. 2 Wasted, decayed. 3 Emaciated, worn away, exhausted. 4 Impoverished, entirely ruined. 5 Lost, destroyed. 6 Diminished, decreased. 7 (In law) Insolvent.

परिचिन्ता a. Quite intoxicated.

परिचिन्ता 1 Moving about, walking to and fro. 2 Scattering, spreading. 3 Surrounding, encircling, circumfluence. 4 An enclosing belt or boundary, that by which anything is surrounded; R. 12. 66.

परिचिन्ता A moat, ditch, trench round a fort or town; R. 1. 30; 12. 66.

परिचिन्ता 1 A moat, ditch. 2 A rut, furrow. 3 Digging round.

परिचिन्ता Fatigue, exhaustion, lassitude; Ku. 1. 60; R. 1. 27.

परिचिन्ता f. Fame, reputation.

परिचिन्ता Complete enumeration, accurate statement or calculation; भेदीकृता परिचिन्ता निर्दिष्टोक्तं ब्रह्मणः Me. (considered as an interpolation or insertion by Malli.).

परिचिन्ता p. p. 1 Surrounded, enclosed, encircled. 2 Diffused, spread around. 3 Known, understood; R. 7. 71; परिचिन्तापरिचिन्ता एव सदा Ve. 3; Mv. 3. 47. 4 Filled or covered with, possessed of (usually in comp.); Si. 9. 26. 5 Got, obtained; Bh. 3. 52. 6 Remembered.

परिचिन्ता p. p. 1 Slunk 2 Tumbled or dropped down. 3 Vanished 4 Melted. 5 Flowing.

परिचिन्ता Excessive blame.

परिचिन्ता p. p. 1 Quite secret. 2 Incomprehensible, very difficult to understand.

परिचिन्ता p. p. 1 Grasped, seized, clutched. 2 Embraced, surrounded.

3 Accepted, taken, received. 4 Assented or consented to, admitted. 5 Patronized, favoured. 6 Followed, obeyed. 7 Opposed; see वृत्ति with परिचिन्ता A married woman.

परिचिन्ता 1 Seizing, holding, taking, grasping; आसनपरिचिन्ता R. 9. 46; शक्यपरिचिन्ता Mu. 1 'taking or entertaining a doubt'. 2 Surrounding, enclosing, encircling, fencing round.

3 Putting on, wrapping round (as a dress); शीघ्रपरिचिन्ता R. 18. 38. 4 Assuming, taking; मानपरिचिन्ता Amar. 92; विशदपरिचिन्ता U. 4. 3 Receiving, taking; accepting, acceptance; औलो ज्ञेयः स्थानपरिचिन्ता R. 13. 36; अर्थपरिचिन्ता 70; 12. 16; Ku. 6. 58; विशदपरिचिन्ता Māl. 1; so आसनपरिचिन्ता करोतु देवः U. 8 'your majesty will be pleased to take a seat or sit down'. 6 Possessions, property, belongings; यत्कृत्यपरिचिन्ता Bg. 4. 21; R. 15. 55; V. 4. 26. 7 Taking in marriage, marriage; नैषाधपरिचिन्ता U. 1. 19; Māl. 5. 27; S. 1. 22. 8 A wife, queen; प्रसन्नपरिचिन्ता R. 1. 95. 92; 9. 14; 11. 33. 16. 8. S. 5. 27, 30; परिचिन्तापरिचिन्ता S. 3. 21. 9 Taking under one's protection, favouring; U. 7. 11; M. 1. 13. 10 Attendants, followers, train, retinue, suite. 11 A household, family, members of a family. 12 The seraglio or a household of a king, harem. 13 Root, origin 14 The eclipse of the sun or moon. 15 An oath. 16 The rear of an army. 17 N. of Vishnu. 18 Summing up, totality.

परिचिन्ता m. A husband, S. 4. 22.

परिचिन्ता p. p. 1 Languid, exhausted. 2 Averse from, disinclined to.

परिचिन्ता 1 An iron (or wooden) beam or bar used for locking or shutting a gate (अर्मल); एवः हस्तपरिचिन्तापरिचिन्ता S. 2. 15; R. 16. 84; Si. 32; M. 5. 2. 2 (Hence) A bar, barrier, hindrance, obstacle; मानसपरिचिन्ता परिचिन्ता सोऽयमस्त्वयमर्थः परिचिन्ता दुःखः R. 11. 88. 3 A stick or club studded or tipped with iron; R. 12. 73. 4 An iron club in general. 5 A water-jar, pitcher. 6 A glass pitcher. 7 A house. 8 Killing, destroying. 9 Striking, a stroke or blow.

परिचिन्ता Stirring up, stirring round.

परिचिन्ता, चान्नं 1 Killing, striking, removing, getting rid of. 2 A club, an iron bludgeon.

परिचिन्ता 1 Noise. 2 Improper speech. 3 Thunder.

परिचिन्ता 1 Fully fourteen.

परिचिन्ता 1 Hooping up, accumulation. 2 Acquaintance, familiarity, intimacy, conversancy; प्रवृत्तिपरिचिन्ता Mk. 1. 56; अतिपरिचिन्ता 'familiarity

breeds contempt'; परिचिन्ता बलवत्परिचिन्ता R. 9. 49; सकलपरिचिन्ता R. 76. 3 Trial, study, practice, frequent repetition; हेतुः परिचिन्तापरिचिन्ता वक्तुं न विद्यते सा Si. 2. 75; 11. 5; नर्तनपरिचिन्ता करोति S. 5. 4 Knowledge; Mv. 5. 10. 5 Recognition; Me. 9.

परिचिन्ता 1 A servant, follower, an attendant. 2 A body-guard. 3 A guard or patrol in general. 4 Homage, service.

परिचिन्ता A servant, an attendant, assistant.—न 1 Serving, attending or waiting upon. 2 Going about.

परिचिन्ता 1 Service, attendance; B. 1. 91; Bg. 18. 44. 2 Adoration, worship; Si. 1. 17.

परिचिन्ता Sacrificial fire (arranged in a circle).

परिचिन्ता 1 Service, attendance. 2 A servant. 3 A place for walking. परिचिन्ता, परिचिन्ता A servant, an attendant.

परिचिन्ता p. p. 1 Heaped up, accumulated. 2 Familiar, intimate or acquainted with. 3 Learnt, practised.

परिचिन्ता f. Acquaintance, familiarity, intimacy.

परिचिन्ता f. 1 Retinue, train. 2 Paraphernalia.

परिचिन्ता 1 A covering, cover. A garment, clothes, dress; शास्त्रपरिचिन्ता मनीषपरिचिन्ता Ki. 7. 40. 3 Train, retinue, attendants, circle of dependants; R. 9. 70. 4 Paraphernalia, external appendage; (as हस्त, चामर); लेना परिचिन्तापरिचिन्ता R. 1. 17. 5 Goods and chattels, personal property, all one's possessions or belongings (utensils, implements &c.); विशाखो वा अनेदाहातः द्रव्यः सपरिचिन्ता Ms. 9. 241, 7. 40; 8. 405; 9. 78; 11. 76. 6 Necessaries for travelling.

परिचिन्ता Train, retinue.

परिचिन्ता p. p. 1 Enveloped, covered, clothed, clad. 2 Overspread or overlaid. 3 Surrounded with (a retinue). 4 Concealed.

परिचिन्ता f. 1 Accurate definition, limiting. 2 Partition, separation.

परिचिन्ता p. p. 1 Cut off, divided. 2 Accurately defined, determined, ascertained; Ku. 2. 58. 3 Limited, circumscribed, confined; see छिद् with परिचिन्ता.

परिचिन्ता 1 Cutting, separating, dividing, discriminating (between right and wrong). 2 Accurate definition or distinction, decision, accurate determination, ascertainment; परिचिन्तापरिचिन्ता न प्रत्यक्षेति विद्यते Māl. 1. 21; परिचिन्तापरिचिन्ता सकलवचनानामविशेषः 130. 'transcending all definition or determination'; इत्यस्तु वदतः परिचिन्तापरिचिन्ता मे मनः S. 5. 9. 3 Discrimination,

judgment, discernment; परिच्छेदो हि पादित्यं यदापचा विपत्तयः । अपरिच्छेदकर्मणा विपत्तयः सुः येपेदे H. 1. 148; हिं पादित्यं परिच्छेदः 1. 147. 4 A limit; boundary, setting limits to, circumscribing; अलमसं परिच्छेदेन M. 2. 3 A section, chapter or division of a work (for the other names for sections &c. see under अन्वयः).

परिच्छेदः a. 1 To be accurately defined, definable; Ms. 4. 9; R. 10. 28. 2 To be weighed or estimated.

परिजनः 1 Attendants, followers, servants taken collectively; परिजने राजानमभितः स्थिताः M. 1. 2 Especially the retinue, suite, or train of females, the maids of a lady; R. 19. 23. 3 A single servant.

परिजल्पितः A covert indication (as by a servant) of one's own skill, superiority &c. by pointing out the cruelty, deceitfulness and such other faults of his master; Ujjvalamāni thus defines it.—अगोपित्वं च शास्त्राय चाप्युपपादनात् । एवमिच्छन्नायं स्वामिना स्वामिना जल्पितम् (Wilson renders the word by 'the covert reproaches of a mistress neglected or ill-used by her lover').

परिज्ञप्तिः 1 Conversation, discourse. 2 Recognition.

परिज्ञानं Thorough knowledge, complete acquaintance.

परिज्वलि The flight of a bird in circles; see ज्वलि

परिजुक्तः p. p. 1 Lound or wrapped round. 2 Broad, large; परिजुक्तः R. 3. 34.

परिजतः p. p. 1 Bent or bowed down, stooping; Ms. 2. 2 Declining, old (as age); परिजते वयसि K. 35. 62, 63. 3 Ripe, matured, ripened, fully developed or formed सम्पन्नमिदं परिजतम् वाणमिना U. 7. 21; Ms. 23; परिजतमकरं नमिनामिना Lv. 1. 8; Si. 11. 49. 4 Full grown, advanced, perfected; परिजतशतद्विक्रियेः Bh. 5. 49; Ms. 100. 5 Digested (as food). 6 Transformed or changed into (with instr.); V. 4. 28. 7 Ended, come to a close, terminated; अनेन समयेन परिजते दिवसः K. 47. 8 Set (as the sun).—तः An elephant stooping to strike with his tusks, or giving a side blow with his tusks; (परिजते अस्त्राय मयः परिजते मतः Halāy.); Si. 2. 29; Ki. 6. 7

परिजतिः f. 1 Bending or stooping down, bowing. 2 Ripeness, maturity, development; Mr. 2. 14. 3 Change, transformation, transmutation. 4 Fulfilment. 5 Result, consequence, issue; परिजतिरप्यत्रा यमस्य परिजनेन Bh. 2. 94; 1. 20, 3. 17; Mr. 6. 28. 6 End, conclusion, close, termination; परिजतिरन्वयः प्रतिपद्यति तन्म Māl. 6. 7, 16; Si.

11. 1. 7 Close of life, old age; तेषांकारा परिजतिरुक्तः V. 3. 1; अन्वयः परिजतिं विधितः परिजतस्य वयसि दिवसः Si. 9. 3 (where v° means 'end or conclusion' also). 8 Digestion (of food).

परिजयः—अन्वयः Marriage; नवपरिजयः वयः शयनं K. P. 10.

परिजह्वन Girding on, wrapping round.

परि (री) जायः 1 Alteration, change, transformation. 2 Digestion; अन्नं च तस्य परिजायते Susr.; अन्नस्य परिजायतेतुर्द्वि T. S. 3 Result, consequence, issue, effect; अविश्वस्य पश्य परिजायः सुखायः H. 2. 135. Mk. 3. 1. परिजायतुर्द्वि परिजायते वयसि औषधं च Ki. 2. 4; Bg. 18. 37, 38. 4 Ripening, maturity, full development; उपेतं शस्यं परिजायतुर्द्वि Ki. 4. 22. कृत्वा परिजायतुर्द्वि &c. U. 2. 20; Māl. 9. 24. 5 End, termination, conclusion, close, decline; दिवसः परिजायतुर्द्वि S. 1. 3 वयः परिजायतुर्द्वि K. 10; परिजायतुर्द्वि दिवसः K. 254 'the day is drawing to a close'. 6 Old age; परिजायते हि विलिप्यजायः R. 8. 11. 7 Lapse (of time). 8 (In rhet.) A figure of speech allied to लक्ष्यः, by which the properties of any object are transferred to that with which it is compared. (The Chandraśloka thus defines and illustrates it:—परिजायः क्रियायामेव हि विषयात्मना प्रत्ययेन ह्यज्जेन वीक्ष्यते मदिच्छया 5. 18; see R. G. also under परिजायः). Comp. —वृक्षिणः a. prudent, foresighted. —वृष्टिः a. prudent. (—हिः f.) prudence, providence. —पश्यः a. salutary in the end. शूलं violent or painful indigestion, colic, flatulence with pain.

परि (री) जायः 1 Moving a piece at chess, draughts &c 2 A move (at chess).

परिजायकः 1 A leader. 2 A husband; Si. 9. 73.

परि (री) जायः 1 Circumference, compass, expanse, extent, breadth, width; सन्वयपरिजायः—परिजायः अन्वयः S. 1. 16, सन्वयपरिजायः अन्वयः Māl. 3. 15, large or expansive breasts; कट्टे वृक्षस्य कृत्वा परिजायपरिजायः Ki. 12. 20; Mk. 3. 4; Rain 2. 13; Mr. 7. 24. 2 Periphery or circumference of a circle.

परिजायकः a. Large, big, expansive.

परिजायिणः a. Large, big; Ku. 1. 26.

परिजिम्बकः a. Tasting, eating; पक्ष्मा पक्षिभिरः Bk. 9. 105. 2 Kissing.

परिजिज्ञा Perfect skill

परिजीतः p. p. Married. —ता A married woman.

परिजितः m. A husband; S. 5. 17; R. 1. 25, 14 26; Ku. 7. 31.

परिजित्यं Gratifying, satisfying.

परिजित् and (Usually with a noun in the acc., sometimes by itself). 1

All around, on all sides, round about, in all directions, everywhere, on every side; रक्षासि वेदे परितो विराजन्तः Bk. 1. 12; Si. 5. 26, 9. 26; Ki. 1. 14; माहिसिखिलं वयं परितो दृष्ट्वा विदितः सर्वे Bv. 1. 21, 29. 2 Towards, in the direction of; अन्वयः अन्वयः परितः वयं Bv. 1. 17; R. 9. 66.

परितापः 1 Extreme or scorching heat; (पादः) अन्वयः परितापः अन्वयः सतितायाः S. 6. 7; अन्वयः परितापः अन्वयः Bk. 1. 22. 2 Pain, agony, anguish, grief; प्रसन्ने निवर्तिते अन्वयः परितापः वयसि किं M. 3. 1. 3 Lamentation, wailing; विविधविधिविधिवत् सः परितापः पकारोः Gf. 7. 4 Trembling, fear.

परितुष्टः p. p. 1 Completely satisfied; वयसि परितुष्टः वयसि वयसि Bk. 3. 50; 50 वयसि च परितुष्टे कोऽर्थवत् कीं वयसि ibid. 2 Pleased, delighted.

परितुष्टिः f. 1 Contentment, complete satisfaction. 2 Delight, joy.

परितोषः 1 Contentment, absence of desire (opp. लोभः); सन् इह परितोषो निर्विषयो विशेषः Bh. 3. 50; 2 Complete satisfaction, gratification; अपरितोषाद्विषयं न साधु मये प्रयोजनम् S. 1. 2. 3. Pleasure, delight, delight in, liking for (with loc.); Ku. 6. 59; R. 11. 92; अन्वयः परितोषः &c.

परितोषकः a. Satisfying, gratifying. —णः Satisfaction.

परित्यक्तः p. p. 1 Left, quitted, abandoned. 2 Deprived or bereft of (with instr.). 3 Let go, discharged (as an arrow). 4 Wanting.

परित्यागः 1 Leaving, quitting, abandonment, desertion, repudiation (as of a wife &c.); अपरित्यागमयाचक्षतः R. 8. 12; कृतसीतापरित्यागः 1b. 1. 2 Giving up, renouncing, discarding, renunciation, abdication &c.; सन्त्यागपरित्यागं करोमि Pt. 1 'I shall forego my name'; Ms. 2. 25. 3 Neglect, omission; मोहादस्य (कर्मणः) परित्यागमायतः परित्यागः Bg. 18. 7. 4 Giving away, liberality. 5 Loss, privation.

परित्यागः Preservation, protection, rescue, defence, deliverance; परिजायः तावन् विनाशाय च दुष्कृता Bg. 4. 8; समापरित्यागविरहस्योपः सेननिवेशः तुमुः पकारः B. 5. 49.

परित्यागः Terror, fright, fear.

परितुष्टिः a. Covered with mail, armed cap-n-pie (completely or from head to foot).

परितुष्टः 1 Barter, exchange. 2 Devotion. 3 Restitution or restoration of a deposit.

परितुष्टिः m. A father who gives his daughter in marriage to a man whose elder brother is not yet married; cf. परिद्वेष्ट.

परि (री) दाहः 1 Burning. 2 Anguish, pain, sorrow.

परिवेशः Wailing, lamentation.  
परिवेशनं, -ता, परिवेशितं 1 Lamentation, complaint, bawling; अथ तैः परिवेशिताहरेः Ku. 4. 25. B. 14. 83; Bg. 2. 28; तत्र का परिवेशना Y. 3. 9; H. 4. 71.  
2 Repentance, regret.

परिवेशन a. Sorrowful, sad, miserable.

परिवृक्ष m. A spectator, looker on.  
परिवर्जनं 1 An assault, attack, outrage. 2 Insult, affront, abuse. 3 Ill-treatment, rough usage.

परि (री) धानं 1 Putting on a garment, dressing. 2 A garment, especially an under-garment, clothes in general; सप्तविंशतिर्यस्यः Ki. 9. 1; Si. 1. 51, 61; 4. 61.

परिधानीयं An under-garment.

परिधायः 1 Train, retinue, attendants collectively. 2 A receptacle, a reservoir. 3 The posteriors.

परिधिः 1 A wall, fence, hedge, anything surrounding or enclosing another. 2 A misty halo round the sun or moon; परिधुम्बः इवोष्णदीप्तिः R. 8. 30; इतिपरिधिरिवोष्णमहर्षिः तैत्तिरीय N. 2. 108. 3 A circle of light, 4 The horizon. 5 The circumference or compass in general. 6 The circumference of a circle. 7 The periphery of a wheel. 8 A stick (of a sacred tree like पलाश) laid round the sacrificial fire; सप्तशतम् परिधयः विहसन्निवः कृताः Rv. 10. 90. 15.-Comp. -परिधेयः an epithet of Śiva. -ह्वः 1 a guard 2 an officer attendant on a king or general (modern 'aide-de-camp').

परिधुत a. Richly perfumed or scented.

परिधुत a. Quite grey; बहने परिधुतं वस्त्रम् S. 7. 21; R. 11. 60.

परिधेयं An under-garment,

परिध्वंसः 1 Distress, disaster, ruin, trouble. 2 Failure. Destruction. 4 Loss of caste.

परिध्वंसि a. 1 Falling off. 2 Raining, destroying; H. 2. 134.

परिध्वंसि a. Completely extinguished. -नं Final extinction (of the individual).

परिनिर्मुक्तिः f. Final liberation or complete emancipation of the soul from the body and exemption from future transmigration.

परिनिष्ठा 1 Complete knowledge or acquaintance (of anything). 2 Complete accomplishment. 3 Kṛtreme limit.

परिनिष्ठः p. p. 1 Completely skilled in. 2 Not well fixed; अपरिनिष्ठोऽपि यथावत् वक्तव्यम् M. 1.

परिपक्वः p. p. 1 Completely cooked. 2 Completely baked or burnt. 3 Quite ripe, mature, perfected (light

also); वृद्धलोपः परिपक्वः R. 4. 1; so परिपक्वः 4 Highly cultivated, very sharp or shrewd. 5 Fully digested. 6 Decaying; on the point of decay or death.

परिपन्नं (नं) Capital, principal, stock.

परिपन्नं Plighting, promising; Mu. 1.

परिपन्नः p. p. Plighted, pledged, promised; Si. 7. 9.

परिपन्नः An antagonist, adversary, foe.

परिपन्थि a. Standing in the way, obstructing, opposing, hindering (said by Pāṇini to be admissible only in the Veda, but cf. the quotations given below) अर्थपरिपन्थी महामतिः Mu. 5; नामविध्यम् तत्र यदि तत्परिपन्थी Mā. 9. 50; so Bv. 1. 62; Bg. 3. 34; Ms. 7. 108, 110.-m. An enemy; antagonist, opponent, a foe. 2 A robber, thief, highwayman.

परि (री) पाकः 1 Being completely cooked or dressed. 2 Digestion, as in अन्नपाके. 3 Ripening, maturing, development, perfection; Si. 4. 48; Ku. 6. 10. 4 Fruit, result, consequence; प्रवृत्तः कृतः वृत्तपरिपाको जयितव्यः Mv. 7. 31; Bh. 2. Bh. 2. 132, 3. 135. 5 Cleverness, shrewdness, skillfulness.

परिपाकः a. Pale red; R. 19. 10; Si. 13. 42.

परिपादिः-सी f. 1 Method, manner, course; पाटीर तत्र पटीपादः परिपाटीमिमामुदीकृतं Bv. 1. 12; वृत्तानां पाटीर तत्रैकपरिपाटी स्फुटवति H. D. 24. 2 Arrangement, order, succession.

परिपाठः Complete enumeration, detail.

परिपार्श्व a. Near, at the side, close or hard by.

परिपालनं 1 Protecting, defending, maintaining, keeping, sustaining; किञ्चन लब्धपरिपालनमर्थिवः S. 6. 6. 2 Nourishment, nurture; जातस्य परिपालनम् Ms. 9. 27.

परिपिबकं Lead.

परिपीडनं 1 Squeezing, pressing out. 2 Injuring, hurting, doing harm.

परिपुष्टं 1 Removing off. 2 Losing the bark or skin.

परिपूजनं, परिपूजा Honouring, worshipping, adoring.

परिपूतः p. p. 1 Purified, quite pure; उपरिपरिपूतः किञ्चन पावनार्थः U. 1. 18; Si. 2. 16. 2 Completely winnowed or threshed, freed from chaff.

परिपूर्णः 1 Filling; Si. 4. 61. 2 Perfecting, making complete.

परिपूर्णः p. p. 1 Quite full; अतः the full moon; entire, complete, completely filled. 2 Self satisfied, content.

परिपूर्तिः f. Completion, fulness.

परिपूछा Question.

परिपुलक a. Very delicate or fine, excessively tender.

परिपोहः, -बोहः A particular disease of the ear (in medicine) (by which the ear loses its skin).

परिपोषणं 1 Feeding, nourishing. 2 Furthering, promoting.

परिपूहः Inquiry, interrogation, question; कृतकृत्यो जातिपरिपूहः P. II. 1. 63; III. 3. 110, तद्विद्धि अभिप्रातेन परिपूहेन वेद्यम् Bg. 4. 34.

परिप्राप्तिः f. Acquisition, obtaining.

परिप्रेषः A servant.

परिप्लव a. 1 Floating. 2 Shaking, trembling, oscillating, undulating, tremulous. 3 Unsteady, restless; Si. 14. 68. -वः 1 Inundation. 2 Immersing, wetting. 3 A boat. 4 Oppression, tyranny.

परिप्लवः p. p. 1 Flooded, inundated. 2 Overwhelmed; अथ in शोक°. 3 Wetted, bathed. -तः A spring, jump.

-ता Spirituous liquor.

परिप्लवः p. p. Burnt, scorched, singed.

परिप (व) र्णः 1 Retinue, train, attendants; इयं वृत्तपरिपण्या भवत्या संवर्धता Dk. 108. 2 Furniture; परिपूर्यति देवमार्गः R. 14. 15 'rooms properly furnished or provided with suitable furniture'. 3 Royal insignia. 4 Property, wealth.

परिप (व) र्णः Retinue, train. 2 Attire, trim. 3 Growth. 4 Worship.

परिप्राधा 1 Trouble, pain, annoyance. 2 Fatigue, hardship.

परिपू (वृ) णं 1 Prosperity, welfare. 2 Appendix, supplement.

परिपू (वृ) णं हितः p. p. 1 Increased, augmented. 2 Thriven, grown prosperous. 3 Accompanied by, furnished with -तः The roar of an elephant.

परिभंगः Shattering, breaking to pieces.

परिभर्त्सनं Threatening, menacing.

परि (री) भवः 1 Insult, injury, humiliation, disrespect, degradation, disgrace; पराक्रमः परिभवे वेद्यम् सुरतेविषयः (सूयं) Si. 2. 44; R. 12. 37; V. 1. 25; Mv. 1. 40, 3. 17. 2 Defeat, discomfiture. -Comp. -आस्पदं, -पदं 1 an object of contempt; H. 3. 51. 2 a disgrace or disgraceful situation. -विधिः humiliation; पादो हस्तः परिभविषी यमिमानं ततोति S. III. 16.

परिभविष्य a. (वी f.) 1 Humiliating, treating with disrespect or contempt. 2 Suffering disrespect.

परिभाषः See परिभव.

परिभाषि a. (वी f.) Humiliating, despising, treating with contempt; S. 4. 2 Putting to shame, surpassing.

ing, excelling. 3 Setting at naught, defying; वेद्यस्यपरिभाषितं च R. 19. 56 'defying medical remedies.'

परिभाषणं 1 speaking, discourse, talking, chatting, gossiping. 2 Expression of censure, admonition, reproof, abuse. 3 Rule, precept.

परिभाषा: 1 Speech, discourse. 2 Censure, reproof, blame, abuse. 3 Terminology, technical phraseology, technical terms (used in work); इति परिभाषाकरणं Sk.; इको ह्यवृद्धीत्यादि परिभाषा Mbh. 4 (Hence) any general rule, precept, or definition which is applicable throughout (अनेकमभिप्रायको व्यापकविशेषः); अतः प्रतिज्ञास्तस्यैव विषये प्राक्कालीयता वृत्तिः। न खलु इतिव्यत्ये कदाचिद् परिभाषा नदीवती यथाज्ञा Si. 16. 80. 5 A list of abbreviations or signs used in any work. 6 (In grammar) An explanatory Sūtra mixed up with the other Sūtras of Pāṇini, which teaches the method of applying them.

परिभुक्त p. p. 1 Eaten, used. 2 Enjoyed. 3 Possessed.

परिभुज् a. Bowled, curved, bent.

परिभुति: f. Contempt, insult, disrespect, humiliation; Mu. 4. 11.

परिभुषणः (Seil सवि) Peace obtained by cession of the whole revenue of a land.

परिभोगः 1 Enjoyment; R. 4. 45. 2 Especially sexual enjoyment; R. 11. 52, 19. 21, 28, 30. 3 Illegal use of another's goods.

परिभ्रंशः 1 Escape. 2 Falling from.

परिभ्रमः 1 Wandering, going about. 2 Rambling discourse, circumlocution, periphrasis. 3 Error, delusion.

परिभ्रमणं 1 Going about, roaming, wandering. 2 Revolving, turning round. 3 Circumference.

परिभ्रष्ट p. p. 1 Fallen or dropped off. 2 Escaped. 3 Cast down, degraded. 4 Deprived of, devoid of (with abl. or instr.). 5 Neglecting.

परिमण्डल a. Globular, round, circular. -लं 1 A globe, sphere. 2 A ball. 3 A circle.

परिमंथर a. Extremely slow; Si. 9. 78.

परिमृष्ट a. 1 Very dull or dim, quite faint; परिमृष्टयन्त्रयो दिवस. Si. 9. 3. 2 Very slow. 3 Very tired or weak; Si. 9. 39. 4 Very little; Si. 9. 27.

परिमरः Destruction; चिद्विषयस्यास्तु त्वय-  
स्य चोः परिमरः Mv. 3. 41.

परिमर्दः, परिमर्दनं 1 Rubbing, grinding. 2 Crushing, trampling. 3 Destruction. 4 Hurting, injuring. 5 Embracing, pressing.

परिमर्षा 1 Envy, dislike. 2 Anger.

परिमलः 1 Fragrance, perfume, scents; परिमलो गीतान्येतोदः Bv. 1. 63,

66, 70, 71; Me. 25. 2 Pounding or trituration of fragrant substances. 3 A fragrant substance. 4 Copulation; अथ परिमलजायमान्य लक्ष्मी Ki. 10. 1. 5 A meeting of learned men. 6 A stain, spot.

परिमलित a. Perfumed. 2 Soiled, despoiled of beauty.

परि (री) माणं 1 Measuring, measure (of strength, power &c.); सद्यः परात्मपरिमाणविकेकमुदा Mu. 1. 10; Ku. 2. 8; Ms. 8. 133. 2 Weight, number, value; Y. 2. 68; 1. 319.

परिमार्जः, परिमार्जनं 1 Searching or looking for, seeking out, tracing, tracking. 2 Touch, contact; Si. 7. 75. 3 Cleaning, wiping off.

परिमार्जनं 1 Cleaning, wiping off. 2 A dish of honey and oil.

परिमित p. p. 1 Moderate, sparing. 2 Limited. 3 Measured, noted out.

4 Regulated, adjusted. -Comm.

-आभरण a. wearing a few ornaments, moderately adorned -आयुस् a. short lived. -आहार, -भोजन a. abstemious, eating little food. -कथ a. saying or speaking little, using measured words; Ms. 83.

परिमितिः f. 1 Measure, quantity. 2 Limitation.

परिमिलनं 1 Touch, contact; Ratn. 2. 12. 2 Combination, union.

परिमुखं tad About the face, round or about (a person).

परिमुख्य a. 1 Artlessly lovely, lovely yet simple. 2 Fascinating but foolish.

परिमुञ्चत p. p. 1 Trodden or trampled down, crushed, roughly handled; परिमुञ्चतस्माद्विज्ञानमन Māl. 1. 22; U. 1. 24. 2 Embraced, clasped. 3 Rubbed, ground.

परिमुष्ट p. p. 1 Washed, cleaned, purified. 2 Rubbed, touched, stroked. Ve. 3. 3 Embraced. 4 Spread, pervaded, filled with, Ki. 6. 23.

परिमेष a. 1 Few, limited; परिमेषपुर-  
सः R. 1. 37. 2 Measurable, calculable. 3 Finite.

परिमोक्षः 1 Removing, relieving; यथा विषाणपरिमोक्षस्तु यममात्मन्यहमात्रकार मुपति-  
निदिष्टिः सुखः R. 9. 62. removing the horns i. e. breaking them down. 2 Liberation, setting free, deliverance. 3 Emptying, evacuation. 4 Escape. 5 Final beatitude (निर्वाण).

परिमोक्षणं Liberation, deliverance. 2 Untying.

परिमोक्षः Stealing, robbing, theft. परिमोक्षिन् m. A thief, robber.

परिमोहनं 1 Beguiling, alluring, enticing, fascinating. 2 Bewildering, infatuating.

परिमलान p. p. 1 Faded, faintest, withered; Ku. 2. 2. 2 Languid,

faint. 3 Waned, impaired, diminished. 4 Soiled, stained.

परिरक्षकः A protector, guardian.

परिरक्षणं, परिरक्षा 1 Protection, preservation, guarding; Ms. 5. 94, 7. 2. 2 Keeping, maintaining, adhering to; न समग्रपरिरक्षणं क्षमं ते Ki. 1. 45. 3 Deliverance, rescuing.

परिरक्षा A street, road.

परि (री) रम्भः, परिरेम्भणं Embracing, an embrace; द्रुमपरिरम्भिणीवनक्षमत्वं Si. 1. 74, 10. 52; U. 1. 24, 27; किं पुरेव सत्-  
तम परिरेम्भणं न ददाति Glt. 3.

परिरादिन् a. Crying aloud, screaming.

परिलुप्य a. 1 Very light (lit.) (as clothes &c.). 2 Very light or easy to digest; क्षीणः क्षीणः परिलुप्य पयः क्षौद्रता चोपभूय Me. 13. 3 Very small; U. 4. 21.

परिलुप्त p. p. 1 Interrupted, disturbed, diminished. 2 Lost, disappeared.

परिलेखः 1 An outline, a delineation, sketch. 2 A picture.

परिलोपः 1 Injury. 2 Neglect, omission.

परिवत्सरः A year, a full year the revolution of one year; देव्या ह्यव्यस्य जगती द्वादश-  
परिवत्सरः U. 3. 33.

परिवर्जनं 1 Leaving, quitting, abandoning. 2 Giving up, resigning. 3 Killing, slaughter.

परि (री) वर्तः 1 Revolving, revolution (as of planet). 2 A period, lapse or expiration of time; ग्रहगतपरि-  
वर्तः S. 7. 34. 3 The expiration of a Yuga; Si. 17. 12. 4 Repetition, recurrence. 5 Change, alteration; नदीवती जायलोकस्य परिवर्तः U. 3. 'changed condition of life', 'change in circumstances'; १० जीयलोकपरिवर्तमनु-  
भवादि Māl. 7; स्वपरिवर्तः Mk. 1. 6 Re-  
treat, flight, desertion. 7 A year. 8 Repeated birth, transmigration. 9 Barter, exchange; Si. 5. 39. 10 Re-  
quital, return. 11 An abode. 12 A chapter or section of a work. 13 N. of the Kurma or second incarnation of Vishnu.

परिवर्तक a. 1 Causing to turn round or revolve. 2 Requiring ex-  
changing.

परिवर्तनं 1 Moving to and fro, turning about, rolling about (as on the lap, bed &c.); Ku. 5. 12; B. 9. 13; Si. 4. 47. 2 Turning round, revolving, whirling round. 3 Revo-  
lution, end of a period of time. 4 Change; स्वपरिवर्तनं विषय Pt. 8. 5 Ex-  
change, barter. 6 Inverting.

परिवर्तिका Phimosis or contraction of the prepuce (in medicine).

परिवर्तिन् a. 1 Moving or turning round, revolving. 2 Ever-recurring,

coming round again and again; परि-  
पतिभिः संसारे वृत्तः कथं वा न जायते Pt. 1. 27.  
3 Changing. 4 Being or remaining  
near, moving round about. 5 Re-  
treating, flying. 6 Exchanging. 7  
Recompensing, requiting.

परिधर्मन् 1 Increasing, enlarging.  
2 Rearing, breeding. 3 Growing,  
growth.

परिधर्मयः A village.

परिध्वः N. of one of the seven  
courses of wind; it is the sixth  
course, and bears along the *Saptar-*  
*shis* and the celestial Ganges; सर्प-  
ध्वं स्वर्गं वृष्टः परिध्वस्तथा; for the other  
courses of wind see under वायु; of  
the description of परिध्व given by  
Kālidāsa:—विश्रान्तो वदति यो गगनप्रतिहा  
ज्योतीषि वर्तयति च प्रविमर्करश्मिः। तस्य द्वितीय-  
हविष्कमजिस्तमस्कं वायोनिं परिध्वस्य वदति मार्ग  
S. 7. 6.

परि (री) वाद्: 1 Blame, censure,  
detraction, abuse; अन्येषु मयि प्रथमं परि-  
वादनः M. 1; Y. 1. 133. 2 Scandal,  
stain, stigma, illrepute; मा भूलरीवादन-  
बावताः R. 5. 24; 14. 86; Mv. 5. 28. 3  
Charge, accusation; Mk. 3. 30. 4  
An instrument with which the lute is  
played.

परिवाक्कः 1 A plaintiff, complain-  
ant, accuser. 2 One who plays on  
the lute.

परिवादिन् a. 1 Reviling, censur-  
ing, abusing, slandering. 2 Accus-  
ing. 3 Screaming, crying aloud. 4  
Conseuer, slandered. —m. An accu-  
suer, plaintiff, complainant. —नी A  
lute (बजा) of seven strings; Si. 6.  
9; R. 8. 35.

परि (री) वायः 1 Shaving, shear-  
ing. 2 Sowing. 3 A reservoir, pool,  
pond, a piece of water. 4 Furniture.  
5 Train, retinue.

परिवायित a. Shaven, shorn.

परि (री) वाः 1 Train, retinue,  
attendants or followers collectively;  
(वागं) अग्रास्य कन्या परिवारज्ञोभि R. 6. 10;  
12. 16; महानपरिवारो राजमार्गप्रद्वीपः Mk. 1.  
57. 2 A cover, covering. 3 A  
sheath, scabbard.

परिवासः Residence, stay, sojourn.

परि (री) वाहः 1 Over-flowing, (of  
a tank &c.), inundation, overflow  
natural or artificial; प्रथमं (कोतुहलं)  
सपरिवाहमासीत् S. 2. 2 A water-course,  
drain or channel to carry off excess  
of water; पूर्यन्ती तडागस्य परिवाहः प्रतिक्रिया  
U. 3. 29; Pt. 2. 105; Si. 16. 51; R.  
8. 74.

परिवाहिन् a. Overflowing; as in  
आनन्दपरिवाहिना वसुधा S. 4.

परिविण्यः (कः), परिविक्तः, परिविजितः  
An unmarried elder brother whose  
younger brother is married; see M.  
3. 171; and परिवन् also.

परिविद्धः An epithet of Kubera

परिविद्धकः, परिविद्धम् m. A younger  
brother married before the elder.

परिविहारः Walking about, stroll-  
ing, walking for pleasure.

परिविह्वल a. Extremely confused,  
agitated or bewildered.

परिवारण 1 A cover, an envelope.  
2 A train, retinue. 3 Keeping or  
warding off.

परिवारित् p. p. 1 Encircled, encom-  
passed, surrounded, encompassed.  
2 Pervaded, overspread; Si. 3. 34;  
Ki. 5. 42. —त The bow of Brahmā.

परिवृद्धः A master, lord, owner,  
head, chief (used adjectively also);  
किं युवः परिवृद्धा न विभोर्दु तत्र ताम्रपत्न्या विवर्द्धे  
N 5. 42; Ku. 12. 58; Mv. 6. 25,  
31, 43.

परिवृत्त p. p. 1 Surrounded, encom-  
passed, encircled, attended. 2 Hid-  
den, concealed. 3 Pervaded, over-  
spread. 4 Known.

परिवृत्त p. p. 1 Revolved, turned  
round; अभ्युक्षी V. 1. 17. 2 Retrea-  
ted, turned back. 3 Exchanged,  
bartered. 4 Finished, ended. —त  
An embrace.

परिवृत्तिः f. 1 Revolution; Si. 10.  
91. 2 Return, turning back. 3 Bar-  
ter, exchange. 4 End, termination.  
5 Surrounding. 6 Staying or dwell-  
ing in a place. 7 (In Rhet.) A  
figure of speech in which there is an  
exchange of a thing for what is  
equal, less or greater; परिवृत्तिविमो  
शोऽन्यां स्यात्समाश्रमे. K. P. 10; e. y. दत्त्वा  
कटाक्षमेवासी जगद्द्वयं मम। मया तु हृदये दत्त्वा  
गृहीतो मदनम्बरः S. D. 734. 8 Substi-  
tution of one word for another  
without affecting the sense; as in  
शब्दपरिवृत्तिद्वयं K. P. 10; e. y. in  
वृषभम्, भज्ज may be substituted by  
लोहम् or वाहनम्.

परिवृद्धिः f. Growth, increase.

परिवेत्तु m., परिवेत्तकः A younger  
brother married before the elder; R.  
12. 16; ज्येष्ठे अनिविद्धं कनीषान् विविजन् परिवेत्ता  
भवति, परिविण्णो ज्येष्ठः, परिवेत्तनीका कन्या, परि-  
वासी वाता, परिकृता आजकः, सर्वे ते पतिताः  
Hārta.

परिवेदनं 1 The marriage of a youn-  
ger brother before the elder. 2 Marriage  
in general. 3 Complete or accu-  
rate knowledge. 4 Gain, acquisi-  
tion. 5 Maintaining the household  
fire; (अग्निवाहन); Mv. 11. 60. 6 Per-  
vasion on all sides, universal per-  
vasion or existence. —ना 1 Shrewd-  
ness, wit. 2 Prudence, foresight.

परिवेत्तनीया, परिवेत्तनी The wife of  
a younger brother who is married  
before the elders.

परि (री) वेद्यः (कः) 1 Waiting at  
meals, distributing food, serving up  
meals. 2 A circle, circle, halo (of

lustre &c.); R. 5. 74, 6. 13; Si. 5.  
52, 17. 9. 3 Especially, the halo  
round the sun or moon; लक्षणे स्म तद्-  
नेनं रविं दूरीयपरिवेद्यमदलः R. 11. 59. 4  
The circumference of a circle. 5  
The disc of the sun or moon. 6 Any  
thing which surrounds or protects.  
परिवेद्यकः A waiter at meals.

परिवेद्यन् 1 Serving up meals, wait-  
ing, distributing food. 2 Enclosing,  
surrounding. 3 A halo round the  
sun or moon. 4 Circumference.

परिवेदनं 1 Surrounding, enclosing.  
2 Circumference. 3 A cover, cover-  
ing.

परिवेद् m. A waiter at meals, one  
who serves up meals; मरुतः परिवेदारी  
महत्तयावसन्त्ये Ait. Br.

परिवेद्यः 1 Coat. 2 Condiment  
spices.

परिवेद्यः A species of reed.

परिव्रज्या 1 Strolling, wandering  
from place to place. 2 Turning a  
recluse, leading the life of a  
religious mendicant or recluse. 3  
Renunciation of the world, ascetic  
devotion, religious austerity.

परिव्राज् m., परिव्राजः—जकः A  
wandering mendicant, vagrant,  
recluse, an ascetic (of the fourth  
religious order) who has renounced  
the world.

परिशाश्वत a. (ती f.) Perpetually  
the same.

परिशिष्ट a. Left, remaining.—ह A  
supplement, an appendix; as in  
गृहपरिशिष्ट.

परिशीलनं 1 Touch, contact (lit.);  
ललितलवण-रत्नपरिशीलनकामलमलयसमीरे Gt. 1;  
so बदनकमलपरिशीलनमिलित &c. 11. 2  
Constant contact, intercourse or  
correspondence. 3 Study, applica-  
tion or attachment (to a thing),  
steady or fixed pursuit; कामार्थं S. D.

परिशुद्धिः f. 1 Complete purifica-  
tion, अग्निं U. 4. 2 Justification,  
acquittal.

परिशुष्क p. p. 1 Thoroughly dried,  
completely dried or parched up; दृषा  
महत्या परिशुष्कतालवः Rs. 1. 11. 2  
Withered, shriveled; hollow (as  
cheeks).—वक्क A kind of fried meat.

परिशून्य 1 Quite empty; R. 8. 66. 2  
Quite free from, completely devoid  
of; 19. 6.

परिश्रुतः Ardent spirits.

परि (री) रेक्षः 1 Remainer, rem-  
nant. 2 Supplement. 3 Termination,  
conclusion, completion.

परिशोधः, परिशोधनं 1 Purifying,  
cleansing. 3 Quittance, discharging  
or paying off (a debt or obligation).

परिशोषः Act of being completely  
dry or parched up.

परिश्रमः 1 Fatigue, exhaustion,  
trouble, pain; आत्मा परिश्रमस्य पदमुपवर्तिः



8. 1; R. 1. 58; 11. 12. 2 Exertion, labour. (Hence). 3 Close application to or study of, being constantly occupied with; अर्थे कृतपरिश्रमेति चतुः-पद्यन्ते ज्योतिःशास्त्रे Mn. 1.

परिषदः 1 A meeting, an assembly. 2 Refuge, asylum.

परिश्रमः 1 A meeting, an assembly. 2 Refuge, asylum.

परिश्रान्तिः f. 1 Fatigue, weariness, trouble, exhaustion. 2 Labour, exertion.

परिश्रोत्रः An embrace.

परिवत् f. 1 An assembly, a meeting, council, audience; अभिलषयुविहा परिश्रये S. 1. 2 A religious assembly or synod.

परिवत्; परिवत्तः A member of an assembly.

परिवृत्तः परिवृत्तं Sprinkling or pouring over, moistening.

परिवृत्तः (क) a. Fostered by another. -णः A foster-child, one nourished by a stranger.

परिवृत्तः (क) a. Fostered by another. -वः 1 A foster-child. 2 A servant.

परिवृत्तः Decoration, ornamentation.

परिवृत्तः 1 Decoration, ornament, embellishment. 2 Dressing, cooking. 3 Initiation, purification by initiatory rites. 4 Furniture. (also परिवृत्त in this sense).

परिवृत्तः p. p. 1 Adorned, decorated; Ki. 7. 40. 2 Cooked, dressed. 3 Purified by initiatory ceremonies; (see कृ with परि). (Also परिवृत्त in this sense).

परिवृत्तः Adorning, decorating, embellishment.

परिवृत्तः (स्त) मः 1 The coloured housings of an elephant. 2 A coverlet in general.

परिवृत्तः (स्त) कः 1 A train, retinue. 2 Decorating the hairs (with flowers &c.). 3 Ornament or decoration in general. 4 Throbbing, vibration, palpitation, movement. 5 Provision, maintenance. 6 Crushing.

परिवृत्तः p. p. Clapsed, embraced.

परिवृत्तः 1 An embrace; Ki. 18. 19; H. 3. 67. 2 Touch, contact, union; Bh. 3. 17.

परिवृत्तः a. A whole year old. -रः A whole year परिवृत्तः after the expiration of one whole year; Ms. 3. 119.

परिवृत्तः 1 Enumeration, computation. 2 Sum, total, number; विश्वविद्यापरिवृत्तः म R. 5. 21 3 (In Mm. phil.) Exclusion, specification, limitation to that which is enumerated or expressly mentioned, so that

everything else is excluded; (परिवृत्तः is opposed to विधि which lays down a rule for the first time, and to नियम which restricts the choice to an alternative which is expressly stated when several such alternatives are possible; विश्वविद्यापत्नी नियमः पश्चिमे सति। तत्र चामय च ग्राही परिवृत्तयेति गीते n. e. g. एवं परिवृत्तः मन्त्रः usually quoted by Mīmāṃsakas; अर्थे नियमविधिर्न तु परिवृत्तः Kull. on Ms. 3. 45. 4 (In Rhet.) Special mention or exclusive specification; i. e. where with or without a query something is affirmed for the denial, expressed or understood, of something else similar to it; (this figure is particularly striking when it is based on a क्लृप् or pun); वस्त्रिभू मही शासनि चित्र-कर्मन्तु वर्षसंकराकारेण पुनश्चन्द्रः &c. or यस्य दृष्टेः दृष्टता विषयेषु कदाचन पुनरेव कदाचिन्नतः &c. K.; for other examples see S. D. 735.

परिवृत्तः p. p. 1 Enumerated, reckoned up. 2 Specified exclusively. परिवृत्तः 1 Enumeration, total, number. 3 Exclusive specification. 4 Correct judgment, proper estimate. परिवृत्तः Time of universal destruction.

परिवृत्तः, परिवृत्तः f. Finishing, completing.

परिवृत्तः 1 Heaping up. 2 Sprinkling water (in a particular way) round the sacrificial fire (अग्नेः संमन्त्रं गार्जनं).

परिवृत्तः 1 Verge, border, proximity, vicinity, neighbourhood, environs (of a river, mountain, town &c.); गोदावरीपरिवृत्तः मिरसिदादि U. 3. 8; परिवृत्तः विषयेषु लीङ्गकाः Ki. 5. 38 2 Position, site. 3 Width, breadth. 4 Death. 5 A rule, precept.

परिवृत्तः Running about.

परिवृत्तः 1 Going or moving about. 2 Going in search of, following, pursuing. 3 Surrounding, encircling.

परिवृत्तः 1 Walking or creeping about. 2 Running to and fro, flying about, constantly moving; वतगतेः परिवृत्तः च तुल्यः Mk. 3. 21.

परिवृत्तः (री) सर्वा, परिवृत्तः (री) सारः Wandering or moving about, perambulation.

परिवृत्तः 1 Strowing or spreading round, scattering about. 2 A covering, cover.

परिवृत्तः a. 1 Quite plain, manifest, distinctly visible. 2 Fully developed, blown or grown.

परिवृत्तः 1 Quivering, shooting. 2 Budding.

परिवृत्तः 1 Oozing, trickling, dropping. 2 A flow, stream. 3 A train &c.; see परिवृत्तः.

परिवृत्तः 1 Flowing, streaming. 2 Gliding down. 3 A river, torrent. परिवृत्तः Effluxion, efflux.

परिवृत्तः f. 1 kind of intoxicating liquor. 2 Trickling, dropping, flowing.

परिवृत्तः A kind of intoxicating liquor. 2 Trickling, dropping, flowing.

परिवृत्तः a. Loosened.

परिवृत्तः 1 Leaving, quitting, abandoning. 2 Avoiding, shunning. 3 Refuting. 4 Seizing, taking away.

परिवृत्तः (री) हारः 1 Leaving, quitting, giving up, abandoning. 2 Removing, taking away; as in विधिपरिवृत्तः. 4 Refuting, repelling. 5 Omitting to mention, omission, leaving out. 6 Reserve, concealment. 7 A tract of common land round a village or town; पञ्चज्ञानं परिवृत्तः ग्रामस्य स्वायत्ततः Ms. 8. 237. 8 A special grant, immunity, privilege, exemption from taxes; Ms. 7. 201. 9 Contempt, disrespect. 10 An objection. परिवृत्तः (नि) f. 1 Decrease, deficiency, loss. 2 Decay, decline; R. 19. 50.

परिवृत्तः a. To be shunned or avoided, to be escaped from, to be taken off or away. -वः A bracelet.

परिवृत्तः (री) हासः 1 Joking, jesting, mirth; merriment; स्वप्नप्रभासोर्ध्वं न खलु परिवृत्तः विषयः Mā. 6. 44. परिवृत्तः पञ्च जokingly or in jest R. 6. 82; परिवृत्तः सन्नि-स्थिते S. 2. 18 uttered in jest; परिवृत्तः-श्रिताः सततमममन्त्रं येन भवतः V. 3. 14; Ku. 7. 19; R. 9. 8. Si. 10. 12. 2 Ridiculing, deriding -Comp. -वैचित्र्य m. a buffoon, jester, a witty person.

परिवृत्तः p. p. 1 Shunned, avoided. 2 Left, abandoned. 3 Refuted, repelled (as a charge, objection &c.). 4 Taken, seized; see with परि.

परिवृत्तः An examiner, investigator, a judge.

परिवृत्तः Putting to test, testing, examining; Ms. 1. 117; Y. 2. 177.

परिवृत्तः 1 Examination, test, trial; पञ्चने विद्यमानेषु ग्रामे रत्नपरिवृत्तः M. 1; Ms. 9. 19. 2 Trial by various kinds of ordeals (in law).

परिवृत्तः m. N. of a king, son of Abhimanyu and grandson of Arjuna. He succeeded to the throne of Hastināpura after Yudhishtira. He died of a snake-bite. The Kali age is said to have commenced with his reign.

परिवृत्तः p. p. Examined, tried, परिवृत्तः काण्डद्वयमेतत् Vikr. 1. 24.

परिवृत्तः p. p. 1 Surrounded, encompassed. 2 Expired, elapsed. 3 Departed, gone forth. 4 Seized, taken possession of, filled with; क्रीडपरिवृत्तः Ki. 2. 25; Mu. 3. 30.

पयस्विः f., यवास्तका Sitting up  
the hams; see पय ३.

**पर्याकुल** *a.* 1 Turbid, foul (as water). 2 Confused, confounded, frightened; *S.* 1. 30. 4 Excited, agitated, bewildered; *पर्याकुलोसि S.* 6; *Rs.* 6. 22. 5 Full of, filled with; *स्नेहः, क्रोधः* &c.

**पर्याजं** A saddled; *दत्तपर्याजं K.* 126 saddled.

**पर्याप्त** *p. p.* 1 Obtained, got, gained. 2 Finished, completed, 3 Full, whole, entire, complete, all; *पर्याप्तश्चैव शरत्त्रियामा Ku.* 7. 26; *R.* 6. 44. 4 Able, competent, adequate; *R.* 10. 55. 5 Enough, sufficient; *R.* 15. 18, 17. 17; *Ms.* 11. 7. —*स्ते ind.* 1 Willingly, readily. 2 To one's satisfaction, enough, sufficiently; *पर्याप्तमात्रमिति U.* 4. 1 drinks his fill. 3 Fully, adequately, ably, competently.

**पर्याप्तिः** *f.* 1 Obtaining, acquisition. 2 End, conclusion, close. 3 Enough, fulness, sufficiency. 4 Satiety, satisfaction. 5 Preserving, guarding, warding off a blow. 6 Fitness, competency.

**पर्यायः** 1 Going or winding round, revolution. 2 Lapse, course, expiration (of time). 3 Regular recurrence or repetition. 4 Turn, succession, due or regular order; *पर्यायेवागुह्य Ku.* 2. 36; *Ms.* 4. 87; *Mu.* 3. 27. 5 Method, arrangement. 6 Manner, way, method of proceeding. 7 A synonym, convertible term; *पर्यायः नियमस्याय नियमत्वं शरीरिणा Pt.* 2. 99. *वतस्य पर्याया इमे &c.* 8 An opportunity, occasion. 9 Creation, formation, preparation, manufacture. 10 Property, quality. 11 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech; see *K. P.* 10; *Chandr.* 5. 108, 109; *S. D.* 733. (Note *पर्यायः* is often used adverbially in the sense of 1 in turn or succession by rotation, by regular gradation. 2 occasionally, now and then *पर्यायः हि दृश्यते स्वाम्. काम लुभाश्रुमाः V.* 2. 13. *Comp.* —उक्तं a figure of speech in Rhetoric; it is a circumlocutory or periphrastic way of speaking, when the fact to be intimated is expressed by a turn of speech or periphrasis *e. g.* see *Chandr.* 5. 66 or *S. D.* 703. —*पुनः a.* supplanted, superseded. —*वचनं, शङ्कः* a synonym. —*सयनं* alternate sleeping and watching.

**पर्याप्ति ind.** A particle expressing 'harm, injury' (*हिंसन*) used with कृ, भू or भक्ष; *पर्याप्तिरुप=हिंसित्वा.*

**पर्यालोचनं** —*नर* 1 Circumspection, attentive observation, deliberation, mature reflection. 2 Knowing, recognition.

**पर्यावर्तनं**, *पर्यावर्तनं* Coming back, return.

**पर्याविल** *a.* Very muddy or turbid, much soiled; *R.* 7. 40.

**पर्यायः** 1 End, conclusion, termination. 2 Rotation, revolution. 3 Inverted order or position.

**पर्याहारः** 1 A yoke worn across the shoulders in carrying a load. 2 Conveying. 3 A load or burden. 4 A pitcher. 5 Storing grain.

**पर्यायम्** Sprinkling round water silently and without uttering any ritual formulae or Mantras.

**पर्याप्त्यनं** Standing up.

**पर्याप्त्यन** *a.* Sorrowful, sorry, regretting, sad; *स्वः* sorrow; *R.* 5. 67. 2 Eagerly desirous, anxious, anxiously longing for; *स्वः पर्याप्त्यन एव मायः Ku.* 4. 28; *V.* 2. 16.

**पर्याप्त्यनं** 1 Debt. 2 Raising up, drawing out (उद्धार).

**पर्याप्त्यन** *p. p.* 1 Excluded, excepted. 2 Prohibited, objected (as a ceremony).

**पर्याप्त्यनः** An exception, a prohibitive rule or precept.

**पर्याप्त्यनं** Serving, waiting upon, attendance.

**पर्याप्त्यनं** 1 Worship, honour, service. 2 Friendliness, courtesy. 3 Sitting round.

**पर्याप्तिः** *f.* Sowing.

**पर्याप्त्यन** Worship adoration, service.

**पर्याप्त्यन** *a.* Stale, not fresh; *cf.* अपर्याप्त्यन. 2 Insipid. 3 Stupid. 4 Vain.

**पर्याप्त्यन** —*ना* 1 Investigation by reasoning. 2 Search, inquiry in general. 3 Homage, worship.

**पर्याप्तिः** *f.* Search, inquiry.

**पर्याप्त्यन** The knee-joint.

**पर्याप्त्यन** 1 The full-moon day or the day of new moon. 2 A festival 3 A particular disease of the juncture or संधि of the eye (in medicine).

**पर्याप्त्यन** 1 A mountain, hill; *पर्याप्त्यनपरमाश्रयवर्तीकृष्य नियम Bh.* 2. 78; *न पर्याप्त्यनि नलिनी प्रतोदनि.* 2 A rock. 3 An artificial mountain or heap. 4 The number seven. 5 A tree.—*Comp.*

—*अरिः* an epithet of Indra. —*आत्मजः* an epithet of the mountain Mamāka.

—*आत्मजा* an epithet of Pārvati.

—*आधारा* the earth. —*आश्रयः* a cloud

—*आश्रयः* a fabulous animal called Sarabha *q. v.* —*काकः* a raven. —*जा* a river.

—*पतिः* an epithet of the Himālaya mountain. —*मोक्ष* a kind of plantain.

—*राज* *m.*, —*राजः* 1 a large mountain. 2 'the lord of mountains', the Himālaya mountain. —*स्थ* *a.*

situated on a hill or mountain.

**पर्याप्त्यन** *n.* 1 A knot, joint (sometimes changed to *पर्व* at the end of *Bah. comp.*; as in *कर्वेदागुलिपर्व* *R.* 12. 41). 2 A limb, member. 3 A portion, part, division. 4 A book,

section (as of the Mahābhārata). 5 The step of a staircase; *R.* 16. 46. 6 A period fixed time. 7 Particularly, the days of the four changes of the moon; *. a.* the eighth and fourteenth day of each half month, and the days of the full and new moon. 8 A sacrifice performed on the occasion of a change of the moon. 9 The day of new or full moon, the day of opposition or conjunction; *अपर्वणि शक्रहृदयंभंडला (माम्बरी कथय कथं भविष्यति M.* 4. 15; *R.* 7. 33; *Ms.* 4. 150; *Bh.* 2. 34. 10 An eclipse of the sun or moon. 11 A festival, holiday, an occasion of joy. 12 An opportunity or occasion in general. —*Comp.* —*कालः* 1 a periodic change of the moon. 2 the time at which the moon at its conjunction or opposition passes through the node. —*कारेण m.* a Brāhmana who from motives of gain performs on common days ceremonies which ought to be performed on periodical occasions, such as अमावास्या. &c. —*यामिन् m.* one who has sexual intercourse with his wife on particular times or occasions when such intercourse is prohibited by the Śāstras. —*धिः* the moon. —*धानिः* a cane or reed. —*वृह m.* a pomegranate tree. —*संधिः* the junction of the fifteenth and first of a lunar fortnight, the full and change of the moon, or the exact moment of the full and change of the moon.

**पर्याप्त्यन** 1 An axe, a hatchet; *cf.* पर्याप्त्यन. 2 A weapon in general. —*Comp.* —*पारि* 1 an epithet of Gāyatrī. 2 of Parāsurāma.

**पर्याप्त्यन** A rib.

**पर्याप्त्यन** See पर्याप्त्यन.

**पर्याप्त्यन** *f.* 1 An assembly, meeting, concave. 2 Particularly, a religious synod or assembly; *Y.* 1. 9.

**पलः** Straw, husk. —*लं* 1 Flesh, meat. 2 A particular weight equal to four karshas. 3 A particular measure of fluids. 4 A particular measure of time. —*Comp.* —*अग्निः*

bile. —*अयः* a tortoise. —*अयः, अग्नयः* a demon. Rākshasa. —*क्षारः* blood.

—*महः* plasterer, mason. —*विद्यः* 1 a demon. 2 a raven. —*भर* the equinoctial shadow at mid-day.

**पलकट** a Timid, bashful.

**पलकटः** Bile.

**पलकटः** 1 A demon, goblin, an evil spirit. —*लं* 1 Flesh. 2 Mire, mud. 3 A sweetmeat made of ground sesamum and sugar. —*Comp.*

—*ज्वरः* gull, bile. —*विद्यः* 1 a raven. 2 a demon.

**पलकटः** A kind of net or basket for catching fish.

पलाङ्ग m. n. An onion; Ms. 5: 5; Y. 1. 176.

पलाप 1 The temples of an elephant. 2 A halter rope.

पलापन Running away, retreat, flight, escape; Bg. 18, 43; R. 19. 31.

पलायित p. p. Fled, retreated, run away, escaped.

पलालः—हं Straw, husk; N. 8. 2. —Comp. —दोहदुः the mango tree.

पलालिः A heap of flesh.

पलाशः N. of a tree, also called किङ्कुः; नवपलाशफलप्रदानं पुः Si. 6: 2. —हं 1 The flower or blossom of this tree; बालिद्वयप्रदायकशशाङ्कः पलाशा-न्यातिलोदितानि Ku. 3. 29. 2 A leaf or petal in general; पलपलाशानलोचरस्तयोः Si. 1. 21 6. 2. 3 The green colour. पलाशिक m. A tree.

पलिकि 1 An old, grey haired woman. 2 A cow for the first time with calf (बालगर्भिणी).

पलिचः 1 A glass-vessel, pitcher. 2 A wall or rampart. 3 An iron club; cf. परिच. 4 A cow-pen (गोपुह).

पलित a. Grey, hoary, grey-haired, old, aged; नातस्य मे पलितमालिनिरस्तकाशं (मित्रसे) Ve 3. 19. —हं 1 Grey hair, hair, or the greyiness of hair brought on by old age; कैकेयीशकुन्याः पलितच्छत्रना त्रयः R. 12 2; Ms. 6. 2. 2 Much or ornamented hair.

पलितकरण a. Rendering grey.

पलितभविष्य a. Becoming grey.

पल्यकः A bed; see पलक.

पल्ययनं 1 A saddle. 2 A rein, bridle.

पल्लः A large granary.

पल्लवः—हं 1 A sprout, sprig, twig; कपल्लवः लतेव संनम्रमनोऽपल्लवः R. 3. 7. 2 A bud, blossom. 3 Expansion, spreading, dilating. 4 The red dye called Alakta, q. v. 5 Strength, power. 6 The blade of grass. 7 A bracelet, an armlet. b Love, amorous sport. 9 Unsteadiness (चापलं). —हः A libertine. —Comp. —अंशुः, आश्वः a branch. —अश्वः an epithet of the god of love. —श्वः the Asoka tree.

पल्लवकः 1 A libertine. 2 A catamite. 3 The paramour of a harlot. 4 The Asoka tree. 5 A kind of fish. 6 A sprout.

पल्लविकः 1 A libertine, a gallant. 2 A catamite.

पल्लवित a. 1 sprouting, having young shoots or sprouts. 2 Spread, extended; अतः पल्लवितेन 'enough of further amplification or exaltation.'

3 Dyed red with lac. —हः Lac-dye.

पल्लविन् a. (मी. ५) Having young shoots or leaves; Ku. 3. 54. —म. A tree

पल्लिः—पल्ली f. 1 A small village, 2 A hut. 3 A house, station. 4 A city or town (at the end of names of towns; as मिशिरपल्लि). 5 A house-lizard.

पल्लिका 1 A small village, station. 2 A house-lizard.

पल्लले A small pool or pond, a puddle, tank (अलं सरः); स पल्लले-शुभा...कथं वर्तता Dv. 1. 3; R. 2. 17; 3. 8. —Comp. —आवासः a tortoise. —पंकः the mud of a pool.

पवः 1 Wind. 2 Purification. 3 Winnowing corn. —हं Cow-dung.

पवयः Air, wind; सपोः पिबन्ति पवनं न च दुर्बलास्ते Subhāsh.; पवनपद्मी, पवनघ्नः &c.

—हं 1 Purification. 2 Winnowing. 3 A sieve, a strainer. 4 Water. 5 A potter's kiln (m. also).

—नी A broom. —Comp. —अशनः, —शुक्ल m. a serpent.

—आत्मजः 1 an epithet of Hanumat. 2 of of Bhīma. 3 fire.

—आशः a serpent, a snake. गजः 1 an epithet of Garuda 2 a peacock. तनयः

—सुतः 1 an epithet of Hanumat. 2 of Bhīma. —स्वाधिः 1 an epithet of Uddhava, a friend and counsellor of Krishna. 2 rheumatism.

पवमानः 1 Air, wind; पवमानः पृथि-  
वीकानिच R. 8. 9. 2 One of the sacred

fires, considered to be the same as गार्हपत्य q. v.

पवाका A whirl-wind, a hurricane.

पविः The thunderbolt of Indra.

पवित a. Purified, cleansed. —हं Black pepper.

पवित्र a. 1 Sacred, holy, sinless, sanctified (persons or things); श्रीणि आदौ पवित्राणि दीहिषः कृतयस्त्रिंशः Ms. 3. 236; पवित्रो नरः, पवित्रो स्थान &c. 2 Pure, cleansed. 3 Purified by the performance of ceremonial acts (such as sacrifices &c.). 4 Purifying, removing sin. —हं 1 An instrument for cleansing or purifying, such as a sieve or strainer &c. 2 Two blades of Kusa grass used at sacrifices in purifying and sprinkling ghee. 3 A ring of Kusa grass worn on the fourth finger on certain religious occasions. 4 The sacred thread worn by members of the first three castes of the Hindus. 5 Copper. 6 Rain. 7 Water. 8 Rubbing, cleansing. 2 A vessel in which the arghya is presented. 10 Clarified butter. 11 Honey. —Comp. —आरोपणं, आरोहणं investiture with the sacred thread. —वाणि a. holding darbha grass in the hand. —पल्लवं barley.

पवित्रकः A net or rope made of hemp or pack-thread.

पवत्य a. 1 Fit or suitable for cattle; Y. 1. 321. 2 Relating to cattle,

or to a herd or drove. 3 Possessed of cattle. 4 Brutish.

पशुः 1 Cattle (both singly and collectively); Ms. 9. 327, 331. 2

An animal in general. 3 A sacrificial animal, such as a goat. 4 A brute, a beast; often added to words meaning 'man' to show contempt;

पुरुषपशोश्च पशोश्च को विशेषः H. 1; cf. नृपशु, नरपशु. &c. 5 N. of a subordinate deity and one of Siva's fol-

lowers. —Comp. अवदानं a sacrifice of animals. —क्रिया 1 the act of animal-sacrifice. 2 copulation. —गार्गशी a

Mantra whispered into the ear of an animal which is about to be sacrificed; it is a parody of the celebrated Gāyatri q. v.; पशुपशाश्व विश्वे

शिरश्चेत्याय (विश्वकर्मे) धीमही। ततो जीवः प्रचोदयान्. —घातः slaughter of animals for sacrifice. —व्ययं copulation. —धर्मः

1 the nature or characteristics of cattle. 2 treatment of cattle. 3 promiscuous cohabitation; Ms. 9. 66. 4 the marrying of widows.

—नायः an epithet of Siva. —पः a herdsman. —पविः 1 an epithet of Siva; Ms. 36, 56; Ku. 6. 95. 2 a

herdsman, owner of cattle. 3 N. of a philosophy who taught the philosophical doctrines called पशुपत; see Sarva. S. ad. loc. —पालः, —पालकः

a herdsman. —पालनं, —रक्षणं the tending or rearing of cattle. —पाशकः a kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment. —वेरणं the driving of cattle.

—मारं ind. according to the manner of slaughtering animals; इतिपशुमारं मारिनः S. 6. —पञ्जः, —पाणः, —पञ्चनं an animal sacrifice. —पञ्जु f. a cord for tethering cattle. राजः a lion.

पश्चात् ind. (Used by itself or with gon. or abl.) 1 From behind, from the back; पश्चाद्भद्रपुरुषमादाय S. 6; पश्चा-

दुर्धैर्भवति हरिणः स्वागमायच्छमानः S. 4. v. 1. 2 Behind, backwards, towards the back (opp. पुः) गच्छन्ति पुः शरीरं प्रावन्ति

पश्चात्संस्तुतं वेतः S. 34; 3. 9. 3 After (in time or space), then, afterwards, subsequently; लब्धौ पुः बुद्धिमर्त्या च पश्चात्

Bh. 2. 60; तस्य पश्चात् after him; R. 4. 30, 12. 7, 17, 39; 16. 29; Me. 36, 44. 4 At last, lastly, finally. 5 From the west. 6 Towards the west, westward. —Comp. —कृत a. left behind, surpassed, thrown into the back-ground; पश्चात्कृताः क्षिप्यन्तानां शिरोपि Ku. 7. 28; R. 17. 18. —तापः repentance, contrition; तं कृ to repent.

पश्चाथः 1 The hinder part or side (of the body); पश्चाथेन प्रविष्टः शरपत-

नमयाद्भवत्त दूर्योधनः S. 1. 7. 2 Last (in time or space); पश्चिमे वयसि वर्तमानस्य K. 25; R. 19. 1. 56; पश्चिमाध्यामिनीयामाका-

शादमिव वेतना R. 17. 1; स्मरताः पश्चिमादाका

17. 8 ; पश्चिमयोः पितुः पदयोः Mu. 7. 3 Western, westerly; Ms. 2. 22; 5. 92. (पश्चिमे is used adverbially in the sense of 'in the west' or 'after, behind'; with acc. or gon.; so पश्चिमे in the west). -Comp. -अर्धः 1 the latter half. 2 the hinder part of the night; उपारताः पश्चिमरात्रौ चरातु Ki. 4. 10 v. 1.

पश्चिमा the west. -Comp. -उत्तरा the north-west.

पश्यत् a. (स्त्री f.) Seeing, perceiving, beholding, looking at, observing &c.

पश्यतोहरः A thief, robber, highwayman (one who steals before a person's eyes, or in the very sight of the possessor; as for instance a goldsmith.)

पश्यन्ती 1 A harlot, courtesan. 2 A particular sound.

पश्यद् A house, habitation, abode; पश्यद् प्रवृत्तम् न प्रवृत्तपश्यद् Kir. K. 9. 74.

पश्यन्तः 1 N. of the first Abhika of the first chapter of Patanjali's Mahabhasya; ज्ञानविद्येय नो माति राजनीतिरप्यज्ञा Si. 2. 112 (where अप्यज्ञा also means 'without apies'). 2 (fig.) An introductory chapter in general (उपारम्भः).

पशु (श्व) वाः, पशुकाः (m. pl.) N. of a people; (the Persians?)

पा 1. 1. P. (पिबति, पीत; pass. पीयते) 1 To drink, quaff; पिब स्तन्यं पीत Bv. 1. 60; दुःकासनस्य रुधिरं न पिबाम्युत्तमः Ve. 1. 15; B. 3. 54; Ku. 3. 36; Bk. 14. 92; 15. 6. 2 To kiss; पिबत्यसौ पाययते च सिन्धुः R. 13. 9; S. 1. 24. 3 To drink in, inhale; R. 7. 63. 4 To drink in (with the eyes or ears), feast on, look at or listen to intently; विधातव्यमस्तिमितं पशुषा लुपस्य कर्तं विप्रतः ह्यननं R. 3. 17; 2. 19. 73; 11. 36, 13. 80; Ms. 16; Ku. 7. 61. 5 To absorb, drink or swallow up; (राजः) आयुर्ह्यतिगोः पीत रुधिरं तु पततिभिः R. 12. 48. -Caus. (पालयति) 1 To cause to drink, give to drink; R. 13. 9; Bk. 8. 41, 62. 2 To water. -Desid. (पिपासति) To wish to drink &c. ह्यज्ञा हलं ललृ पिपासति कीदृकेन Bv. 1. 95. -With अद् to drink after, follow (one in drinking; अनुपासति बाष्पदूधिनं परलोकोपदेशं जलाजलिं R. 8. 68. -आ 1 to drink; R. 14. 22. 2 to drink up, absorb, soak up; आपीतवर्षं नमः Mk. 5. 20; उपेति सविता हस्तं सप्तमीयं पाधिच Mb. 3 to feast on (with the eyes or ears); ता राक्षसं इतिमिराविचया R. 7. 12. -ति 1 to drink, kiss; अत एव निरीयतेऽपः Pt. 1. 189; दंतच्छब्दं प्रियतमेन निरीयसारं R. 4. 18. 2 to feast on (with the eyes or ears). -वति 1 to drink; उपनिषद् वति पीता Bv. 2. 40. -II. 2 P. (पाति, पत) 1 To protect, guard, keep, defend,

preserve; (oft. with abl.); पयोर्नसि प्रजाः पातु R. 10. 25; पातु R. 10. 25; पातु स्वा..... सुतस्य भुजंगवद्विषलपवनहनद्वृष्टा-जटाः Māl. 1. 2; जीवन् पुरः क्षणवृत्तयेव. प्रजाः प्रजामात्रं विधेयं पाति R. 2. 48. 2 To rule, govern, पातु पृथ्वी..... भूयाः Mk. 10. 60. -Caus. (पालयति) 1 To protect, guard, keep, preserve; कथं हनुः स्वयं यमे प्रजास्यं पालयिष्यति Bk. 6. 132; Ms. 9. 108; R. 9. 2. 2 To rule, govern; नं पुरी पालयामास Rām. 3 To observe, keep, adhere to, fulfil (as a vow or promise); पालितसंगराह R. 13. 65. 4 To bring up, nourish, maintain. 5 To wait for; अनोपविश्य सुहृन्-मार्गः पालयतु कृष्णावपनं Ve. 1. -With अद् to protect, guard &c.; Ms. 8. 27. -वति 1 to protect, preserve, guard, defend against; Y. 1. 334; Ms. 9. 251. 2 to rule, govern; Māl. 10. 25. 3 to bring up, nourish, support. 4 to keep to, observe, adhere to, persevere in; अमीकृतं सुकृतिः परिपालयति Ch. P. 50. 5 to wait for, await; अद्य नदनपुष्पपूषणं व्यसनं नृणां परिपालयाम्युष Ku. 4. 46. -वति 1 to protect, preserve. 2 to wait for, await. 3 to act up to, obey.

पा. (At the end of comp.) 1 Drinking, quaffing; as in मेतवः अवेपाः &c. 2 Protecting, guarding, keeping; गोपा.

पांस (श) न a. (ना or नी f.) (Usually at the end of comp.) 1 Disgracing, dishonouring, defiling; गौरवस्युल्लापनं Mv. 5. 2 Vitiating, spoiling. 3 Wicked, contemptible 4 Infamous.

पांस (श) न a. Consisting of dust. पांसुः (शु) 1 Dust, dirt; crumbling soil; R. 2. 2; R. 1. 13; Y. 1. 150. 2 A particle of dust. 3 Dung, manure. 4 A kind of camphor. -Comp. -कासीयं sulphate of iron. -कुली a highroad, highway. -कुलं 1 a dustheap. 2 a legal document not made out in any particular person's name (निरुपपत्तमान). -कृत a. covered with dust. -क्षार-जं a kind of salt. -क्षतरं hail. -क्षेदनः an epithet of Siva. -क्षामरः 1 a heap of dust. 2 a tent. 3 a bank covered with Dūrvā grass. 4 praise. -जालिकः an epithet of Viṣṇu. -पटलं a mass or coating of dust. -वर्दनः an excavation for water round the root of a tree, trench or basin.

पांसु (शु) रः 1 A gadfly. 2 A cripple moved about in a wheel-chair.

पांसु (शु) ल a. 1 Dusty, covered with dust; Māl. 2. 4. 2 Polluted, defiled, sullied, stained; क्षारपात्री भवाद्वाही पारसी-संक्षारपात्रः S. 5. 28. 3 Defiling, disgracing, dishonouring; as in क्षमपात्र. -क्ष

1 A profligate or licentious person, libertine, gallant. 2 An epithet of Siva. -क्ष 1 A menstruous woman. 2 An unchaste or licentious woman; अक्ष a chaste woman; R. 2. 2. 3 The earth.

पाकः 1 Cooking, dressing; baking, boiling. 2 Burning (as bricks), baking; Ms. 5. 122 Y. 1. 187. 3 Digestion (as of food). 4 Ripeness; ओषधः कलपाकांतः Ms. 1. 46; कलममिदुष-पाकं राजनेन्द्रस्य V. 4. 13; Māl. 9. 31. 5 Maturity, full or perfect development; अक्षि मतिः. 6 Completion, accomplishment, fulfilment; पुष्टाज-पाकामिदं लैर्भक्षणं विज्ञापनाकलेः R. 17. 40. 7 Result, consequence, fruit, fruition (fig. also); आशीर्मिरपयामासुः पुः पाका-मिरिदिक् Ku. 6. 90; पाकमिदुषस्य द्वैवस्य U. 7. 4; 14. 8 Development of the consequences of acts done. 9 Grain, corn; नीवारपाकदि R. 5. 9; (पश्यते इति पाकः धानं). 10 Ripeness, suppuration (as of a boil). 11 Greyness of hair caused by old age. 12 A domestic fire. 13 An owl. 14 A child, young one. 15 N. of a demon killed by Indra. -Comp. -अगारः -र, -आगारः -र, -शाला, -स्थानं a kitchen. -अतीसारः chronic dysentery. -अभिसूक्ष्म a. 1 ready for ripeness or development. 2 inclined to favour. -अक्ष 1 black salt. 2 flatulence. -पाचं a cooking utensil -पुटी a potter's kiln. -पञ्चः a simple or domestic sacrifice; (for some varieties of it; see Kull. on Ma. 2. 143). -सुक्ष्म chalk. -क्षारकः an epithet of Indra; Ku. 2. 63. -क्षारमिः 1 an epithet of Jayanta, son of Indra. 2 of Vāli. 3 of Arjuna.

पाकल 1 Fire. 2 Wind. 3 A fever to which elephants are subject; cf. कृत्वाकल.

पाकित a. 1 Cooked, dressed. 2 Ripened (naturally or artificially). 3 Got by boiling (as salt).

पाकुः पाकुः A cook.

पाक्य a. To be cooked, dressed, matured &c. -रुचः Salt-petre

पाक्ष a. (क्षी f.) 1 Belonging to a lunar fortnight, fortnightly. 2 Relating to a party.

पाक्षिक a. (क्षी f.) 1 Belonging to a fortnight, fortnightly. 2 Belonging to a bird. 3 Favouring a party or faction. 4 Belonging to an argument. 5 Allowed, subject to an alternative, optional but not specifically laid down; निषया पाक्षिके सति. -क्षः A fowler.

पाक्षिकः A heretic; पाक्षिकपक्षादयोः पाक्षिक-मन्त्रैर्द्विगुणं हवयोर्दीर्घता दीपकं Māl. 5. 24; दुरात्मन् पाक्षिकपक्षात् Māl. 5.

पाक्षल a. Mā. arranged,



**पाणिप**, **पाणिप** *a.* 1 Fit to sit in the same row at a dinner-party. 2 Fit to be associated with.

**पाचक** *a.* 1 Cooking, baking. 2 Digestive, tonic. -**क**: 1 A cook. 2 Fire. -**क**: Gall, bile. -**COMP.** -**क्री** a female cook.

**पाचन** *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Cooking. 2 Ripening. 3 Digestive. -**क**: 1 Fire. 2 Sourness, acidity. -**क**: 1 The act of cooking. 2 The act of ripening. 3 A dissolvent, digestive medicine. 4 Causing a wound to close. 5 Penance, expiation (पाचयित्).

**पाचल**: 1 A cook. 2 Fire. 3 Wind. -**लं** Cooking, maturing.

**पाच्य** Cooking.

**पाचकपाल** *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to an oblation offered in five cups (कपाल).

**पाचजन्म**: *N.* of the conch of Krishna; (द्वाने) निम्नतममयन पाचजन्म: Si. 3. 21; Bg. 1. 15. -**COMP.** -**धर**: an epithet of Krishna.

**पाचदश** *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to the fifteenth day of a month.

**पाचदश** A collection of fifteen.

**पाचन** *a.* Prevalent in the Punjab or Punjab.

**पाचभौतिक** *a.* (की *f.*) Composed of the five elements or containing them; पाचभौतिकी ग्रन्थि: Mu. 6; Y. 3. 175.

**पाचवर्षिक** *a.* (की *f.*) Five years old.

**पाचशाब्दिक** 1 Music of five kinds. 2 Musical instruments in general.

**पांचाल** *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to or ruling over the Panchālas. -**ल**: 1 The country of the Panchālas. 2 A prince of the Panchālas. -**ल**: (m. pl.) The people of the Panchālas.

**पांचालिका** A doll, puppet; सम्प्रदाय-पाचाली तन्मयी इत्यादिवाक्य-कीदृशी तदनुविनय-पाणिना वर्तितः च Mā. 10. 5.

**पांचाली** 1 A woman or princess of the Panchālas. 2 N. of Draupadi, the wife of the Pāṇjavas. 3 A doll, puppet. 4 (In Rhet.) One of the four styles of composition. The S. D. thus defines it: -**वर्ण**: इति: (i. e. मातृमयकाजि: प्रकाशकायां लिखि:) पुनर्द्वयोः । समस्तपञ्चपदो बन्धः पांचालिकः मतः ॥ 628.

**पाह** *ind.* An interjection used in calling.

**पाटक**: 1 A splitter, divider. 2 Part of a village. 3 The half of a village. 4 A kind of musical instrument. 5 A bank, shore. 6 A flight of steps leading to water. 7 Loss of capital or stock. 8 A long span. 9 Throwing dice.

**पाटकर** A thief, robber, pilferer; कुपयनपाटकरः S. 6; पणिनीयविरचितालिपाटकरः Bv. 2. 75.

**पाटन** Splitting, breaking, cleaving, destroying.

**पाटल** *a.* Pale-red, of a pink or pale-red colour; ओ खीयन्पाटले कुपयकं V. 2. 7; R. 1. 83; 2. 29; 7. 27; पाटलपाणिनाकितसुरः Git. 12. -**ल**: The pale-red or pink colour; कपालपाटलादेति बह्वच्युतेति R. 4. 68. 2 The trumpet flower; पाटलसंसर्गद्वयिः पञ्चमताः S. 1. 3. -**ल**: 1 The flower of this tree; R. 16. 59; 19. 46. 2 A kind of rice ripening in the rains. 3 Saffron. -**COMP.** -**उपल**: a ruby. -**द्वय**: the trumpet flower.

**पाटला** 1 The red tulhira. 2 The trumpet flower (the tree or its blossom). 3 An epithet of Durgā.

**पाटलि** *f.* The trumpet flower. -**COMP.** -**द्वय** N. of an ancient city, the capital of Magadha, situated near the confluence of the Sona and the Ganges, and identified by some with the modern Patnā. It is also known by the names of गणपुर, कुम्भपुर, see Mu. 2, 3, and 4. 16, and R. 6. 24 also.

**पाटलिक** A pupil.

**पाटलिमन्** *m.* Pale-red colour.

**पाटल्या** A multitude of Pātala flowers.

**पाटव** 1 Sharpness, acuteness. 2 Cleverness, skill, dexterity, proficiency; पाटवे संस्कृतोक्तिः R. 1; Ki. 3. 54. 3 Energy. 4 Quickness, rashness.

**पाटविक** *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Clever, sharp, skilful. 2 Cunning, fraudulent, crafty.

**पाटित** *p. p.* 1 Torn, cleft, split, broken. 2 Pierced, pricked; R. 11. 31.

**पाटी** Arithmetic. -**COMP.** -**पाणिन** arithmetic.

**पाटीर**: 1 Sandal; पाटीर इव पाटीयात् कः परिपाटीभिर्मासुरीकृतः Bv. 1. 12. 2 A field. 3 Tin. 4 A cloud. 5 A sieve.

**पाठ**: 1 Reciting, recitation, repeating. 2 Reading, perusal, study. 3 Studying or reciting the Vedas (ब्रह्मज्ञ), one of the five daily Yajnas or sacrifices to be performed by Brāhmanas. 4 The text of a book, a reading, variant; अत्र पञ्चपठेषु मातृनः इति आगत्युक्तः पाठः । प्राचीन पाठस्य सुग-लिप्यमात्रः इति दुर्लभातः Malli. on Ku. 6. 46. -**COMP.** -**अंतर** another reading, a variant (v. l.). -**छेद**: a pause, caesura. -**दोष**: a false reading. -**निश्चय**: determining the text of a passage. -**संज्ञरी**. -**सालिनी** the Sārikā bird. -**साला** a school, college, seminary.

**पाठक**: 1 A teacher, lecturer, preceptor. 2 A public reader of the Purāṇas or other sacred books. 3 A

spiritual teacher. 4 A pupil, student, scholar.

**पाठन** Teaching, lecturing.

**पाठित** *p. p.* Taught, instructed.

**पाठित** *a.* 1 One who has read of studied any subject. 2 Knowing or familiar with.

**पाठीन**: 1 A public reader of the Purāṇas or other mythological books. 2 A kind of fish: विष्णुपाठीनपराईतः पयः Ki. 4. 5.

**पाय**: 1 Trade, traffic. 2 A trader, 3 A game. 4 A stake at play. 5 An agreement. 6 Praise. 7 The hand.

**पाणि**: The hand; इनेन पाणिनं तु कंकनेन (विमति) Bb. 2. 71. -**पाणि** *f.* A market (पाणी कृतो to hold by the hand, marry; पाणीकरणं marriage); -**COMP.** -**सुहीति** 'espoused by the hand', a wife. -**ग्रह**: -**ग्रहणं** marrying, marriage; R. 7. 29; 8. 7; Ku. 7. 4. **ग्रहीतु** *m.*, **ग्रह** a bridegroom, husband; **ग्रहपति** *m.* पतिविधायिनिग्रहपतिश्च वेत्तः Ms. 9. 26; **ग्रह** विद्वंश्च तिष्ठेत् पाणिग्रहस्य योवने 5. 148. **द्व**: 1 a drummer. 2 a workman, handicraftsman. -**घात**: a blow with the hand. -**ज**: a fingernail; तस्याः पाटलपाणिनाकितसुरः Git. 12. -**तल** the palm of the hand. -**धर्म**: due form of marriage. -**प्रीतन** marriage; पाणिप्रीतनमहं द्वयर्थः कामयमीह सद्गमहितादौ N. 5. 99; **पाणिप्रीतनविनाश** Ku. 8. 1. -**पणविही** a wife. -**बंध**: 'union of the hands', marriage. -**मुक्ष** *m.* the sacred fig-tree. -**मुक्त** a missile thrown with the hand. **रुह** *m.*, **रुह**: a finger nail. -**बाध**: 1 clapping the hands together. 2 playing on a drum. -**सर्वा**-**पा** a rope. **पाणिनि** *N.* of a celebrated grammarian who is considered as an inspired muni, and is said to have derived the knowledge of this grammar from Siva.

**पाणिनीय** *a.* Relating to or composed by Pāṇini; Si. 19. 75. -**प**: A follower of Pāṇini; अङ्गनपुत्रः पाणिनीयः -**प** The grammar of Pāṇini.

**पाणिधन** *a.* Blowing through the hands.

**पाट्र** *a.* Whitish, pale white. -**र** 1 Red chalk. 2 The blossom of the jasmune.

**पाटव**: A son or descendant of Pāṇdu. *N.* of any one of the five sons of Pāṇdu; i. e. युधिष्ठिर, भीम, अर्जुन, नकुल, and सहदेव; इमाः संवन्ति पाटवा इव क्वादाज्ञातपत्न्या मताः Mk. 5. 6. -**COMP.** -**आभील** *N.* of Krishna. -**भेद** *N.* of Yudhishtira.

**पाटवीय** *a.* Belonging to the Pāṇ-  
davas.

**पांडवेय**=**पांडव** *q. v.*

**पांडित्य** 1 Scholarship, profound learning, erudition; तदेव-मयं पांडित्य-

विदुष्योः Māl. 1. 7. 2 Cleverness; skill, dexterity, sharpness; नकुली पण्डित्यं पण्डित्यं नकुली सुप्रतिः Br. 1. 2

पांडु *a.* Pale-white, whitish, pale, yellowish; विकलकणः पांडुकायाः कृपा पण्डित्यः U. 3. 22. -*हुः* 1 The pale-white or yellowish-white colour. 2 Jaundice. 3 A white elephant. 4 N. of the father of the Pāṇḍavas. [He was begotten by Vyasa on Ambalika, one of the widows of Vichitravirya. He was called *Pandū*, because he was born pale (पांडु) by reason of his mother having become quite pale with fear when in private with the sage Vyasa; (पद्माशुभवापना विस्मयं वदन् नमिह । तस्मादेव हनन्ते वै पांडुरेव प्रविष्यति Mb.) He was prevented by a curse from having progeny himself; so he allowed his first wife Kuntī to make use of a charm she had acquired from Durvasas for the birth of sons. She gave birth to Yudhishtira, Bhīma and Arjuna; and Madri, his other wife, by the use of the same charm, gave birth to Nakula and Sahadeva. One day *Pandū* forgot the curse under which he was labouring, and made bold to embrace Madri, but he fell immediately dead in her arms.] -*Comp.* -*आमयः* jaundice. -*कंबलः* 1 a white blanket. 2 a warm upper garment. 3 the housings of a royal elephant. -*पुत्रः* a son of Pāṇḍu, any one of the five Pāṇḍavas. -*सुक्षिप्ता* white or pale soil. -*रोगः* whiteness, pallor. -*रोगः* jaundice. -*लेखः* a sketch made with chalk; a rough draft or sketch made on the ground, board &c. पाण्डुलेन कलके धूवी वा प्रथमं लिखन् । धूनामिकं तु संश्लेष्य पश्चादेषं निवेद्यन् ॥ Vyāsa. -*नामिना* an epithet of Draupadi. -*सोपाकः* N. of a mixed tribe; पांडुसाराङ्गुलीपाकसद्वक्त्र-स्यवहारवान् Ms. 10. 37.

पांडुर *a.* Whitish, pale-white, yellowish-white, pale; छविः पांडुर S. 3. 10, R. 14. 26. Ku. 3. 33 -*र* The white leprosy, -*Comp.* -*इक्षुः* a species of sugar-cane.

पांडुरिमन् *m.* Paleness, white or pale colour.

पाण्डवः (*m. pl.*) N. of a country and its inhabitants; दशमोऽथ त्रयः पाण्डवाः प्रताप न विवेक्षिते R. 4. 49. -*ह्वः* A king of that country; R. 6. 60.

पात *a.* Protected, guarded, preserved. -*तः* 1 Flying, flight. 2 Alighting, descending, descent 3 Falling down, fall, downfall (fig. also); दुर्ग, गृह; चरणपातः falling down at the feet; R. 11. 92; पातोराती rise and fall. 4 Destruction, dissolution, ruin; Ku. 3. 44. 5 A blow, stroke; as in कटुपातः 6 Shedding, discharging, emitting; अद्रुपतिः Ms. 8. 41. 7 A cast, throw, shot; दृष्टि R. 13. 18. 8 An attack, inroad. 9 Happening,

coming to pass; occurrence. 10 Falling, defect. 11 An epithet of Bhām.

पातकः -*क* Sin, crime; (Hindu law-givers enumerate five great sins: -महद्दण्डः घृतापात्रं स्तेयं दुर्वैयस्यः । महाति पातकान्येवः संयुज्ज्वातं तेरुहम् Ms. 11. 54). -*गतेति* 1 An epithet of Saturn. 2 Of Yama 3 Of Karna; 4 of Sugriva. -*पातकज* 1. (*की. f.*) Composed by Patanjali; पातकजं महाभाष्यं कृतमुरिपरिचयः Pāṇḍāshendubhākara. -*क* The Yoga system of philosophy taught by Patanjali (It is generally believed that Patanjali, the author of the Mahābhāṣya, is the same as the author of the Yoga system; but it is a dubious point).

पातनं 1 Causing to fall, felling, bringing or throwing down, knocking down. 2 Throwing, casting. 3 Humbling, lowering. 4 Removing. N. B. पातनं may have different meanings according to the noun with which it is used; e. g. दैत्य पातनं 'causing the god to fall', chastising; गर्भस्य पातनं 'causing the foetus to fall', causing an abortion.

पातालः 1 The last of the seven regions or worlds under the earth, said to be peopled by Nāgas; the seven regions are: -अतल, बिम्बल, सुतल, रमातल, तलातल, महातल and पातालः. 3 The lower regions or world in general; R. 15. 84; 1. 80 3 An excavation, a hole. 4 Submarine-fire. -*Comp.* -*गंगा* the Ganges of the lower world. -*भोकस्* *m.* -*निलयः*, -*निरासः*, -*वासिन* *m.* 1 a demon 2 a Nāga or a serpent-demon.

पातिकः The Gangetic porpoise.

पातित *p. p.* 1 Cast down, thrown, of felled down, struck down. 2 Overthrown, humbled 3 Lowered.

पातित्वं Loss of caste or position.

पातिन् *a.* (*नी. f.*) 1 Going to, descending, alighting on. 2 Falling, sinking. 3 Being contained in. 4 Falling or throwing down. 5 Pouring forth, discharging, emitting.

पातिनी 1 A snare, trap. 2 A small earthen vessel.

पातक *a.* (*की. f.*) 1 Falling habitually or frequently. 2 Apt or disposed to fall -*कः* 1 The declivity of a mountain, precipice. 2 The water-elephant.

पात्रं 1 A drinking-vessel, cup, jar. 2 A vessel or pot in general; पात्रे विद्यमानं R. 5. 2, 12. 3 A receptacle of any kind, recipient; Pt. 2. 97. 4 A reservoir. 5 A fit or worthy person, a person fit or worthy to receive gifts; विदुष्य पात्रे व्ययः Bh. 2. 82 Bg. 17. 29; Y. 1. 201; R. 11. 86. 6

An actor, a *dramatis persona*; तस्यति-पात्रमापीयतां वयः S. 1; उच्यते पात्रवर्गः V. 1. *dramatis personae*. 7 A king's minister. 8 The channel or bed of a river. 9 Fitness, propriety. 10 An order, command. -*Comp.* -*उपकरणं* decoration of an inferior kind. -*पात्रः* 1 a large paddle used as a rudder. 2 the rod of a balance (हलायुध). -*संस्कारः* 1 the cleaning or purification of a vessel. 2 the current of a river.

पात्रिक *a.* (*की. f.*) 1 Measured out with any vessel or a measure called आदक. 2 Fit, adequate, appropriate. -*क* A vessel, cup, dish.

पात्रिय, पात्र्य *a.* Worthy to partake of a meal.

पात्रीयं A sacrificial vessel or utensil.

पात्रीरः -*र* An oblation.

पात्रेवहुलः, पात्रेसन्निभः 1 'Constant at meals or dinner-time', a parasite. 2 A treacherous or hypocritical fellow.

पात्रः 1 Fire. 2 The sun -*सं* Water.

पात्र्य *n.* 1 Water; G. L. 26. 2 Air, wind 3 Food. -*Comp.* -*ज* 1 a lotus. 2 a conch. -*द्वः*, -*ध्वः* a cloud. -*धिः*, -*निधिः*, -*पतिः* the ocean; N. 13. 20.

पात्र्ये 1 Provender or provisions for a journey, viaticum; जगद् पात्र्ये यन्निवेद्यन् R. 3. 37; विपत्तिमलमयच्छेदपात्र्येयन्त Ms. 11; V. 4. 15. 2 The sign virgo of the zodiac.

पादः 1 The foot (whether of men or animals); तथैजमुदतः पादान् R. 1. 57; पादयोर्निरुद्धः पादगतिः &c. (The word पाद at the end of comp. is changed to पद् after *य* and numerals; e. g. सुपाद, द्विपाद, त्रिपाद &c.; and also when the first member is used as a standard of comparison, but is a word other than द्विरे &c.; see P. V. 4. 138-140; e. g. व्यापपाद The nom. pl. of पाद is often added to names of persons or titles of address to show great respect or veneration; सुप्रसूत लक्ष्म्यं वाञ्छितं तानपादाः U. 6; 1. 29; दशपादानां वासोभिः प्रयोजन Pt. 1; so एवमारामपादा आजापयन्ति Prab. 1, so कुमारलिपादाः &c.; 2 A ray of light; वाञ्छितपात्रे रवेः पादाः पतन्त्यपि सुप्रसूत Pt. 1. 328; S. 9. 34; R. 16. 53 (where the word has sense 1 also). 3 The foot or leg of an inanimate object, as of a bedstead. 4 The foot or root of a tree; as in पादप. 5 The foot of a mountain, a hill at the foot of a mountain (पादाः प्रवृत्तपादाः); Ms. 19; S. 6. 16. 6 A quarter, fourth part; as in सपादो लक्षः one and one-fourth rupee; Ms. 8. 241; Y. 2. 174. 7 The fourth

part of a stanza, a line. 8 The fourth part of a chapter or book, as of the Adhyāyas of Pāṇini; or of the Brahma Sūtras. 9 A part in general. 10 A column, pillar. -**Comp.** -**अग्र** the point or extremity of the foot; Rān. 1. 1. -**अङ्कः** a foot-mark. -**अङ्गुली** an ornament for the foot, an anklet. **अङ्गुष्ठः** the great toe. -**अन्तः** the point or extremity of the foot. -**अन्तरः** the interval of a step, the distance of a foot. (-**रे**) **ind.** 1 after the interval of a step. 2 close or near to. -**अण्ड** *n.* butter-milk containing a fourth part of water. -**अम्बु** *n.* water in which the feet (of revered persons) have been washed. -**अम्बुद्वि**, -**कमल**, -**पंकज**, -**पद्म** a lotus-like foot. -**अलिदी** a boat. -**अवलेचन** 1 washing the feet. 2 the water used for washing the feet. -**आघातः** a kick. -**आगत** *a.* prostrate, fallen at the feet of; Ku. 8. 8. -**आशतः** a wheel worked by the feet for raising up water from a well. -**आसन** a foot-stool. -**आस्कालन** trampling or motion of the feet, floundering. -**आहत** *a.* kicked. -**उदक**, -**जल** 1 water for washing the feet. 2 water in which the feet of sacred and revered persons are washed and which is thus considered holy. -**उदकः** *n.* a serpent. -**कटकः**, -**क**, -**कीलिका** an anklet. -**क्षेपः** a foot-step. -**ग्रथिः** the ankle. -**ग्रथ** seizing or clasping the feet (as a mark of respectful salutation); Ku. 7. 27. -**चतुरः**, -**चार** 1 a slanderer. 2 a goat. 3 a sand-bank. 4 hail. -**चारः** going on foot, walking; यदि च विचरेत् पादपौत्रं योति Mo. 60 'if Gauri should walk on foot'; R. 11. 10. -**चारिन्** *a.* walking or fighting on foot. (-*m.*) 1 a pedestrian 2 a foot soldier. -**जः** *n.* Sudra, -**जाह** the tarsus. -**तल** the sole of the foot. -**त्र**, -**त्रा**, -**त्राण** a boot or shoe. -**वृ** a tree; निरन्तरं देशं वरकोट्ये हुमायने Il. 1. 69; अनुभवति हि सुतो पादपत्नीः प्रमुञ्च S. 5. 5. -**खंडः**, -**ड** a grove of trees. -**पालिका** an anklet. -**पाशः** a foot-rope for cattle (-*स्त्री*) 1 a fetter. 2 a mat. 3 creeper. -**पीठः**, -**ठ** a foot-stool; R. 17. 28; Ku. 3. 11. -**पूरण** 1 filling out a line. 2 an expletive; तु पादपूरेण भेदे समुच्चयेऽभारणे Visva. -**मकारलन** washing the feet. -**प्रतिष्ठान** a foot-stool. **प्रहारः** a kick. -**बंधन** a fetter. -**मुद्रा** a foot-print. -**मूल** 1 the tarsus. 2 the sole of the foot. 3 the heel. 4 the foot of a mountain. 5 a polite way of speaking of a person; देवपादमूलमागतं K. 8. -**रजस** *n.* the dust of the feet. -**रज्जुः** *f.* a leather for the foot of an elephant. -**रक्षी** a shoe, boot. -**रोहः**, -**रोहणः** the

(Indian) fig-tree. -**सदृश** saluting the feet. -**विरजस** *n.* a shoe, boot. (-*m.*) a god. -**शाला** a toe. -**शैलः** a hill at the foot of a mountain. -**शोषः** swelling of the foot. -**शौच** cleaning the feet by washing, washing the feet. -**सेवन**, -**सेवा** 1 showing respect by touching the feet. 2 service. -**स्कोडः** 'cracking of the feet', chilblain. -**हत** a kicked.

**पादचिकः** A traveller.

**पादात्** *m.* A foot-soldier, a foot-man.

**पादातः** A foot-soldier; Si. 18. 4.

-**तं** Infantry.

**पादातिः**, **पादचिकः** A foot-soldier.

**पादिक** *a.* (की *f.*) Amounting to a quarter or fourth; पादिकं शतं 25 percent.

**पादिन्** *a.* 1 Footed, having feet. 2 Having four parts, as a stanza. 3 Receiving or entitled to a fourth part.

**पादिनः** A fourth part.

**पादुकः** *a.* (का-की *f.*) Going on foot. -**का** A wooden-shoe, sandal; वज्र मालं गृहीत्वा पादुके स्व मदीये Bk. 3. 56; R. 12. 17. -**Comp.** -**कारः** a shoe-maker.

**पादु** *f.* A shoe. -**कृत्** *m.* a shoe-maker.

**पाद्य** *a.* Belonging to the foot.

-**यं** Water for washing the feet; पाद्यो पाद्यं समर्थयामि.

**पान** 1 Drinking, quaffing, kissing (a lip); पयः पानं; दधि मुखमलमपूरानं (Rit. 10. 2 Drinking spirituous liquors; Ms. 7. 50, 9. 13, 12. 45. 3 A drink, beverage in general; Ms. 3. 227. 4 A drinking vessel. 5 Sharpening, whetting 6 Protection, defence. -**नः** A distiller -**Comp.** -**अमार**, -**आमारः** -**रः** a tavern. -**अस्पृश** hard-drinking. -**गोष्ठिका**, -**गोष्ठी** 1 a drinking party. 2 a drum shop, tavern. -**व** a drinking spirituous liquors. -**पान**, -**पानन**, -**पानं** a drinking vessel, a goblet. -**शुः**, **शुमिः** *f.* a drinking room; R. 7. 49; 19. 11. -**मंगल** a drinking party. -**रत** *a.* addicted to drinking. -**वणिज** *m.* vender of spirits. -**विषमः** intoxication. -**जोड** a hard drinker.

**पानक** A drink, beverage, potion.

**पानिकः** A vender, of spiritual liquors, a distiller.

**पानिल** A drinking vessel, goblet.

**पानीय** 1 Water. 2 A drink, potion, beverage. -**Comp.** -**नकुलः** an otter.

-**वणिका** sand. -**शाला**, -**शालिका** a place where water is distributed to travellers; cf. वषा.

**पांसः** A traveller. 'a way-farer'; पांसं विहृतमग्नं नवनामपि रसाः Br. 1. 37.

**पाप** *a.* 1 Evil, sinful, wicked, atrocious; पापं कर्म च यत् परेषु कृतं तत्पापं

संभाव्यते Mk. 1. 36; Bg. 6. 9. 2 Mischievous, destructive; accursed; पापेन धृत्युना गृहीतोऽसि M. 4. 3 Low, vile, abandoned; Ms. 3. 52; 4. 171.

Inauspicious, malignant, foreboding evil; as in पापवह. -**व** 1 Evil, be fortune or state; पापं पापः कथय कथा शीघ्रपापः विहृते Ve. 3. 5; कर्तं पापं 'ma the evil be averted', 'god forbid' (often used in dramas). 2 Sin crime, vice, guilt; अपापात् कुले जाते पापं न विद्यते Mk. 9. 37; Ms. 11. 231; 4. 181; R. 12. 19. -**वः** A wretch, sinful person, wicked or profligate person.

-**Comp.** -**अधम** *a.* exceedingly wicked, the vilest. -**अपमृतिः** *f.* expiation.

-**अधः** an unlucky day. -**आचार** *a.* following evil or sinful courses, leading a sinful life, vicious, wicked.

-**आत्मन्** *a.* evil-minded, sinful, wicked. (-*m.*) a sinner. -**आज्ञप**, -**चेतस्** *a.* evil-intentioned, wicked-minded. -**कर**, -**कारिन्**, -**कृत्** &c.

*a.* sinful, a sinner, villain. -**क्षयः** removal or destruction of sin. -**ग्रहः** a planet of evil or malignant aspect such as Mars, Saturn, Rāhu or Ketu.

-**हन** *a.* destroying sin, expiating. -**ज्वर** 1 a sinner. 2 a demon. -**बुद्धि** *a.* evil-eyed. -**धी** *a.* evil-minded, wicked.

-**नापितः** a cunning or vile barber. -**नाशन** *a.* destroying or expiating sin. -**पतिः** a paramour.

-**पुरुषः** a villainous person. -**फल** *a.* evil, inauspicious. -**बुद्धि**, -**भाव**, -**मति** *a.* evil-minded, wicked, depraved.

-**भाज** *a.* sinful, a sinner; Ku. 5. 83. -**मुक्त** *a.* freed from sin, purified.

-**नाशन**, -**विनाशन** destruction of sin. -**योनि** *a.* low-born. (निः *f.*) vile birth, birth in an inferior condition.

-**रोगः** 1 any bad disease. 2 small-pox. -**झिल** *a.* prone to evil, wicked by nature, evil-minded. -**संकल्प** *a.* evil-minded, wicked. (-*स्पः*) a wicked thought.

**पापहिः** Hunting, chase.

**पापल** *a.* Imparting or incurring sin.

**पापिन्** *a.* (नी *f.*) Sinful, wicked, bad. -*m.* A sinner.

**पापिष्ठ** *a.* Most sinful, worst, very wicked (superl. of पाप *q. v.*).

**पापीयस्** *a.* (सी *f.*) Worse, more vile or wicked (compar. of पाप *q. v.*)

**पाप्मन्** *m.* Sin, crime, wickedness, guilt; भया गृहीतनामानः सूर्यत इव पाप्मन् U. 1. 48; 7. 20; Mā. 5. 26; Ms. 6. 15.

**पापम्** *m.* A kind of skin-disease, scab. -**Comp.** -**स्रः** sulphur.

**पापम** *a.* Diseased with scab.

**पापम** *a.* (रा-री *f.*) 1 Diseased with scab, scabby. 2 Vile, wicked. 3 Low, vulgar, base. 4 Foolish, stupid. 5 Poor, helpless; Ud. D. 5.



saint, an ascetic who devotes himself to abstract meditation.

**पारिकल्पः** A patronymic of Janam-ejaya, great-grandson of Arjuna, and son of परिकल्पः.

**पारिकल्प** *a.* ( की. f. ) Surrounded by a ditch.

**पारिकल्पः**, **पारिकल्पकः** 1 N. of one of the five trees of Paradise (said to have been produced at the churning of the ocean and come into the possession of Indra, from whom it was wrested by Krishna and planted in the garden of his beloved Satya-bhāma); कल्पद्रुमावामिष पारिकल्पः R. 6. 6. 10. 11. 17. 7. 2 The coral tree. 3 Fragrance.

**पारिकल्प** *a.* ( की. f. ) 1 Relating to marriage. 2 Obtained on the occasion of marriage. -त्वं 1 Property received by a woman at the time of marriage; वातुः पारिकल्पं दियौ विमजेत् Vasiatha. 2 Marriage-settlement.

**पारिकल्पः** Household furniture and utensils; Ma 9 11.

**पारिकल्पः** A string of pearls for binding the hair.

**पारिकल्पिक** *a.* ( की. f. ) Pleasing, gratifying, consolatory. -कः A present, reward, दृष्ट्वा पारिकल्पिकान्दमयुक्तिकं Mk. 5.

**पारिकल्पिकः** A standard-bearer.

**पारिकल्पः** A lion.

**पारिकल्पिकः** A robber, highwayman.

**पारिकल्पः** 1 Mode, method, manner ( परिवादी ) 2 Regularity.

**पारिकल्पः** Retinue, attendants, followers.

**पारिकल्पः**, **पारिकल्पिकः** 1 A servant or an attendant. 2 An assistant of the manager of a play, one of the interlocutors in the prologue; पारिकल्पः तत्कालिनं पारिकल्पिकं नारदयति कुशीलेः सह गतिं Ve. 1.

**पारिकल्पिकः** A female-attendant, a chamber-maid.

**पारिकल्पः** *a.* 1 Moving to and fro, rolling, shaking, unsteady, tremulous; नन्दं पारिकल्पमत्रा नृपः R. 3. 11. 2 Swimming, floating; R. 13. 30. 16. 61. 3 Agitated, bewildered, disturbed or perplexed; U. 4. 22. -ः A boat. -ः Restlessness, uneasiness; Mā. 4. 3.

**पारिकल्पः** A goose. -त्वं 1 Perplexity, uneasiness, agitation. 2 Tremour, tremulousness.

**पारिकल्पः** A wedding present.

**पारिकल्पः** 1 The coral tree. 2 The Devadaru tree. 3 The Sarala tree. 4 The Nimba tree.

**पारिकल्पः** Bail, security, surety.

**पारिकल्पिक** *a.* ( की. f. ) 1 Current, common, universally received. 2 Technical ( as a word &c. ).

**पारिकल्पः** An atom, a mote in a sun-beam; Bhāṣa P. 15.

**पारिकल्पिक** *a.* ( की. f. ) Being before the face, being near or present.

**पारिकल्पः** Presence.

**पारिकल्पः** ( पर ) *a.* N. of one of the seven principal mountain ranges; R. 18. 16; see कुलाचल.

**पारिकल्पः** ( पा ) *a.* 1 An inhabitant of the Pāriyātra mountain. 2 The Pāriyātra mountain itself.

**पारिकल्पिकः** A travelling carriage.

**पारिकल्पिकः** A religious mendicant, an ascetic.

**पारिकल्पः**, **पारिकल्पः** Being unmarried while a younger brother is married.

**पारिकल्पः**, **पारिकल्पः** The wandering life of a religious mendicant, asceticism.

**पारिकल्पः** A cake ( अणु प. v. ).

**पारिकल्पः** That which is left over, remainder.

**पारिकल्प** *a.* ( की. f. ) Belonging to an assembly or council. -ः 1 A person present at an assembly, a member of an assembly such as an assessor. 2 A king's companion. -ः ( m. pl. ) The retinue of a god.

**पारिकल्पः** One present at an assembly, a spectator.

**पारिकल्पिकः** A kind of riddle.

**पारिकल्पः** A bracelet. -ः Taking, seizing.

**पारिकल्पः** Jest, joke, fun.

**पारिकल्पः** 1 A rope for tying an elephant's feet. 2 A quantity of water.

3 A drinking vessel, water-jar, cup.

4 A milk pail; Si 12. 40.

**पारिकल्पः** पारिकल्पः q. v.

**पारिकल्प** *a.* 1 Being on or going over to the other or opposite side.

2 ( At the end of comp. ) Thoroughly versed in, well-acquainted with; विषयपारिकल्पसो भवतन्वासयवासनमेक-भिन्नाः Bk. 2. 46.

**पारिकल्पः** Household furniture or utensils.

**पारिकल्पः** 1 A lion. 2 A large serpent, boa.

**पारिकल्पः** 1 A tortoise. 2 A stick, staff.

**पारिकल्पः** 1 The sun. 2 Fire.

**पारिकल्पः** 1 Roughness, ruggedness, hardness. 2 Harshness, cruelty, unkindness ( as of disposition ). 3 Abusive language, abuse, reproach, scurrilous language, insult; Bg. 16. 4; Y. 2. 12, 72. 4 Violence ( in word or deed ); Ms. 8. 6, 72; 7. 48, 51. 5 The garden of Indra. 6 Aloe-wood. -ः An epithet of Brihaspati.

**पारिकल्पः** Tradition.

**पारिकल्पः** Dams or ashes.

**पारिकल्प** *a.* Belonging to rain.

**पार्थ** *a.* ( की. f. ) 1 Relating to, or made of leaves, leafy. 2 Raised from leaves ( as a tax ).

**पार्थः** 1 A metonymic of Yudhishtira, Bhīma and Arjuna, but especially of Arjuna; Bg. 1. 25 and several other places. 2 A king. -Comp. -सारथिः an epithet of Kṛishna.

**पार्थक्यं** Severalty, separateness, separation, singleness, variety.

**पार्थक्य** Greatness, immensity, width.

**पार्थिव** *a.* ( की. f. ) 1 Earthen, earthly, terrestrial, relating to the earth; यतो रजः पार्थिवसृजिर्गते R. 13. 64. 2 Ruling the earth. 3 Princely royal. -ः 1 An inhabitant of the earth. 2 A king, sovereign; R. 8. 1. 3 An earthen vessel. -Comp.

-नन्दनः, -सुतः a prince, the son of a king. कन्या, -नन्दिनी, -सुता the daughter of a king, princess.

**पार्थिवी** 1 An epithet of Sitā, daughter of the earth, पार्थिवीसुवह-वृद्धः R. 11. 64. 2 An epithet of Lakshmi.

**पार्थिवः** 1 A handful of rice. 2 Consumption ( ध्वंसः )

**पार्थिविक** *a.* ( की. f. ) Final, last, conclusive.

**पार्थिव** *a.* ( की. f. ) Belonging or relating to a Parvan q. v.; R. 11. 82. 2 Waxing, increasing ( as the moon ) -ः The general ceremony of offering oblations to all the Manes at a Parvan.

**पार्थिव** *a.* ( ती ) 1 Being or living in a mountain. 2 Growing on or coming from a mountain. 3 Mountainous.

**पार्थिविक** A multitude of mountains, a mountain-range.

**पार्थिवी** 1 N. of Durgā, born as the daughter of the Himālaya mountain ( she was Sati in her former birth; cf. Ku. 1. 21 ); तौ पार्थिवीपतिजनेन नाम्ना भुविष्यां वृद्धजो जुहाव Ku. 1. 26. 2 A female cowherd. 3 An epithet of Draupadī. 4 A mountain stream. 5 A kind of fragrant earth. -Comp.

-नन्दनः 1 an epithet of Kārtikeya. 2 of Ganesa.

**पार्थिव** *a.* ( की. f. ) Dwelling in a mountain. -ः A mountaineer. 2 N. of a particular mountain tribe ( pl. ); तत्र जन्म रवाचौर पार्थिवैर्विजोषत् R. 4.

**पार्थिव** *a.* ( की. f. ) Mountain-born. -ः Antimony.

**पार्थिवः** A warrior armed with an axe.

**पार्थिवः** -ः 1 The part of the body below the arm-pit, the region of the ribs; शयने संनिवृण्वेकपार्थिवो Mo. 89. 2 The side, flank ( in general ) ( of animate or inanimate objects ); विरं कथंदिना विजयौधोनव दहतितो Pt. 1. 324.



3 Vicinity. -**पार्श्वः** An epithet of Jina. -**पार्श्वः** 1 A multitude of ribs. 2 A fraudulent expedient, a dishonourable means. (पार्श्वः is used adverbially in the sense of 'near to,' 'by the side of,' 'towards'; S. 7. 8; 10 पार्श्वत् 'from the side of,' 'away from'; पार्श्वे 'near,' 'at hand', 'at the side'; न मे हरे विचित्रमपि न पार्श्वे (पञ्चमः) S. 1. 9, Bh. 2. 37). -**Comp.** -**पार्श्वः** an attendant, a servant; R. 1. 9. -**अपार्श्वः** a lib. -**आगतः** a. one who has come very near. -**आगतः** a. standing by the side -**उत्तरपार्श्वः** a crab. -**पार्श्वः** an attendant, servant; R. 11. 43. -**पार्श्वः** a. 1 being at the side, being near or close to, attending upon, 2 sheltered. -**पार्श्वः** a servant. an attendant; R. 9. 72; 14. 29. -**पार्श्वः** an attendant, a servant. -**पार्श्वः** the side (of the human body). -**परिवर्तने** 1 turning round from one side to the other in a bed, 2 N. of a festival on the eleventh day of the first half of Bhādrapada (when Vishnu is supposed to turn upon the other side in his sleep). -**पार्श्वः** the side or flank. -**पार्श्वः** a. 1 being by the side, attending, waiting upon, 2 adjacent. -**पार्श्वः** a. sleeping on the side. 2 sleeping by the side. -**पार्श्वः** a shooting pain in the side. -**पार्श्वः** a kind of ornament. -**पार्श्वः** a. being at the side, near, close, proximate. (-**पार्श्वः**) 1 a companion. 2 an assistant of a stage-manager; cf. पार्श्वकः. **पार्श्वकः** (की f.) A swindler, pilferer, thief. **पार्श्वकः** ind. Near, at hand, by the side, close to; R. 19. 31. **पार्श्वकः** a. (की f.) Belonging to the side -**पार्श्वः** 1 A sidesman, partisan. 2 A companion, an associate. 3 A juggler. **पार्श्वकः** a. (ती f.) Belonging to the spotted antelope; Ms. 3. 269; Y. 1. 257. -**पार्श्वः** A patronymic of king Drupada, and of his son Dhṛiṣṭadyumna. **पार्श्वः** 1 An epithet of Draupadi. Of Durgā. **पार्श्वः** f. An assembly. **पार्श्वः** 1 A companion, an associate, attendant. 2 A train, retinue (of a god). 3 One present at an assembly, a spectator, an assessor. **पार्श्वः** A member of an assembly, an assessor. **पार्श्वः** m. f. 1 The heel; उद्वेग-रहितपार्श्वमाश्रित Ku. 1. 11; पार्श्वमाश्रित K. 119. 2 The rear of an army 3 The back of rear in general; उद्वेग-रहितपार्श्वमाश्रित R. 4. 26 'with his rear cleared of foes'. 4 A kick.-f. 1 A licentious woman. 2 An epithet of Kunti. -**Comp.** -**पार्श्वः** a follower,

-**पार्श्वः** attacking or threatening an enemy in the rear. -**पार्श्वः** 1 an enemy in the rear, 2 a general commanding the rear of an army, 3 an ally who supports a prince; Ms. 7. 207. -**पार्श्वः** a kick; Ki. 17. 50. -**पार्श्वः** a rear-guard, a body of forces in the rear, reserve. -**पार्श्वः** an outside horse. **पार्श्वः** 1 A protector, guardian, keeper; as in वेपालः, विष्णिपालः &c. 2 A herdman; विश्वः स्वाविपालयोः Ms. 8. 5, 229, 240. 3 A king. 4 A spitting-pot. -**Comp.** -**पार्श्वः** a mushroom. **पार्श्वकः** 1 A guardian, protector. 2 A prince, king, ruler, sovereign. 3 A groom, horsekeeper. 4 A horse. 5 The Chitraka tree. 6 A foster-father. **पार्श्वकाव्यः** N. of a sage, son of Kareṇu (who first taught the science of elephants). -**पार्श्वः** The science of elephants. **पार्श्वकः** 1 The olibanum tree. 2 A hawk. -**की** Incense. **पार्श्वकः** -**पार्श्वः** Incense. **पार्श्वकः** a. Protecting, guarding &c.; Ki. 1. 1. -**पार्श्वः** 1 Protecting, guarding, nourishing, cherishing, fostering; लक्ष्मि R. 19. 3; 30 पार्श्वः, क्षितिः, &c. 2 Maintaining, observing, keeping (as a promise, vow &c.). 3 The milk of a cow that has recently calved. **पार्श्वकः** m. Protector, guardian; R. 2. 69; 8. 32. **पार्श्वकः** a. (की f.) 1 Belonging to or coming from the Pālāsa tree. 2 Made of the wood of the Pālāsa tree; Ms. 2. 45. 3 Green. -**पार्श्वः** The green colour. -**Comp.** -**पार्श्वः** -**पार्श्वः** an epithet of the Magadha country. **पार्श्वः** -**पार्श्वः** 1 The tip of the ear; मन्त्रपत्तिः Git. 3. 2 The edge, skirt, margin; Bh. 3. 55. 3 The sharp side, edge or point of anything (अभि); Bv. 2. 3. 4 Boundary, limit. 5 A line, row; विष्णुपुत्रपत्तिः Git. 6; Si 3. 51. 6 A spot, mark. 7 A causeway, bridge. 8 The lap, the bosom 9 An oblong pond. 10 Maintenance of a pupil by his teacher during the period of his studies. 11 A louse. 12 Praise, eulogium. 13 A woman with a beard. **पार्श्वकः** 1 The tip of the ear. 2 The sharp edge of a sword or of any cutting instrument 3 A cheese or butter-knife. **पार्श्वकः** p. p. 1 Protected, guarded, preserved. 2 Observed, fulfilled. **पार्श्वकः** Greyness of hair caused by old age, hoariness. **पार्श्वकः** a. (की f.) Coming from a pool. **पार्श्वकः** 1 Fire; पार्श्वकः मणिमा न गृण्यते

कृष्णपञ्चकः शान्तेऽपि यः R. 11. 75, 8. 9; 16. 87. 2 Agni or the god of fire. 3 The fire of lightning. 4 The Chitraka tree. 5 The number 'three'. -**Comp.** -**पार्श्वकः** 1 an epithet of Kārtikeya. 2 N. of a sage called मन्त्रिनः. **पार्श्वकः** An epithet of Kārtikeya. **पार्श्वकः** a. (की f.) 1 Purifying, freeing from sin, purificatory, sanctifying; पार्श्वकः शान्तेऽपि यः शान्तेऽपि यः पार्श्वकः S. 6. 17, R. 15. 101, 19. 63; Bg. 18. 5, Ms. 2. 26; Y. 3. 307. 2 Sacred, holy, pure, purified; Ku. 5. 17. -**पार्श्वः** 1 Fire, 2 Incense. 3 A kind of demi-god or Siddha. 4 N. of the poet Vyāsa. -**पार्श्वः** 1 Purifying, purification; पार्श्वकः शान्तेऽपि यः शान्तेऽपि यः Git. 1. 2 Penance. 3 Water, 4 Cowdung. 5 A sectarian mark. -**Comp.** -**पार्श्वकः** a conchshell. **पार्श्वकः** 1 The holy basil. 2 A cow. 3 The river Gauges. **पार्श्वकः** An epithet of particular Vedic hymns. **पार्श्वकः** The side of a die which is marked with two points; or a particular throw of this die; पार्श्वकः शान्तेऽपि यः Mk. 2. 8. **पार्श्वकः** 1 A cord, chain, fetter, noose; पार्श्वकः शान्तेऽपि यः शान्तेऽपि यः S. 1. 32; पार्श्वकः शान्तेऽपि यः शान्तेऽपि यः Mk. 9; R. G. 84. 2 A snare, trap or net for catching birds and beasts. 3 A noose used as a weapon (as by Varuna); Ku. 2. 21. 4 A die, dice; Malli. on R. 6. 18. 5 The edge or border of anything woven. 6 (At the end of comp.) पार्श्वकः expresses (a) contempt or depreciation; as in लक्ष्मिपार्श्वः a bad pupil; वैयकः, विद्वत् &c. (b) beauty or admiration; as in वैयकः शान्तेऽपि यः शान्तेऽपि यः U. 6. 27. (c) abundance, mass, or quantity (after a word signifying 'hair'); कर्णपार्श्वकः q. v. -**Comp.** -**पार्श्वकः** the back of a garment. -**पार्श्वकः** gambling, playing with dice. -**पार्श्वकः** an epithet of Varuna. -**पार्श्वकः** a. entrapped, caught in a snare or net, noosed -**पार्श्वकः** a noose, snare, halter. -**पार्श्वकः** a bird-catcher. -**पार्श्वकः** a snare. -**पार्श्वकः** m. an epithet of Varuna; R. 2. 9. -**पार्श्वकः** f. a fetter, rope. -**पार्श्वकः** 'holding a noose in hand', an epithet of Varuna. **पार्श्वकः** A die, dice. -**Comp.** -**पार्श्वकः** a gambling table. **पार्श्वकः** 1 A noose, snare, net, sling. 2 A cord, lash. 3 Ensnaring, entrapping. **पार्श्वकः** a. (की f.) Relating to or derived from animals. -**पार्श्वकः** A Rock, heard. -**Comp.** -**पार्श्वकः** pasturage or meadow grass. **पार्श्वकः** a. Bound, ensnared, fettered.

obsequial ceremonies or Śrāddhas:  
R. 1. 66; 8. 26; Ma. 3. 216; 9. 182.

136, 140; Y. 1. 159. 5 Food in general; सकलीकृतमन्त्रिः M. 5 'who was true to his master's salt.' 6 Livelihood, sustenance, subsistence. 7 Alma; विषयतेला Māl. 2. 8 Flesh; meat. 9 The fetus or embryo in an early stage of gestation. 10 The body, corporeal frame; पक्षितविषयितु मद्रिपानं विद्वन्नास्या कलु मीतिके R. 2. 57. 11 A heap, collection, multitude. 12 The calf of the leg; Māl. 5. 16. 13 The frontal sinus of an elephant or its projection. 14 A portico or shed in front of the door. 15 Incense, frank-incense. 16 (In arith.) Sum, total amount. 17 (In geom.) Thickness. -अं 1 Power, strength, might. 2 Iron. 3 Fresh butter. 4 An army. (विडीकृ to make into a lump or ball, press or heap together; विडीकृ to be made into a ball or lump). -Comp -अन्वाहार्ये a. to be eaten after the funeral rice-ball has been offered to the Manes; Ms. 3. 123. -अन्वाहार्येकं a meal in honour of the Manes. -अन्नं bail. -अयसं steel. -अलकका a red dye. -अन्ननः, आन्नः, -आन्नकः, -आन्निक m. a beggar. -उद्भक्तिका an oblation of obsequial rice-balls and water to the deceased. -उद्भक्तं participating in funeral offerings. -गोसः gum myrrh. -तेलं-तेलकः incense. -दू a. 1 one who gives food, one who supplies with bread or with any other means of subsistence; या विद्वन् कुरुते पश्यन्मन्त्रं धीरं विद्वेकयति गदतः तैश्च यत्नं Dh. 2. 31. 2 one who is qualified to give the funeral rice-ball to deceased ancestors; Y. 2. 132 (-दूः) 1 the nearest male relation who offers the funeral rice-ball. 2 a master, patron. -दानं 1 presentation of the obsequial rice-ball. 2 the funeral oblation made to deceased ancestors on the evening of new-moon. -निर्दण्डं presenting obsequial rice-balls to the Manes. -पातः giving alms; Māl. 1. -पानिकः o a who lives on alms. -पादः, -पादाः an elephant. -पुष्पः 1 the Asoka tree. 2 the China rose. 3 the pomegranate. (-पुष्पः) the blossom of the Asoka tree. 2 the flower of the China-rose. 3 a lotus. -भाज् a. receiving or entitled to a share in the funeral rice-ball. ( m. pl. ) the deceased ancestors or Manes; S. 6. 25. -पुतिः f. livelihood, means of subsistence. -मूलं, मूलकं a carrot. -यज्ञः the presentation of the obsequial rice-balls to the deceased ancestors; Y. 3. 16. -लेपः fragments of the obsequial rice-balls which cling to the hand; (these are presented to the three ancestors immediately preceding the great-grand-father). -लोपः interrup-

tion in offering the funeral rice-balls (as the failure of issue). -संबन्धः relationship between a living person and one deceased such as is sufficiently near to qualify the former to offer the obsequial rice-balls to the latter.

विडकः -कं 1 A lump, ball, globe. 2 A round swelling or protuberance. 3 A lump of food. 4 The calf of the leg. 5 Incense. 6 Carrot. -कः A goblin, demon (विज्ञातः).

विडनं Forming globes.

विडलः 1 A bridge, cause-way. 2 A mound, ridge.

विडसः A beggar, a mendicant living on alms.

विडातः Incense.

विडारः 1 A religious mendicant or beggar. 2 A cow-herd. 3 A buffalo-herdsman. 4 The *Vikantata* tree. 5 An expression of censure.

विडिः-डी f. 1 A round man, ball. 2 The nave of a wheel. 3 The calf of the leg. 4 The Asoka tree. 5 The long gourd (गन्धू). 6 A house. 7 A species of palm. -Comp -पुष्पः the Asoka tree. लेपः a kind of unguent. -बुरः 'brave in the house', or 'a cake hero', a braggart, cowardly boaster, poltroon, coquettish; cf. गेदे-वर्द्धि, गेदेष्टु &c.

विडिका 1 A round or fleshy swelling. 2 The calf of the leg &c.; see विडि above.

विडित a. 1 Pressed or rolled into a ball or lump. 2 Thick, lumpy. 3 Heaped together, collected. 4 Mixed with. 5 Added, multiplied. 6 Counted, numbered.

विडित् a. Receiving the funeral rice-balls (as ancestors). -m. 1 A beggar. 2 One who offers funeral rice-balls to the Manes.

विडिलः 1 A bridge, cause-way. mound. 2 An astronomer, a calculator of nativities.

विडिर a. Sapless, insipid, arid, dry. -रः 1 The pomegranate tree. 2 Cattle fish-bone. 3 Foam of the sea; cf. विडार.

विडिदि f. Fragments dropped from the mouth, offal, leavings of a meal.

विषाकः -कं 1 Oil-cake. 2 Incense. 3 Safran. 4 Asafoetida.

विषामहः (वि. f.) 1 A paternal grandfather. 2 An epithet of Brahmā.

विपु m. A father; तेनाम लोचः विपुम् विनेश R. 14. 23; 1. 24; 11. 67. -रौ (dual) Parents, father and mother; जननः विपरो बन्धुपार्थिवमेवौ R. 1. 1; Y. 2. 117. -रः (pl.) 1 Forefathers, ancestors, father; S. 6. 24. 2 Pater-

nal ancestors taken collectively; Ms. 2. 151. 3 The Manes; R. 2. 16; 4. 20. Bg. 10. 29; Ms. 3. 81; 192.

-Comp. -अक्षित a. acquired by a father, paternal (as property).

-कर्मन् m., -कार्यं, -कुर्यं, क्षिप्य oblation or sacrifice offered to deceased ancestors, obsequial rites. -कामनं a ceme-

tory; R. 11. 16. -कुलम् N. of a river rising in the Malaya mountain. -यजः 1 the whole body of ancestors taken collectively. 2 a class of Manes or deceased progenitor who were sons of the Prajapati; see Ms. 3. 194-

195. -गृहं 1 a paternal mansion. 2 cemetery, burial ground. -पातकः, पातित् m. a parricide. -सर्वज् 1 an oblation to the Manes. 2 the act of throwing water out of the right hand (as at the time of ablutions) as an offering to the Manes or deceased ancestors; Ms. 2. 176. 3 acenium.

-सिद्धिः f. the day of new-moon (अमावास्या). -सिद्धिं 1 N. of the place called Gayā where the performance of funeral rites, such as Śāddhas in honour of the Manes, is held to be particularly meritorious.

2 the part of the hand between the fore-finger and the thumb (considered to be sacred to the Manes).

-दानं an offering to the Manes. -दायः patrimony. -दिनं the day of new-moon (अमावास्या).

-देव a. 1 worshipping a father. 2 relating to the worship of the Manes. (-वर) the divine Manes. -देवता a. presided over by the Manes. (-नं) N. of the tenth lunar mansion (नक्षत्र).

-द्वन्द्वं patrimony; Y. 2. 118. -पक्षः 1 the paternal side, paternal relationship. 2 relatives by the father's side. 8 'the fortnight of the manes', N. of the dark half of Bhādrapada which is particularly appointed for the celebration of obsequial rites to the Manes.

-पतिः an epithet of Yama. -पदं the world of the Manes. -विपु m. paternal grandfather. -पुत्रौ (वितापुत्रौ dual) father and son. (विपुः पुत्रः means 'the son of a well-known and renowned father').

-पुत्रं worship of the Manes. -पितामह a. (वि. f.) inherited from ancestors, ancestral, hereditary. (-ह pl.) ancestors. -पुत्रः f. 1 paternal grandmother. 2 evening twilight. -प्राप्त a. 1 inherited from a father. 2 inherited patrimonially. -पुत्रः a kinsman by the father's side. (-पुत्र) relationship by the father's side.

-पुत्रः a. dutifully attached to a father. -पुत्रिः f. filial duty. -भोजनं food offered to the Manes. -भ्रातृ m. a father's brother, paternal

uncle. -संहि 1 a paternal mansion 2 a cemetery -नेत्रः sacrifice offered to the Manes, obsequial offerings. -पुत्रः 1 obsequial offerings. 2 offering libations of water every day to the deceased ancestors; it is one of the five daily Yagnas enjoined to be performed by a Brāhmaṇa; विष्णु-पुत्रस्तु तर्पणं Ms. 8. 70; also 122, 283. -राक्षसः राक्षसः, -राक्षसः m. an epithet of Yama. -रक्षः an epithet of Siva. -लोकः the world of the Manes. -पुत्रः the paternal family. -पुत्रः a cemetery. (विष्णुपुत्रः 1 a demon, goblin. 2 an epithet of Siva). पत्न्यः f. -सप्तः m. a cemetery; Ku. 5. 77. -पुत्रः obsequial rites. -आहुः obsequial rites in honour of a father or deceased ancestor. -स्वपुत्रः f. (also विष्णुपुत्रः as well as विष्णुः स्वपुत्रः or विष्णुः स्वपुत्रः) a father's sister. Ms. 2. 131. -स्वपुत्रः a paternal aunt's son. संहि a. fatherly, paternal. -पुत्रः 1 paternal grandmother. 2 evening twilight. -रक्षः -रक्षणीयः a guardian (who is in the place of a father). -हृत्स्वः parricide. -हृत्स्वः m. a parricide.

विष्णु a. Paternal, ancestral, hereditary. 2 Obsequial.

विष्णुः 1 A father's brother, paternal uncle. 2 Any elderly male relation; Ms. 2. 130.

विष Bile, one of the three humours of the body (the other two being वान and वरु); विष रक्षि शर्करा स्नायति कौर्यः पटेलन Pt. 1. 378. COMP. -अनीकारः a bilious form of diarrhoea. -उपहतः a. affected by bile; पदमति विनोपहतः क्षतिगुणं शंखमपि रीतं K. P. 10. -कोषः the gall-bladder. -कोषः excess or derangement of the bilious humour. -उपहः a bilious fever. -नकुति a. of a bilious or choleric temperament -वर्धः excess and vitiation of the bilious humour. -रक्तं plethora. -वायुः flatulence caused by the excess and vitiation of the bilious humour. -विहङ्गः a. impaired by bile. -हामनः, -हृत्स्वः a. antibilious.

विष्णु a. Billous. -लं 1 Brass. 2 A species of birch tree.

विष्णु a. 1 Paternal, patrimonial, ancestral. 2 (a) Relating or sacred to the deceased ancestors; Ms. 2. 59. (b) Obsequial. -पुत्रः 1 The eldest brother. 2 The month of Māgha. -पुत्रः 1 The constellation called Māghā. 2 The day of full as well as new moon. 3 1 The lunar mansion called Māghā. 2 The part of the hand between the fore-finger and the thumb (sacred to the Manes).

विष्णु m. A bird.

विष्णुः A road, path.

विष्णु 1 Covering, concealing. 2 A sheath. 3 A wrapper, cloak. 4 A lid or top.

विष्णु 1 A sheath, scabbard. 2 A lid.

विष्णु a. Covering, hiding, concealing.

विष्णु p. p. 1 Fastened, tied or put on. 2 Dressed. 3 Hid, concealed. 4 Pierced, penetrated. 5 Wrapped, covered, enveloped.

विष्णु 1 The bow of Siva. 2 A trident. 3 A bow in general. 4 A staff or stick. 5 A shower of dust. -COMP. -गोत्रः, पुत्रः, पुत्रः, पाणिः m. epithets of Siva; Ku. 3. 10.

विष्णु m. An epithet of Siva; Ku. 3. 77; S. 1. 6.

विष्णु m. A bird.

विष्णु a. Being about to fall. -पुत्रः A bird.

विष्णु Thirst.

विष्णु, विष्णु, विष्णु a. Thirsty.

विष्णु, विष्णु An ant.

विष्णु A large black ant.

विष्णु An ant. -लं A kind of gold (said to be collected by ants).

विष्णु A female ant. -COMP. -परितर्पणं the running about of ants.

विष्णु 1 The holy fig-tree; Y. 1. 302. 2 A nipple. 3 The sleeve of a jacket or coat. -लं 1 A berry in general 2 A berry of the holy fig-tree. 3 Sensual enjoyment. 4 Water.

विष्णु -लं f. Long pepper.

विष्णु The tartar of the teeth

विष्णु A mark, mole, freckle.

विष्णु N. of a tree; Ku. 3. 31.

-लं The fruit of this tree.

विष्णु 10 P. (वेदमति-ने) 1 To throw, cast. 2 To send, direct. 3 To incite, prompt.

विष्णु See विष्णु.

विष्णु a. Blear-eyed. -लं A bleared eye.

विष्णु A female elephant.

विष्णु 6 U. (विष्णु-ने) 1 To shape, fashion, form. 2 To be organised. 3 To light, irradiate.

विष्णु a. Reddish-brown, reddish, of a tawny colour; मध्वेष्टुः ककुपः विष्णुः Si. 3. 33; 1. 6; Ki. 4. 36. -नः The tawny colour.

विष्णु An epithet of Vishnu or his attendant.

विष्णु A fiend, goblin, devil, spirit, malevolent being; नन्दाश्रितः विष्णुवि भोजनेन V. 2; Ms. 1. 37; 12. 44. -COMP. -आलवः phosphorescence.

-पुत्रः a kind of tree. -वाधा-संसारः demoniacal possession. -भाषा 'the language of devils', a giberish or corruption of Sanskrit, one of the lowest Prakṛita dialects used in plays. -समं 1 an assemblage of

fiends. 2 pandemonium, the hall of their assembly.

विष्णु m. An epithet of Kṛṣṇa, the god of wealth.

विष्णु 1 A she-demon, a female imp. 2 (At the end of comp.) Devilish or diabolical fondness for a thing; किमनया आग्रुपविशाचिकया Mv. 3 devilish fondness for fighting; विष्णु is used in the same sense; तस्य खल्विषं याचञ्जीवमाग्रुपविशाचि न हृदयप्रकाशमति R. R. 4, or विष्णुविमति-नादिविषमि अग्रुपविशाचि A. R. 4

विष्णु Flesh; कुनवि नापि कलु ना विष्णुतस्य लेखः Bv. 1. 105; R. 7. 50.

COMP. -अज्ञानः, -आज्ञाः, -आशिरः, -अज्ञः m. 1 flesh-eater, a demon, goblin; (जायाः) संशयपयोदकविशाः विष्णुविमति-नादिविषमि S. 3. 27. 2 a man-eater, cannibal.

विष्णु a. 1 (a) Indicating, manifesting, evincing, displaying, indicative of; ककुपामविष्णु विष्णुविष्णुः Si. 1. 75; तुष्णानुरागविष्णु V. 2. 14; R. 1. 53; 1. 97. (b) Memorable for, commemorating; क्षेत्रं हृदयमनविष्णुनं कौर्यं तज्ज-ज्याः Ms. 48. 2 Slandering, backbiting, calumniating; विष्णुजनं सलु विष्णु विष्णुः Bv. 1. 74. 3 Wicked, cruel, malignant. 4 Low, vile, contemptible. 5 Foolish, stupid. -नः 1 A slanderer, back-biter, tale-bearer, base informer, traitor, calumniator; H. 1. 185, Pt. 1. 304; Ms. 3. 161. 2 Cotton. 3 An epithet of Nārada. 4 A crow. -COMP. -वचनः, -वाचनं slander, detraction, calumny.

विष्णु 7 P. (विष्णु. विष्णु) 1 To pound, grind, pulverize, crush, अग्रुप मयतः प्रवृत्तः न कर्तुं विष्णुविष्णु विष्णुः N. 2. 61; 13. 19; माधवेय विष्णु Mv. 6. 45; Bk. 6. 37; 12. 18; Bv. 1. 12. 2 To hurt, injure, destroy, kill (with gen.); क्रमेण पेष्टुं भुवनद्विषमसि Si. 1. 40. -WITH उग्रु to crush or grind down. -विष्णु 1 to pound, powder, pulverize, reduce to atoms; (तं) विष्णुविष्णु विष्णुः विष्णुः विष्णुः Mb; शिलानिष्पिष्टुः R. 12. 73. 2 to hurt, injure, bruise; Bk. 6. 120.

विष्णु p. p. 1 Ground, powdered, crushed; Bv. 1. 12. 73. 2 Rubbed together, squeezed or clasped (as the hands) -लं 1 Anything ground, a ground substance. 2 Flour, meal; विष्णु विष्णु 'he grinds flour'; i. e. does a useless work or a profitless repetition 3 Lead. -COMP. -उग्रु 'water mixed with flour' -पचनं a pan 'for parching flour, a boiler &c. -पचुः an effigy of a beast made with flour. -पिष्टः a cake or ball of flour. -पुत्रः see पुत्रः. -पेष्टः, -पेष्टः 'grinding flour'; i. e. doing any useless work, a vain or profitless repetition. -पेष्टः see under पचु. -पेष्टः a variety of diabetes. -पतिः a kind of small ball

पीपलू a. ( पीपली f. ) 1 Full, fat,  
large. 2 Stout, strong.-m. Wind.



Ms. 2. 68. 2 Good, meritorious

virtuous, righteous, just. 3 Auspicious, propitious, lucky, favourable (as a day). Ms. 2. 50, 26. 5 Agreeable, pleasing, lovely, beautiful, प्रह्लाद पुण्यलक्ष्मी Mv. 1. 16; 24, U. 4. 19; so पुण्यलक्ष्मी: &c. 3 Sweet, fragrant (as an odour). 4 solemn, festive. -पुत्र 1 Virtue, religious or moral merit; प्रपुत्रैः प्रपुत्रैश्चिद्विष कल-मस्तुते H. 1. 83; कृतं पुण्यपुण्येन कीदृशे काय-मौल्येन Sānti. 3. 1; R. 1. 69; N. 3. 87. 2 A virtuous or meritorious act, good or virtuous works. 3 Purity, purification. 4 A trough for watering cattle. -पुत्र The holy basil. -Comp. -अह (for अहम्) a happy or auspicious day; पुत्राहं भवेतो ब्रह्म । असु पुत्राहं; पुत्राहं ब्रह्म मेनेहं सुविषये घातः प्रयातस्य ते Amaru. 61. -वाचने repeating 'this is an auspicious day' three times at the commencement of most religious ceremonies. -उदयः the dawn or resulting of good fortune. -उद्यान a. having lovely gardens. -कर्तुं m. a meritorious or virtuous man. -कर्मेव a. doing meritorious acts, upright, righteous. (-n.) a meritorious act. -कालः an auspicious time. -कीर्ति a. bearing a good or holy name, of auspicious fame, celebrated; Bk. 1. 5. -कृत a. virtuous, meritorious. -कुत्सा a meritorious work. -केशे 1 a holy place, place of pilgrimage. 2 'the holy land', N. of Aryāvarta. -नक्ष a. sweetscented. -पुत्र 1 an almshouse. 2 a temple. -जन्म 1 a virtuous man. 2 a demon, goblin. 3 a Yaksha; R. 13. 60. -ईश्वरः an epithet of Kubera; अनुययी समुप-जनेवरी R. 9. 6. -जित a. won by merit or good works. -नीर्य a holy place of pilgrimage. -वर्णन a beautiful. (-नः) the blue jay. (-नः) visiting holy shrines. -पुत्रः a man rich in moral merit, a virtuous man. -प्रतापः the efficacy of virtue or moral merit. -फलं the reward of good works. (-लः) a grove. -भाज् a. blessed, virtuous, meritorious; पुण्यभाजः कलमदी हनयः K. 43. -रू, -रुमिः f. 'the holy-land'; i. e. Aryāvarta. -रात्रः an auspicious night. -लोकः heaven, paradise. -लक्षणं an auspicious omen; (-नः) a bird of good omen. -शील a. of a virtuous disposition, inclined to pious acts, virtuous, pious, righteous. -श्लोक a. 'well-spoken of' or 'auspicious to repeat' or utter the name of', of good fame. (-काः) an epithet of Nala, (of Nishadha), Yudhishtira; and Janārdana; पुण्य-श्लोको नलो राजा पुण्यश्लोको युधिष्ठिरः । पुण्य-श्लोका च वैदेही पुण्यश्लोको जगद्वनः ॥ (-का) an epithet of Sītā and Draupadī. -स्थानं a sacred or holy place, a place of pilgrimage.

पुत्रपत्न्य a. 1 Meritorious, virtuous. 2 Lucky, auspicious, fortunate. 3 Happy, blessed.

पुत्र n. A particular division of Hell or the infernal regions to which childless persons are said to be condemned; see पुत्र below. -Comp. -नामन् a. called पुत्र.

पुत्रालः—ली 1 An image, idol, a statue, effigy. 2 A doll, puppet. -Comp. -बह्वर्चः, विधिः burning an effigy in place of the body of one who has died abroad or whose corpse is lost.

पुत्रालका, पुत्रालिका A doll &c.

पुत्रिका 1 A small kind of bee. 2 The white ant.

पुत्रः 1 A son; (the word is thus derived:—पुत्राज्ञो नरकायस्मात्पापे विनो-तुनः । तस्मात्पुत्र इति शोकः स्वमेव स्वर्गद्वारा ॥ Ms. 9. 138; the word, therefore, should be strictly written पुत्रः). 2 A child, the young one of an animal. 3 A dear child (a term of endearment in addressing young persons). 4 (At the end of comp.) Anything little or small of its kind; as in अलि-पुत्रः, शिलापुत्रः &c. -पुत्री (bu.) A son and daughter. (पुत्रीकृ to adopt as a son; R. 2. 36.). -Comp. -अकायः 1 one who lives at a son's expense, one who is maintained by his son. 2 a mendicant of a particular order; see कुटीरक. -अर्चिन् a. wishing for a son. -हविः, हविका f. a sacrifice performed to obtain male issue. -काम a. desirous of sons. -कार्यं a ceremony relating to a son. -कृतकः one who is adopted as a son, an adopted son; कृतकपुत्रोऽपि विदितो जगति कोपे न पुत्र-कृतकः पदवीं हनते S. 4. 13. -जात a. one to whom a son is born. -पुत्रः son and wife. -धर्मः filial duty. -पुत्रः or -पुत्राः sons and grandsons. -पुत्रिणी a. transmitted from son to son, hereditary; Bk. 5. 15. -वसिष्ठिः a substitute for a son (e. g. an adopted son). -स्रावः obtaining a son. -सूयः f. a daughter-in-law. -सखः 'a friend of children', one who is fond of children. -हीन a. sonless, childless.

पुत्रकः 1 A little son or boy, boy, chap, lad (often used as a term of endearment). 2 A doll, puppet; Ku. 1. 29. 3 A rogue, cheat. 4 A locust, grasshopper. 5 A fabulous animal with eight feet (हरण). 6 Hair.

पुत्रका, पुत्रिका, पुत्री 1 A daughter. 2 A doll, puppet. 3 (At the end of comp.) Anything little or small of its kind; as in अलिपुत्रिका, सङ्गपुत्रिका &c. -Comp. -पुत्रः, पुत्राः 1 a daughter's son who by agreement becomes the son of her father; see Ms. 9. 127. 2 a daughter who, being regarded as

a son, returns to her father's house; (पुत्रिका पुत्राः अथवा पुत्रिका पुत्राः पुत्रिकापुत्राः सोऽप्यीदृशम् इव Mit. on Y. 2. 128). 3 a grandson. -पुत्राः a mother of daughters. -पुत्रः m. 'a daughter's husband', a son-in-law.

पुत्रिन् a. (गी. f.) Having a son or sons; R. 1. 91; V. 5. 14. -m. The father of a son.

पुत्रिय, पुत्रीय, पुत्र्य a. Relating to a son, filial.

पुत्रीया The desire of a son.

पुत्रल a. Beautiful, lovely, handsome. -लः 1 An atom (परमाणुः); पुत्र-लः परमाणवः Sridhara. 2 The body, matter. 3 The soul. 4 An epithet of Siva.

पुनर् ind. 1 Again, once more, anew; न पुनरेव प्रवर्तितम् S. 6; किमर्थं पुनः पुनरिच्छतुः स्मृतिवत्तत्परा Ku. 5. 82; so पुनर् to become a wife again. 2 Back, in an opposite direction (mostly with verbs); पुनर् to give back, restore; पुनर्-गच्छ &c. to go back, return &c. 3 On the other hand, on the contrary, but, however, nevertheless, still (with an adversative force); प्रसाद इव पुनस्तस्मै स्वर्गः स्नेहावशीतलः । अयान्ता-न्ययति मां त्वं पुनः कसि भवति U. 3. 14; यम पुनः सर्वमेव तस्मात्ति U. 3. पुनः पुनः 'again and again', 'repeatedly', 'frequently'; पुनः पुनः कृतनिषिद्धाचारं R. 3. 42; किंपुनः 'how much more', or 'how much less'; see under किम्; पुनरपि again, once more, and also; on the other hand -Comp. -अर्चिता a repeated request. -आगत a. come back, return; असीदन्तस्व देवस्य पुनरागतं पुनः Sarva. 8. -आधानं, आधेयं renewing the consecrated fire. -आपत्तिः 1 return. 2 repeated birth. -आवर्तिन् a. returning to mundane existence. -आवृत्तिः f. 1 repetition. 2 return to worldly existence, repetition of birth; Y. 3. 194. 3 revision, another edition (of a book &c.). -उक्त a. 1 said again, repeated, reiterated. 2 superfluous, unnecessary; शशं वामा पुनरुक्तये R. 2. 68; Si. 9. 64. (-क्तं) पुनरुक्तता 1 repetition. 2 superfluity, redundancy, uselessness, tautology; U. 5. 15; Bh. 3. 78. -जन्मन् m. a Brāhmana (द्विजन्मन्). पुनरुक्तवद्भाषातः seeming tautology, appearance of repetition, regarded as a figure of speech; e. p. पुनरुक्तवद्भाषा-तः पुनरुक्तवद्भाषातः । जन्मन्पि तदा वाक्यव्या-प्योऽपि विप्रः S. D. 822; (here the first impression of the tautology is removed when the passage is rightly understood; cf. also K. P. 9 under पुनरुक्तवद्भाषा). -उक्तिः f. 1 repetition. 2 superfluity, uselessness, tautology. -उत्थानं rising again, resurrection. -उत्पत्तिः f. 1 reproduction. 2 return of birth, metempsychosis. -उपनमः

return; अशोभायाः पुनरुपगमो दुःखायां वने वः U. 2. 15. उपोहर, अहरा a woman married again. -अगम return, going again. -अगमन् m. repeated birth, metempsychosis. -आस a. born again. -अस, असा 'growing again and again', a fingernail. -अरक्षिवा marrying again, taking a second wife. -अरुपकारः returning one's obligations, repeated or recurring birth, metempsychosis; ययपि च अरुपन् नल्लोहितः पुनर्मे परिगतशक्तिरामः S. 7. 85 Ku. 3. 5. 2 a finger-nail. -आस new birth, repeated birth. -वृः 1 a widow remarried 2 re-existence. -वासा 1 going again. 2 repeated procession. -वपनं repetition. -वसु ( usually दूर्वा ) 1 the seventh lunar mansion (consisting of two or four stars); ग न्नासि विवः पुनर्वसु R. 11. 36. 2 an epithet of Vishnu. 3 of Siva. -विवाहः remarriage. -संस्कारः ( पुनः संस्कारः ) repetition of any Samakāra or purificatory ceremony. -संजनः, संज्ञानं ( पुनः संज्ञानं &c. ) reunion. -संभवः ( पुनः संभवः ) being born again ( into the world ), metempsychosis.

पुष्पुलः Flatulency or wine ( in the stomach ).

पुष्पुलः 1 The lungs. 2 The pericarp of a lotus.

पुष्पु f. ( Nom. sing. पुः instr. पुष्यी ) 1 A town, fortified town पुष्यमेवक-मुल्लवरा R. 16. 23. 2 A fortress, castle, stronghold. 3 A wall, rampart. 4 The body. 5 Intellect. -Comp. -द्वार f., -द्वारं the gate of a city.

पुर् 1 A town, city ( containing large buildings, surrounded by a ditch, and not less than one Krosa in extent ); पुर् तारतमेवास्य तमेति राक्षसतरे Ku. 2. 8. R. 1. 59. 2 A castle, fortress, stronghold. 3 A house, residence, abode. 4 The body. 5 The female apartments. 6 N. of the town पादलिपुत्र. q. v. 7 The calyx of a flower or any cup formed of leaves. 8 A brothel. 9 The skin. 10 Bdelium, Comp. -अग्रः a turret on a city-wall. -अग्रिपः, -अग्रपक्षः the governor of a town. -अगतिः, -अगिः, -अग्रहवृ m. -रिपुः epithets of Siva; पुरातनिकोवा कुलनगरं किं वा वृत्ति Subhāsh; see शिर -अस्त्राः a festival celebrated in a city. -अस्त्रानं a city-garden, park. -ओषक m. an inhabitant of a town. -ओष्ठ 'a citadel. -व a. 1 going to a town, 2 favourably inclined. -विह, -विह, विह m. epithet of Siva. -व्योतिह m. 1 an epithet of fire 2 the world of Agni. -वृत्ति a small market-town small village. -वृत्तं the outer gate of a city. -वृत्तं a city-gate. -विदेवः the founding of a city. -वाहः 'city-governor', the commandant of a

fortress. -वयनः an epithet of Siva. -वार्ता the street of a town; Ku. 4. 11; R. 11. 3. -रक्ष, -रक्षकः, रक्षि m. a constable, police-officer. -रोक्ष the siege of a fortress. -वासिह m. a citizen, a townsman. -वासनः 1 an epithet of Vishnu. 2 of Siva.

पुरं Gold.

पुरः The sea, ocean.

पुरतः ind. Before, in front ( opp. पश्चात् ); पश्चानि तामित इतः पुरतश्च पश्चात् Mā. 1. 40; in the presence of; ये ये पश्यति तस्य तस्य पुरतो वा वृद्धि क्षीनं नवः Bh. 2. 51. 2 Afterwards; इयं च तेजसा पुरतो विदंवा Ku. 5. 70. (आद्यवेन Mulli.); Amaru. 43.

पुरंदरः 1 N. of Indra; R. 2. 74. 2 An epithet of Siva. 3 Of Agni. 4 A thief, house-breaker. 2 -रा An epithet of the Ganges.

पुरीषि, -प्री f. 1 An elderly married woman, a respectable matron; पुरीषी चितं कुलमनुष्ठानं हि भवति U. 4. 12; Mu. 2. 7; Ku. 6. 32; 7. 2. 2 A woman whose husband and children are living.

पुरस्ता An epithet of Durgā.

पुरतः ind. 1 Before, in front, in the presence of, before the eyes of ( by itself or with gen. ); अस्य पुरः पश्यति देवदां R. 2. 36; तस्य स्थिता कथमपि पुः Me. 3; Ku. 4. 3; Amaru. 43; often used with क, न्व, वा, वृ ( see the roots ). 2 In the east, from the east. 3 Eastward. -Comp. -कार्य, -कारः 1 placing before or in front. 2 preference. 3 treating with honour, showing respect, deference. 4 worshipping. 5 accompanying, attending. 6 preparing. 7 arranging. 8 making complete or perfect. 9 attacking. 10 accusation. -कृत a. placed in front; R. 2. 80. 2 honoured, treated with respect, distinguished. 3 chosen, adopted, followed; पुरस्कृत-मन्त्रमन्त्राः R. 8. 9. 4 adored, worshipped. 5 attended or accompanied by, combined with. 6 prepared, got ready. 7 consecrated. 8 accused, calumniated. 9 made perfect. 10 anticipated. -क्रिया 1 showing respect, treating with honour. 2 a preparatory or initiatory rite. -न, -नम ( पुरो-नम ) a. 1 chief, leading, foremost, pre-eminent, oft. with the force of a noun; स किं वृत्तिं वृत्तां पुरोः R. 14. 31, 6. 55; Ku. 7. 40. 2 led or presided over by ( at the end of comp. ); इन्द्रोत्तम देवाः 'the gods with Indra at the head'. -वति f. 1 precedence (-तिः) a dog. -वन्तु, -वन्ति a. 1 going before or in front. 2 chief, leading, a leader. (-m.) a dog. -वर्यं 1 a preparatory or initiatory rite. 2 preparation, initiation. 3 repetition of the name

of a deity accompanied with burnt offerings. -उदः a nipple. -जन्मन् ( पुरो-जन्मन् ) a. 1 born before. -डास m., डासा ( पुरोडास-डाः ) a sacrificial oblation made of ground rice and offered in *Kapilas* or vessel; Ms. 7. 21. -द्व ( पुरो-द्व ) m. a family-priest ( particularly ) that of a king. -धाम ( पुरो-धाम ) 1 placing in the front. 2 ministrating by a priest. -धिका ( पुरोधिका ) a favourite wife ( preferred to all others ). -दास a. near fulfilment, about to be fulfilled; Ku. 6. 90. -महर्षु m. one who fights in the van or front line; R. 13. 72. -कल a. having the fruit near or at hand, promising fruit ( in the near future ); R. 2. 22. -भाष ( पुरो-भाष ) a. 1 obtrusive, officious. 2 fault-finding. 3 envious or jealous of; भावः समानधियाः परस्परवद्भाः पुरोभाषाः M. 1. 20 ( पुरोभाष may here mean 'envy' also ). (-नः ) 1 the front part, forefront, van. 2 obtrusiveness, officiousness. 3 jealousy, envy. -वानिह a. 1 forward, self-willed, naughty; S. 5. 2 obtrusive, officious; V. 3. 3 fault-finding. -वाहः, -वातः ( पुरो-वाहः -वातः ) a forewind, wind blowing in front; M. 4. 3; R. 18. 38. -वर a. going or moving in front. ( रा ) 1 a fore-runner, harbinger; S. 4. 2. 2 a follower, attendant; servant; पतिवैद्यपुरःसरं R. 1. 87. 3 a leader, one who leads the way, foremost, pre-eminent; Ku. 6. 49. 4 ( at the end of comp. ) attended or preceded by, with; as वागपुरःसरं, वामपुरःसरं, दक्षपुरःसरं &c. -स्थापिह a. standing in front. -द्विह a. 1 placed in front. 2 appointed, charged, commissioned. (-नः ) 1 one holding a charge, an agent. 2 a family-priest, one who conducts all the ceremonial rites of the family.

पुरस्तात् ind. 1 Before, in front ( oft. with gen. or able. ); R. 2. 44; Ku. 7. 30; Me. 15; or used by itself; अन्युक्ता पुरस्तात् S. 3. 8. 2 At the head of, foremost; M. 1. 1. 3 In the first place, at the beginning. 4 Formerly, previously. 5 Eastward, in or towards the east. 6 Later or further on, in the sequel.

पुरा ind. 1 In former times, formerly, of yore, in the olden time; पुरा इन्द्रपुत्राय R. 1. 75; पुरा सति नान्ये यस्य शांतं वदः Bv. 1. 3; Ms. 1. 119; 5. 32. 2 Before, hitherto, up to the present time. 3 At first, in the first place. 4 In a short time, soon, ere-long, shortly, ( in this sense usually with a present tense to which it gives a future sense ); पुरा वृत्तिना जयति वृद्धाजयति 3 7. 33; पुरा वृत्तिना

स्थली R. 12. 30; आलोके ते विपत्तिं पुनः सा वल्लिभाकुला वा Ms. 85; N. 1. 18; Si. 15. 56; Ki. 10. 50; 11. 86. —Comp. —अपनीत a. formerly possessed. —अपरा an old legend. —अपरा 1 a former creation. 2 a story of the past. 3 a former age; इत्येतत्पुनराकल्पे ह्ये नेकर्त मत् Ms. 9. 227. —कृत a. done formerly. —प्राणि a. of ancient origin. —विद् a. acquainted with the past, knowing the events of former times, conversant with former times or events; वदन्त्यप्राणि च तां प्राणिदः Ku. 5. 28; 6. 9; R. 11. 10. —वृक्ष a. occurring in, or relating to, ancient times. 2 old, ancient. —अपरा an old legend. (—सं) 1 history. 2 an old or legendary event; पुनराकल्पेति च कविता कर्तव्या MAL. 2. 13.

पुनः 1 An epithet of the Ganges. 2 A kind of perfume. 3 The east. 4 A castle.

पुराण a. (जा or जी f.) 1 Old, ancient, belonging to olden times; पुराणमित्येव न साधु सर्वं न चापि काव्यं नवमित्येव M. 1. 2; पुराणप्रापनमावृत्तं R. 3. 7. 2 Aged, primeval; अजो नित्यः शाश्वतोयं पुराणः Bg. 2. 20. 3 Decayed, worn out. —न 1 A past event or occurrence. 2 A tale of the past, legend, ancient or legendary history. 3 N. of certain well-known sacred works; these are 18; they are supposed to have been composed by Vyāsa, and contain the whole body of Hindu mythology. A Purāṇa treats of five topics (or लक्षणाणि), and is hence often called पञ्चलक्षणं; सर्वत्र प्रतिस्तर्यैव ब्रह्मो मन्वेतराणि च । ब्रह्मावृत्तं चैव पुराणे पञ्चलक्षणं ॥ For the names of the 18 Purāṇas see under अष्टादशपुराण. —जः A coin equal to 80 cowries. —Comp. अतः an epithet of Yama. —उक्त a. enjoined by or laid down in the Purāṇas. जा 1 an epithet of Brāhman. 2 a reciter or reader of the Purāṇas. —पुनश्च an epithet of Viṣṇu.

पुरातन a. (नी f.) 1 Old, ancient; Si. 12. 60; Bg. 4. 3. 2 Aged, primeval; R. 11. 85; Ku. 6. 9. 3 Worn out, decayed. —नः An epithet of Viṣṇu.

पुरिः f. 1 a town, city. 2 A river. पुरिषश्च a. Reposing in the body.

पुरी 1 A city, town; सप्तसिद्धपुरीति R. 1. 30. 2 A stronghold. 3 The body. —Comp. मोहः the Dhātūrā plant.

पुरितम् m., n. 1 A particular intestine near the heart. 2 The entrails in general; (also पुरितम्, but it appears to be a wrong form).

पुरीष 1 Feces, excrement, ordure; Ms. 3. 250, 5. 123, 6. 76; 4. 56. 2

Rubbish, dirt. —Comp. —उरसर्गः voiding excrement. —निषर्गः obstruction of the bowels.

पुरीषः Feces, ordure. —नः Evacuation by stool, voiding of excrement.

पुरीषः The black kidney bean.

पुनः a. (ह-नी f.) Much, abundant, excessive, many; (in classical literature पुनः occurs usually at the beginning of proper names). —नः 1 The pollen of flowers. 2 Heaven, the world of the immortals. 3 N. of a prince, the sixth monarch of the lunar race. [He was the youngest son of Yayati and Sarmishtha. When his father asked his five sons if any one of them would exchange his youth and beauty, for his own decrepitude and infirmities, it was Puru alone who consented to make the exchange. After a thousand years Yayati restored to Puru his youth and beauty, and made him successor to the throne. Puru was the ancestor of the Kauravas and Pandavas]. —Comp. —विष्णु m. 1 an epithet of Viṣṇu. 2 N. of king Kuntibhoja or his brother. —ह-नी gold. —ह-नी a. a goose. —ह-नी a. very lustful or lascivious. —ह-नी much, many. —ह-नी a. invoked by many. (—नः) an epithet of Indra; R. 4. 3, 16 5; Ku. 7. 45; Ms. 11. 22. —विष्णु m. an epithet of Indrajit.

पुरुषः 1 A male, male being, man; अर्धतः पुरुषो नारी वा नारी सत्यतः पुनश्च Mk. 3. 27; Ms. 1. 32; 7. 17; 9. 2; R. 2. 41. 2 Men, mankind. 3 A member or representative of a generation. 4 An officer, functionary, agent, attendant, servant. 5 The height or measure of a man (considered as a measure of length); द्वौ पुरुषौ त्रयणमस्वाः सा द्विपुरुषा-नी परितः Sk. 6 The soul; द्वाविधौ पुरुषौ लोके सत्त्वात्मा रथ च Bg. 15. 16 &c. 7 The Supreme Being, God (soul of the universe) Si. 1. 33; R. 13. 6. 8 A person (in grammar); त्रयमपुरुषः the third person, मध्यमपुरुषः the second person, and उन्मपुरुषः the first person, (this is the strict order in Sk.) 9 The pupil of the eye. 10 (In Sān. phil.) The soul (opp. वृत्ति); according to the Sāṅkhyas it is neither a production nor productive; it is passive and a looker-on of the Prakṛiti; cf. Ku. 2. 13 and the word सत्त्वं also. —नः An epithet of the mountain Meru. —Comp. —अर्धः the male organ of generation. —अर्धः 'a man-eater', cannibal, goblin. —अर्धः the vilest of men, a very low or despicable man. —अर्धः कार्यः 1 a manly office or duty. 2 calculation or estimation of men; Ki. 8. 51. —अर्धः another man; —अर्धः

1 any one of the four principal objects of human life; i. e. धर्म, अर्थ, काम and मोक्ष. 2 human effort or exertion (पुरुषकार); II. Pr. 35. —अर्धः माहिर m. an epithet of Śiva. —आर्धः an epithet of Viṣṇu. —आयुः the duration of a man's life; अक्षयमयतिः कार्यं जीव्यात्मनः पुरुषार्थः V. 6. 44; पुरुषायुजीविन्यो विराटका निःनयः R. 1. 63. —आर्धः m. 'a man-eater', a demon, goblin. —अर्धः a ki. g. —अर्धः 1 an excellent man. 2 the highest or Supreme Being, an epithet of Viṣṇu or Kṛishṇa; यस्माद् सप्तमतीतः सप्तमसुरादपि नीतः । अर्धः सति लोके देहे च स्थितः पुरुषोत्तमः Bg. 15. 18. —आर्धः 1 human effort or exertion, manly act, manliness, prowess (opp. शैव); एवं पुरुषकारेण विना शैवं च स्थित्यति H. Pr. 32; देहे पुरुषकारे च कर्मणि लब्धव्यविता Y. 349; cf. "god helps those who help themselves"; Pt. 5. 30; Ki. 5. 52. 2 manhood, virility. —कुण्डलः —दे a human corpse. —मनः m. 'man-lion', an epithet of Viṣṇu in his fourth incarnation: पुरुषकेसरिणश्च पुनः नमैः S. 7. 3. —ज्ञानं knowledge of mankind. —द्वयः द्वयस a. of the height of a man. —विष्णु m. an enemy of Viṣṇu. —नारः 1 a general, commander. 2 a king. —पुरुषः a beast of a man, brutish person; cf. नरपुरुषः. —पुरुषः, —पुरुषिकः a superior or eminent man. —वन्दनः the esteem of mankind; Bh. 3. 9. —नेत्रः a human sacrifice. —नरः an epithet of Viṣṇu. —नारः 1 an epithet of Garuḍa. 2 an epithet of Kubera. —नारः —शार्ङ्गः, —सिंहः 'a tiger or lion among men,' a distinguished or eminent man. 2 a hero, brave man. 2 —सप्तदशः a number of men. —द्वयं N. of the 93rd hymn of the 10th Maṇḍala of the R̥gveda (regarded as a very sacred hymn).

पुरुषका —नः Standing on two feet like a man, the rearing of a horse; श्रीकृष्णो पुरुषकोपनिशः प्रकाशः Si. 5. 56.

पुरुषता, त्वं 1 Manhood, manliness, prowess. 2 Virility.

पुरुषतयित a. Acting like a man —नः 1 Playing the man, acting a manly part, conduct. 2 A kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment in which the woman plays the man; आकृतिमन्त्र-लोके च यापि विवर्तितं पुरुषायित् अचिरात्तद्विषयेन ब्रह्मसामिष्यकिमुपनीतम् K. P. 10.

पुनरुत्तम m. The son of Budha and Ilā and founder of the lunar race of kings. [He saw the nymph Urvāsi, while descending upon earth owing to the curse of Mitrā and Varuṇa and fell in love with her. Urvāsi, too, was enamoured of the king who was as renowned for personal beauty as for truthfulness, devotion, and generosity, and

became his wife. They lived happily together for many days, and after she had borne him a son, she returned to the heaven. The king heavily mourned her loss, and she was pleased to repeat her visits five successive times and bore him five sons. But the king, who wanted her life-long company, was not evidently satisfied with this; and he obtained his desired object after he had offered oblations as directed by the Gandharvas. The story told in Vikramorvasi differs in many respects; so does the account given in the Satapatha Brahmana, based on a passage in the Rigveda; where it is said that Urvashi agreed to live with Pururavas on two conditions:—namely that her two sons which she loved as children must be kept near her bed-side and never suffered to be carried away, and that he must take care never to be seen by her undressed. The Gandharvas, however, carried away the sons, and so Urvashi disappeared.]

**पुरोहिः** 1 The current of a river. 2 The rustling noise of leaves (पत्रादौ).

**पुरोहितः** **पुरोहितः** &c. See under पुर. **पुर** 1 P. (पुर्वति) 1 To fill. 2 To dwell, inhabit. 3 To invite (said to be 10 P. in the last two senses).

**पुल** a. Great, large, wide, extensive. -**द्व**: horripilation.

**पुलकः** 1 Erection or bristling of the hairs of the body, a thrill (of joy or fear), horripilation; वाहं पुष्यं मितेववती द्युतिं पुलकैस्तुलैः Git. 1; समस्तलिङ्गं लिखति सुतुलकं पुमसि (मयीकौ 7; Amaru. 57, 77. 2 A kind of stone or gem. 3 A flaw or defect in a gem. A kind of mineral. 5 A ball of food with which elephants are fed (गन्धर्विड). 6 Yellow orpiment. 7 A wine-glass. 8 A species of mustard. -**Comp.** -**अन**: the noise of Varuṇa. -**अल**: an epithet of Kubera. -**उद्गम**: erection of the hairs of the body, horripilation.

**पुलकित** a. Having the hairs of the body erect, thrilled with joy; hence rejoiced, enraptured.

**पुलकिष** a. (जी f.) Having the hairs of the body erect &c. -m. A species of Kadamba tree.

**पुलसि** -**स्य**: N. of a sage, one of the mind-born sons of Brahmā; Ms. 1. 36.

**पुला** The soft palate, uvula.

**पुलाकः** -**क**: 1 Empty, bad or shrivelled grain. 2 A lump of boiled rice. 3 abridgment, compendium. 4 Brevity, conciseness. 5 Lice-water. 6 Despatch, celerity.

**पुलाकिन्** m. A tree.

**पुलाकिन्** A horse's gallop.

**पुलिङ्गः** -**क**: 1 A sand-bank; a sandy beach; एते यमुनापुलिङ्गवन् विजयी दुरारि-रुणा Git. 7; R. 14. 52; sometimes used in pl.; कालिकाः पुलिङ्गैः केलिपुलिङ्गा-दुष्पुण्य राहो रत्न Ve. 1. 2. 2 A small island left in the bank of a river by the passing off of the water, an islet. 3 The bank of a river.

**पुलिङ्गवति** A river.

**पुलिङ्गकः** 1 N. of a barbarous tribe (usually in pl.) 2 A man of this tribe, a savage, barbarian, mountaineer; R. 16. 19, 32.

**पुलिङ्गिकः** A snake.

**पुलोमन्** m. N. of a demon, the father-in-law of Indra. -**Comp.** -**अरिः**, -**जित्**, -**भिद्**, -**हिम्** m epithets of Indra. -**जा** -**पुत्री** Jaohi, daughter of Puloman and wife of Indra.

**पु** 1. 4. 9. P. (पुषति, पुषति, पुष्यति, पु or पुषि) 1 To nourish, foster, rear, bring up, nurture; तेनाद्य ब्रह्मविष लोकमयं पुष्यत Bh. 2. 46; Bg. 15. 13; Bk. 3. 13, 17. 32. 2 To support, maintain, bear. 3 To cause to thrive or grow, unfold, develop, bring into relief; पुष्येण लाघव्यमयं विज्ञेय Ku. 1. 25; R. 3. 32; न तिर्योकीको स्यादी हेतौ पुष्येण वरं S. D. 3. 4 To increase, augment, further promote, enhance; देवानामपि दूतानामुत्कर्षं पुष्यते R. 4. 11; 9. 5. 5 To get, possess, have, enjoy; Bh. 3. 34. 6 To show, exhibit, bear, display; यस्मिन्मनसा पुष्यति स्वा न सोभा S. 1. 19; Ku. 7. 18, 78; R. 6. 58; R. 6. 58; 18. 32; न हीयतामहं न कदा-चित्पुष्यति लोके विपरीतमयं Ku. 3. 63; Mo. 80. 7 To be increased or nourished, thrive, prosper. 8 To magnify, extol. -**Caus.** or 10 U. (पुष्यति-ते) 1 To nourish, bring up, maintain &c. 2 To increase, promote.

**पुष्कर** 1 A blue lotus. 2 The tip of an elephant's tongue; Si. 5. 30. 3 The skin of a drum; i. e. the place where it is struck; पुष्कराहृत्य Me. 66; R. 17. 11. 4 The blade of a sword. 5 The sheath of a sword. 6 An arrow. 7 Air, sky, atmosphere. 8 A cage. 9 Water. 10 Intoxication. 11 The art of dancing. 12 War, battle. 13 Union. 14 N. of a celebrated place of pilgrimage in the district of Ajmere. -**र**: 1 A lake, pond. 2 A kind of serpent. 3 A kind of drum, kettle-drum. 4 The sun. 5 An epithet of a class of clouds said to cause dearth or famine; Me. 6; Ku. 2. 50. 6 An epithet of Siva. -**र**: 1 N. of one of the seven great divisions of the universe. -**Comp.** -**अन**: an epithet of Vishnu -**गन्धर्व**, -**आह**: the (Indian) crane. -**सीरी**: N. of a sacred bathing-place; see gūṇa above.

-**वर्ष** a lotus-leaf. -**विष**: wax -**वीज** lotus-seed. -**व्याघ्र**: an alligator. -**सिख** the root of a lotus. -**स्वपति**: an epithet of Siva. -**वन्द्य** f. a garland of lotuses.

**पुष्करिणी** 1 A female elephant. 2 A lotus-pool. 3 A piece of water, a lake or pool in general. 4 The lotus-plant.

**पुष्करिण** a. (जी f.) Abounding in lotuses. -m. An elephant.

**पुष्कल** a. 1 Much, copious, abundant; मल्लिकार्जुनपत्रा माहा (मम पुष्कलः H. 1. 84; Ma. 3. 277. 2 Full, complete; Bg. 11. 21. 3 Rich, magnificent, splendid. 4 Excellent, best, eminent. 5 Near. 6 Loud, resonant, resounding. -**ल**: 1 A kind of drum. 2 An epithet of mount Meru. -**ल**: 1 A particular measure of capacity = 64 handfuls. 2 Alms to the extent of four morsels of food.

**पुष्कलकः** 1 The musk-deer; सीहि पुष्कलको इति Sk. 2 A bolt, pin, wedge.

**पुष्प** p. p. 1 Nourished, fed, reared, brought up. 2 Thriving, growing, strong, fat. 3 Tended, cared for. 4 Rich, magnificently provided. 5 Complete, perfect. 6 Full-sounding, loud. 7 Eminent.

**पुष्पि** f. 1 Nourishing, breeding, or rearing. 2 Nourishment, growth, increase, advance; यत्पुष्पतामपि दृष्ट्वा विद्वोपि तन्मपि परिमतेः पुष्पि Bv. 1. 12. 3 Strengthfulness, plumpness; अथर्व पुष्पिर्बुधिरिवाहुरस्य Mk. 1. 49. 4 Wealth, property, means of comfort; R. 18. 32. 5 Richness, magnificence. 6 Development, perfection. -**Comp.** -**कर** a. nourishing, nutritive. -**कर्मन्** n. a religious ceremony performed for the attainment of worldly prosperity. -**द** a. causing growth or prosperity. -**धर्षण** a. promoting welfare, causing prosperity. (-**न**) a cock.

**पुष्प** 4 P. (पुष्पति) To open, blow, expand, bloom; पुष्पयत्युष्करासितम्य एतः U. 3. 16.

**पुष्प** 1 A flower, blossom. 2 The menstrual discharge; as in पुष्पती q. v. 3 A topaz. 5 A disease of the eyes (albugo). 5 The car or vehicle of Kubera, see पुष्कर. 6 Gallantry, politeness (in love language). 7 Expanding, blooming, blossoming (said to be m. in this sense). -**Comp.** -**अञ्जलि** a handful of flowers. -**अभिषेक** = स्नान q. v. -**अभुञ्जे** the sap of flowers. -**अवधूय**: collecting or gathering flowers. -**अन**: an epithet of the god of love. -**आकार** a. rich or abounding in flowers; मासो ह पुष्पा-हः V. 1. 9. -**आगम**: the spring. -**आजीव**: a florist, garland-maker.



-आशीः a chaplet of flowers. -आशुः the god of love. -आसई honey. -आसारः a shower of flowers; Ms. 43. -उद्गमः appearance of flowers. -उद्यानं a flower-garden. -उपजीविन् m. a florist, gardener, garland-maker. -कालः 1 'flower-time, the spring. 2 the time of the menses. -कालीसं green (or black) sulphate of iron. -कीटः a large black bee. -केतनः the god of love. -केतुः the god of love. (-म.) 1 calx of flowers, 2 vitriol (used as a collyrium). -गृहं a flower-house, conservatory. -घातकः the bamboo. -घण्टा 1 gathering flowers. 2 a quantity of flowers. -घण्टः the god of love. -घामरः a kind of cone. -घृत् the juice of flowers. -घृत् a tree. -घृत् 1 N. of an attendant of Siva. 2 N. of the author of the Mahimāstotra, 3 N. of the elephant presiding over the north-west. -घृत्-मूत्र u. a garland of flowers. -घृत् 1 the sap or exudation of flowers. 2 an infusion of flowers. -घृतः a flowering tree. -घृत् the offspring of an outcast Brāhmana; cf. Ms. 10. 21. -घृतम् -घृतम् m. the god of love: Si. 9. 41; Ku. 2. 64. -घातकः an epithet of Viṣṇu. -घातः the god of love. -विष्णुः r. bee. -निर्घातः, -निर्घातकः the sap, nectar, or juice of flowers. -नेत्रं the tube of a flower. -पञ्चिन् m. the god of love. -पञ्चः the vulva. -पुं N. of Pātaliputra; R. 6. 24. -पञ्चपः, पञ्चपः the plucking or gathering of flowers. -पञ्चयिका gathering of flowers. -पञ्चलकः a bed or couch of flowers. -पञ्चलः an offering of flowers. -पञ्चः an epithet of the god of love. -अपः the nectar or juice of flowers. -मञ्जरीका a blue lotus. -माता a garland of flowers. -मासः 1 the month of Chaitra. 2 the spring. -रजसु n. the pollen. -रजः a carriage for traveling or for pleasure (but not for war). -रसः the nectar or juice of flowers. -अह्वयं honey. -रागः, राजः -राजः -रेणुः pollen; वायुविज्ञानमणि वाक्यपुराणम् Kavirāṣya, R. 1. 38. -रोगिनः the Nāgakesara tree. -रोगः a flower-gatherer. (-री) a female flower-gatherer; Ms. 26. -रिहः -रिह m. a bee. -रुदकः a galeant. -रुदः, -रुदः a shower of flowers. R. 12. 102. -रात्रिका, -रात्री f. a flower-garden. -रुद्रः a tree bearing flowers; R. 12. 94. -रुणी a garland of flowers. -राकरी a heavenly voice from heaven. -रुद्रा a flowery bed, a couch of flowers. -रासः -रासमः, -सापकः the god of love. -रासः the spring. -रासः, स्वयः the nectar or honey of flowers. -रासा a woman in her courses. -रीमा a woman past child-bearing.

पुष्पकः 1 A flower. 2 Calx of brass. 3 A cup of iron. 4 The ear of Kubera (snatched off from him by Rāvana and from him by Rāma); R. 13. 40; 16. 46. 5 A bracelet. 6 A kind of collyrium. 7 A particular disease of the eyes.

पुष्पधरः A bee.

पुष्पवत् a. 1 Blooming, flowery. 2 Set off with flowers. -m. (dual) The sun and moon. -नी A woman in her courses; पुष्पवत्यपि पवित्रा K. 20.

पुष्पा N. of the town Champā.

पुष्पिका 1 The tartar of the teeth. 2 The mucus of the penis. 3 The last words of a chapter, which state the subject treated therein; इति बीमहा-भारते क्षतसाहस्र्या संदितायां वनपर्वणि &c. ... असुकोप्याय.

पुष्पिणी A woman in her courses.

पुष्पित a. 1 Flowered, full of flowers in bloom, blooming; विविदिहेन विलोक्य पुष्पिताम् Glt. 4 (where पुष्पिताया is also the name of a metre). 2 Florid, flowery (as speech). 3 Abounding or rith in; as in पुष्पपुष्पिता पुष्पि Pt. 1. 45. 4 Full developed, completely manifested. -ता A woman in her courses.

पुष्पिन् a. 1 Bearing flowers, blooming. 2 Rich or abounding in flowers.

पुष्पः 1 The Kali age. 2 The month called वीर. 3 The eighth lunar mansion (consisting of three stars), written also तिष्य. Comp. -रथः पुष्परथ q. v.

पुष्पलकः See पुष्पलक.

पुष्प 1 Plastering, painting, anointing. 2 Working in clay, modelling. 3 Anything made of clay, wood or metal. 4 A book, manuscript. -Comp. -कर्मन् n. plastering, painting.

पुस्तकः पुस्तक, पुस्तिका A book, manuscript.

पु 1. 4. A; 9 U. (पुने, पुने, पुनाति, पुनीते; पुत; caus. वाचयति; desid; पुपुति, विपविपने) 1 To make pure, cleanse, purify (lit. and fig.); अवश्यपापं पुने Bk. 6. 64. 3. 18; पुपापमपुनेन तावदा-भ्यान् पुनामहे S. 1; Ms. 1. 105; 2. 62; Y. 1. 58. R. 1. 53; Bg. 10. 31. 2 To refine. 3 To clean from chaff, winnow. 4 To expiate, atone for. 5 To discern, discriminate. 6 To think out, devise, invent.

पुनः 1 A multitude, heap, collection, quantity; Si. 9. 64. 2 An association, corporation, union; Y. 2. 30; Ms. 8. 151. 3 The areca or betel-nut-tree (पुनी also); R. 4. 44; 6. 63; 13. 17. 4 Nature, property, disposition. -ने Areca-nut, betel-nut. -Comp. -पानी 1 a spitting-pot, spittoon. 2 a betel-box. -पीठ-ठ a

spitting-pot. -फलं the areca-nut. -नेरं enmity against many men.

पुज 10 U. (पुजयति-ते, पूजित) 1 To adore, worship, revere, honour, receive with respect; यद्वपुजस्वमिह वार्यं वृजितवृजितं सता Si. 15. 14; Ms. 4. 51; Bk. 2. 26; Y. 2. 14. 2 To present or honour with; Ms. 7. 808. -With सत् 1 to worship, revere, honour. 2 to present or honour with.

पुजक v. (पुजा f.) Honouring, adoring, worshipping, respecting &c.

पुजनं Worshipping, honouring, adoring; Bg. 17. 14.

पुजा Worship, honour, adoration, respect, homage, R. 1. 79. -Comp.

-अर्ह a. venerable, respectable, worshipful, worthy of reverence.

पुजित p. p. 1 Honoured, respected. 2 Adored, revered. 3 Acknowledged. 4 Endowed. 5 Recommended.

पुजिल a. Venerable, respectable. -सः A god.

पुज्य a. Deserving respect, worthy of honour, respectable, venerable. -उपः 1 A father-in-law.

पुज् 10 U. (पुजयति ते) To heap together, accumulate, amass.

पुत ind. An imitative word expressive of hard breathing or blowing.

पुत p. p. 1 Purified, cleaned, washed (fig. also); इतिपुत न्यसेत्यादं वक्ष-पुतं जलं विपुतं। सत्यपुतं ब्रह्माचं मनःपुतं समा-चरेत् Ms. 6. 46. 2 Threshold, win-  
nowed. 3 Expiated. 4 Contrived, invented. 5 Stinking, putrid, fetid, foul smelling. -सः 1 A conch-shell. 2 white Kusa grass. -ते Truth.

-Comp. -आत्मन a. pure-minded. (-म.) an epithet of Viṣṇu. -कृतायी Sachī, the wife of Indra. -कृतः an epithet of Indra; Bk. 8. 29. पुतं white Kusa grass. -दुः the tree called पलाश. -पान्दं sesamum. -पाप -पाप्मन् a. freed from sin. -फलः the bread-fruit-tree (वमल).

पुतमा 1 N. of a female demon who, while attempting to kill Kṛishṇa when but an infant, was herself crushed by him. 2 A demoness or Rākhaṣi in general; वा पुतमा-लम्पमाः शिपतातिरेषि Māl. 9. 49. -Comp. -अतिः -दुः पुत m. epithets of Kṛishṇa.

पुति a. Putrid, stinking, fetid, foul smelling; Bg. 17. 10. -तिः f. 1 Purification. 2 Stink, stench. 3 Putrefaction. -न. 1 Filthy water. 2 Pus, matter. -Comp. -अंधः a musk-deer. -काष्ठं the Devadāru tree. -काष्ठकः the Sarala tree. -यं a. putrid, fetid, foul-smelling, stinking. -यः 1 stench, fetid odour. 2 sulphur. (यं) 1 tin. 2 sulphur. -यति

a. striking, foul-smelling. -वासिक  
a. having a fetid nose. -वक्त्र a.  
having offensive breath. -व्रण a foul  
ulcer (discharging pus).

पुलिक a. Stinking, fetid, foul. -  
Ordure, excrement.

पुलिका A kind of herb. -Comp.  
-पुलकः a bi-valve shell.

पुन a. Destroyed (p. p. of 'पु 10  
destroy').

पुनः A sort of bread; see अणु.

पुनला (की), पुनलिका, पुनली, पुलिक  
A sort of sweet cake.

पुनः -पु Pus, discharge from an  
ulcer or wound, suppuration, matter;  
Ms. 3. 180; 4. 220; 12 72. -Comp.  
-पुनः a kind of disease of the nose  
(wherein purulent blood or sanies  
flows out). (कं) 1 ichor, sanies. 2  
discharge of sanies from the nostrils.

पुनः = पुन q. v.

पुन I. 4. A. (पुने, पुने) 1 To fill,  
fill out (allied in this sense with the  
pass. of पु b. v.). 2 To please,  
satisfy. -11. 10 U. (पुनिते, पुनित;  
strictly the caus. of पु p. v.) 1 To  
fill को न राति नो लेकि पुने विनेन पुनितः Bh.  
2. 118; Si. 9. 64. 2 To blow into  
or fill with wind, blow (as a conch-  
shell). 3 To cover, surround;  
Bk. 7. 30. 4 To fulfil, satisfy;  
पुनतु इदं वक्तुः U. 4; अशा, मनोरथ &c.  
5 To intensify, strengthen (as  
sound) 6 To make resonant. 6  
To load or enrich with (gifts &c.).  
-With आ 1 to fill, make full or  
complete, fill up (fig. also); R. 16.  
65; Bg. 11. 30; Bk. 6 118. 2 to fill  
with wind, blow (as a conch) used  
in the pass. 3 to intertwine or cover  
with; Rs. 3. 18 -पुन 1 to fill, fill up  
or completely. -पु 1 to fill. 2 to  
load with gifts, enrich; Mk. 9. 59  
(where it has both senses). -पु 1 to  
fill.

पुनः 1 Filling, making full. 2  
Satisfying, pleasing, making content.  
3 Pouring in, supplying; अनेक-  
पुनः हयवदीपः Ku. 1. 10. 4 The  
swelling or rising of a river or of  
the sea, flood; R. 3. 17. 5 A stream  
or flood in general; अणु भाव, संश्लिप्त  
&c 6 A piece of water, lake, pond.  
7 The healing or cleansing of  
wounds. 8 A kind of cake. -पु A  
kind of incense. -Comp. -उत्पुनः a  
flood or excess of water.

पुनक a. 1 Filling up, completing.  
2 Satisfying, making content -कः  
1 The citron tree. 2 A ball of meal  
offered at the conclusion of the  
oblations to the Manes. 3 (In  
arith.) The multiplier.

पुनक a. (जी. f.) 1 Filling up, com-  
pleting. 2 Ordinal (as applied to num-  
bers) (द्वितीय, तृतीय &c.); न पुनः न सप्तमैति

तस्या Ki. 3. 51. 3 Satisfying. -कः 1 A  
bridge, dam, causeway. 2 The  
ocean. -क 1 Filling. 2 Filling up,  
completing; R. 9. 73. 3 Putting or  
swelling. 4 Fulfilling, accomplish-  
ing. 5 A sort of cake. 6 A funeral  
cake. 7 Rain, raining. 8 Warp. 9  
Multiplication (in math.) -Comp.  
-पुनकः an affix forming an ordinal  
number.

पुनिका A kind of cake.

पुनित p. p. 1 Filled, complete. 2  
Overspread, covered over with. 3  
Multiplied.

पुनित q. v.; Bv. 1. 75.

पुनः p. p. 1 Filled, filled with, full  
of; अणु, शोक &c. 2 Whole, full,  
entire, complete; R. 3. 38. 3 Ful-  
filled, accomplished. 4 Ended,  
completed. 5 Past, elapsed. 6 Sa-  
tisfied, contented. 7 Full-sounding,  
sonorous. Strong, powerful. 9  
Selfish, or self-indulgent. -Comp.  
-अनेकः an integer. -अनिलाक a satis-  
fied, contented. -आनक 1 a drum. 2  
the sound of a drum. 3 a vessel. 4  
a moon-beam. 5-पुनपण q. v.; (some-  
times read पुनलक also). -इतुः the  
full moon -उपमा a full or com-  
plete simile, i. e. one in which the  
four requisites उपमान, उपमेय, सापारण्य  
and उपमावतिपादक are all expressed;  
(opp. लुपोपमा); c. g. ओमोदन्विताय मुने  
करुणं तव; see K. P. 10 under उपमा  
also. -ककुट्ट a. full-humped. -काम  
a. one whose desires are fulfilled,  
satisfied, contented. -कुंज. 1 a full  
jar. 2 a vessel full of water. 3 a  
particular mode of fighting. 4 a  
hole (in a wall) of the shape of a  
water-jar; तद्वत् पकेके पुनकुंज इव शोभते  
Mk. 3. -पुनक a full cup of jar. 2 a  
cupful. 3 a measure of capacity  
equal to 256 handfuls. 4 a vessel  
(or a box or basket) filled with  
valuable things (such as clothes,  
ornaments &c.) and scrambled for  
by servants or relatives on festive  
occasions or distributed as presents;  
hence the word is often used to  
denote 'a present made to one who  
brings a happy news'; कदा मे तनयजन्म-  
महोत्सवार्थं विनिर्भो हसिष्यति पुनपणं परिजनः K.  
68, 70, 73, 165; सजीवनेनाप्यस्मान्पुनपणं  
299; तत्कामं भवति पुनपणमस्य स्वकृतं मम  
इदं य जीवितं च MAL. 4. 1. (पुनपण is  
defined: -पुनपुनकाले बदलकारादिभिरुक्तं।  
आकृष्य मुने पुनपणं स्वातुल्यं च तत्। or  
पुनपणं यदानीं दृष्टं कारादिभिरुक्तं पुनः ॥ आकृष्य  
पुनपणं पुनपणं च तत् ॥ Harāvali).  
की (की) अः a citron. -मासी the day  
of full moon.

पुनकः A kind of tree. 2 A cook.

3 The blue jay.

पुनिका, पुनिकाली The day of full  
moon; N. 2. 76.

पुनः a. 1 Full, complete. 2 Con-  
coaled, covered. 3 Nourished, pro-  
tected. -क 1 Fulfilment, 2 Cherish-  
ing, nourishing. 3 A reward, merit.  
4 An act of pious liberality; it is  
thus defined: -वाणीकपटाभादि देवतायतनानि  
च अथवापरायणः पुनमित्यभिधीयते Ms. 4. 226  
(opp. पु which is thus defined by  
Atri: -अभिधीयते तदा तस्य देवानां चैव पालनं।  
आतिथ्यं देवदेवता इहमित्यभिधीयते) of. इहपूतं.  
पुनितः f. 1 Filling. 2 Completion,  
fulfilment, accomplishment. 3 Sati-  
sfaction.

पुनः a. (Declined like a pronoun  
when it implies relative position in  
time or space, but optionally so in  
nom. pl. and abl. and loc. sing.) 1  
Being in front of, first, foremost. 2  
Eastern, easterly, to the east of;  
आमलकतः पुनः Previous to, earlier  
than. 4 Old, ancient; पुनःपुरिः R. 1.  
4. 5 Former, previous, anterior,  
prior, antecedent (opp. उत्तर); in this  
sense often at the end of comp. and  
translated by 'formerly' or 'before';  
पुनः पुनः &c 6 Aforesaid, before-  
mentioned 7 (At the end of comp.)  
Preceded by, accompanied by, at-  
tended with; संप्रथमाभावात्पुनःमातुः R. 2.  
59; पुनः शब्दो वाचयति सः केवलं राजपुनः S.  
2. 14, तान् पुनःमातुः Ku. 7. 47; 5. 81;  
पुनःपुनःपुनः यमाकृष्य दश कंडारिणं विदुषुषाः R.  
8. 89; सो नतिपुनः Ms. 11. 147 'intention-  
ally', 'knowingly', 12 89; अनापुनः  
'unconsciously', S. 5. 3. &c. -कः An  
ancestor, forefather; पुनः किलावः पति-  
पुनो नः R. 13. 3; पुनः पुनः सानिभातेः कपोलान्त-  
पुनःपुनः 1. 67; 5. 14 -कः The forepart.  
-क ind. 1 Before (with abl.); मातापुनः.  
2 Formerly, previously, at first,  
antecedently, beforehand; तं पुनःमि-  
नापुनः Ms. 2. 117; 3. 94; 8. 205; R.  
12. 35. पुनः 'to the east of'; with  
gen. or acc.; अथ पुनः 'till-now'.  
hitherto; पुनः-ततः-पुनः-उपरि 'first-  
then, first-afterwards', 'previously,  
subsequently', पुनः-अपुनः or अथ  
formerly-'now.' -Comp. -अमलः, अविः  
the eastern mountain behind which  
the sun and moon are supposed to  
rise -अमलः the end of a preceding  
word. -अपुनः a. 1 eastern and west-  
ern; पुनःपुनः तोयमिषी वना Ku. 1. 1 2  
first and last 3 prior and sub-  
sequent, preceding and following. 4  
connected with another. (-क) 1 what  
is before and behind. 2 connection.  
3 the proof and the thing to be  
proved. विरोधः inconsistency, incon-  
gruity. अभिमुखः a. turned towards or  
facing the east. -अमलः the eastern  
ocean. -अमलः a. attained by former  
works. (क) ancestral property. -अपुनः  
कः 1 the first half; दिनस्य पूर्वार्धपुनःपुनः  
अपुनः कः अमलःपुनःपुनः Bh- 2. 60; समान  
पुनः &c. 2 the upper part (of the

body) R. R. 17. 6. 3 the first half of a hemistich. अग्रः the earlier part of the day, forenoon; Ms. 4. 96; 7. 87; (पूर्वाह्नेन. पूर्वाह्नेन a. relating to the forenoon). -आवेदकः a plaintiff. -आवाहा N. of the 20th lunar mansion, consisting of two stars. -इतर a. before-mentioned, aforesaid. -उत्तर a. north-eastern. (-रे dual) the preceding and following, antecedent and subsequent. -कर्मन् a. 1 a former act or work. 2 the first thing to be done, a prior work. 3 actions done in a former life. -कल्पः former times. -करः 1 the fore part of the body of animals; पञ्चार्थेन प्रविष्टः शरत्पञ्चम-याद् यस्मात् पूर्वकायः S. 1. 7. 2 the upper part of the body of men, यज्ञन् कर्मान-तपूर्वकायः R. 5. 32; पञ्चकर्मपरिवर्तपूर्वकायः Ku. 3. 45. -कालः former or ancient times. -कालिक, -कालीन a. ancient. -काष्ठा the east, eastern quarter. -कृत an act done in a former life. -कोटिः f. the starting point of a debate, the first statement or पूर्वज्ञ q. v. -नैग N. of the river Narmadā. -नीहित a. 1 afore-said, above-mentioned. 2 previously stated or advanced (as an objection). -ज a. 1 horn or produced before or formerly, first-born. 2 ancient, old. 3 eastern. (-ज) 1 an elder brother; Si. 16. 44; R. 15. 36. 2 the son of the elder wife. 3 an ancestor, a forefather. -जन्मन् n. a former birth. (-म.) an elder brother; R. 14. 44. 15. 9. -जा an elder sister. -जातिः f. a former birth. -ज्ञान knowledge of a former life. -दक्षिण a. south-eastern. (-गा) the south east. -दिक्षुपतिः Indra, the regent of the east. -दिन the forenoon. -दिक्षु f. the east. -दिष्ट the award of destiny. -देवः 1 an ancient deity. 2 a demon or Asura. 3 a progenitor (पितृ). -देशः the eastern country or the eastern part of India. -निपातः the irregular priority of a word in a compound, cf. पञ्चमग्न. -पक्षः 1 the fore-part or side. 2 the first half of a lunar month. 3 the first part of an argument, the *prima facie* argument or view of a question. 3 the first objection to an argument. 4 the statement of the plaintiff. 5 a suit at law. -पर्वः the first member of a compound or a sentence. -पर्वतः the eastern mountain behind which the sun is supposed to rise. -पञ्चालक a. belonging to the eastern Panchālas. -पाणिनीयः ( m. pl. ) the disciples of Pāṇini living in the east. -विश्वामहः a forefather, an ancestor. -ब्रह्मः 1 an epithet of Brahmin. 2 any one of the first three ancestors beginning with the father; ( पितृ, पितामह, and श्वशुराह ). 3 an ancestor in

general. -पूर्व a. each preceding one. -कल्पन्ती the eleventh lunar mansion containing two stars. -भृशः an epithet of the planet Jupiter. -भागः the fore-part. -भाद्रपदा the twenty-fifth lunar mansion containing two stars. भुक्तिः f. prior occupation or possession. -वृत्त a. preceding, previous. -मीमांसा 'the first Mīmāṃsā'; an inquiry in to the first or ritual portion of the Veda, as opposed to the उत्तरमीमांसा or वेद्वि; see मीमांसा. -रसः the commencement or prelude of a drama, the prologue; पूर्वस्य विषयिण्यन-यस्य निर्वर्तते S. D. 283; पूर्वका प्रसंगाय नाटकी-यस्य वस्तुनः Si. 2. 8 ( see milli. thereon ). -रसः the dawning or incipient love, love between two persons which springs ( from some previous cause ) before their meeting. -रात्रः the first part of the night. -रूप 1 indication of approaching change. 2 a symptom of occurring disease. 3 the first of two concurrent vowels or consonants that is retained. -वयस् a. young. -वसिन् a. existing before, prior, previous. -वत् the first plea or commencement of an action at law. -वादिन् m. the complainant or Plaintiff. -वृत्त 1 a former event; R. 11. 10. 2 previous conduct. -शरत् a. relating to the first half of autumn. -शिला see पूर्ववर्त. -सक्य the upper part of the thing. -संघा day-break, dawn; Si. 11. 40. -सर a. going in front. -सागरः the eastern ocean, R. 4. 32. -साहस्र the first or heaviest of the three times. -स्थितिः f. former or first state.

पूर्वक a. ( At the end of comp. ) 1 Preceded by, attended with; अनामय-प्रदन्पूर्वकमाह S. 5. 2 Preceding, antecedent. -कः An ancestor, a forefather. पूर्वमन् a. Going before, preceding. पूर्वतश्च ind. 1 In the east, to the east; R. 3. 42. 2 Before, in front of. पूर्वञ्च am. In the preceding part, previously.

पूर्ववत् ind. As before.

पूर्विन् a. ( जी f. ), पूर्वीन a. 1 Anci-ent. 2 Ancestral.

पूर्वद्युम् ind. 1 On the former day. 2 On the day before, yesterday; Ms. 3. 187. 3 During the first part of the day, at dawn. 4 Early, betimes. पूर्व 1 P., 10 U. ( पूर्वति, पूर्वयति-ते ) To heap up, collect, gather.

पुलः, पुलकः A bundle, pack.

पुलाकः = पुलक q. v.

पुलिका A kind of cake.

पुषः, पुषकः The mulberry tree.

पुष्य m. ( nom. पूषा, यणी, ययः ) The sun; उदायाधः पूषा गगनपरिमणं कलयति Bh. 2. 114; इत्येवैवमगदधिविषया नास्ति पुष्यः Si. 2. 23. -Comr. -अनुष्टुप् m. an epithet

of Śiva. -आलम्बा 1 a cloud. 2 an epithet of Indra. -आसरा the city of Indra.

पृ 6 A. ( प्रिये, पूत ) To be busy or active ( mostly with आ ); कर्मं व्याप्ति-यते; see व्याप्त. -Caus. ( पारयति-ते ) 1 To cause to work, engage upon, entrust with, appoint to; ( usually with loc. ); व्यापारितः ब्रह्मवता विधाय संज्ञान-देवमन्त्रसम्प्राप्ति R. 2. 38. 2 To place, set, fix, direct, cast; व्यापारयामास क. किरति R. 6. 19; उमाह्वये ... व्यापारयामास विज्ञेयनादि Ku. 3. 67; व्यापारितं क्षिरति ह्यहः ह्यहयानेः V. 3. 19; R. 13. 25. -11 3 P ( विपति, पूर्व ) 1 To bring or carry over. 2 To deliver from, bring out of. 3 To fill. 4 To protect, maintain, sustain. 5 To promote, advance. -111. 9 P. ( पूयति ). To protect. -IV. 10. U. ( पारयति-ते; sometimes पार is regarded as a separate root ) 1 To carry over or across, ferry over. 2 To reach the other side of anything, accomplish, perform, achieve, bring to a conclusion ( a vow &c. ). 3 To be able or capable; अदिकं न हि पारयामि वक्तुं Bv. 2. 59; S. 4. 4 To deliver, save, extricate, rescue. -V. 5 P. ( पूयति ) 1 To please or delight, gratify. 2 To be pleased or delighted.

पुक्त p. p. 1 Mixed, mingled; R. 2. 12. 2 Touched, brought into contact, touching, united. -कः Property, wealth.

पुक्तिः f. Touch, contact, union.

पुक्त्यः Property, wealth, possessions.

पृ 1. 2 A. ( पुक्ते, पुक्त्य ) To come in contact with. -11. 7 P. पुक्ति, पुक्त 1 To bring into contact with, join, unite; एव वदन् दक्षिणायाम्पुक्त्युक्तं शरः Bk. 6. 39. 2 To mix, mingle. 3 To be in contact with, touch. 4 To satisfy, fill, satiate. 5 To augment, increase. -With सं to mix, bring in contact with, join, unite; पञ्चयानेष सृजति R. 1. 1; Bk. 17. 106; see संक. -III. 1 P., 10 U. ( पृयति, पृययति-ते ) 1 To touch, come in contact with. 2 To hinder, oppose.

पृच्छकः An inquirer, an investigator; पृच्छकेन सदा भावे पृच्छेय विज्ञानता Pt. 5. 93; Y. 2. 268.

पृच्छने Asking, inquiring.

पृच्छा 1 Questioning, asking, inquiring. 2 An inquiry into the future.

पृ 2 A. ( पुक्ते ) To come in contact with, touch.

पु f. An army. ( This word has no forms for the first five inflections, and is optionally substituted for पुत्रा after acc. dual ).

पुत्रना 1 An army ( in general ). 2 A division of an army consisting of 243 elephants, as many chariots, 729

the back. -**नासं**. 1 fish on the back. 2 a fleshy protuberance on the back.

अङ्ग, \*अङ्ग, a. back-biter, slanderer, calumniator. ( -ङ्ग-ङ्ग ) back-biting; पृष्ठमात्रात् तत्पत्तं पृष्ठे शेषशक्तिः Hemachandra; cf. प्राक् पादयोः पतति कादति पृष्ठमात्रं H. 1. 81. -वाङ्ग riding. -वाङ्ग the backbone. -वाङ्ग m. the upper story of a house. -वाङ्ग m., वाङ्गः a draught ox. -वाङ्ग a. sleeping on the back. -वाङ्गः a wild goat. -वाङ्गि m. 1 a ram. 2 a buffalo. 3 a eunuch. 4 an epithet of Bhīma.

पृष्ठक The back.

पृष्ठवत् ind 1 Behind, behind the back, from behind; पृष्ठतः पृष्ठतोऽपि वा Ms. 4. 154; 8. 300; Bg. 11. 40. 2 Towards the back, backwards; पृष्ठवत् 3 On the back. 4 Behind the back, secretly, covertly. ( पृष्ठता छ means 1 to place on the back, leave behind. 2 to neglect, forsake, abandon. 3 to renounce, desist from, leave off, resign; पृष्ठती नृत् to follow; पृष्ठती नृत् 1 to stand at the back, 2 to be disregarded ).

पृष्ठ a. Relating to the back -पृष्ठः A pack-horse.

पृष्ठिः f. The heel.

पृ 8. 9. P. ( विपत्ति, पृथक्, पूर्ण, pass. पूर्णः, पूरा, पूर्यते; desid. विपत्ति-विपत्ति, पूर्यते ) 1 To fill, fill up, complete. 2 To fulfil, gratify ( as hopes &c. ) 3 To fill with wind, blow ( as a conch, flute &c. ). 4 To satisfy, refresh, please; विपृथयति Bk. 1. 2. 5 To rear, bring up, nourish, nurture, cherish.

पृथक् 1 An owl. 2 The root of an elephant's tail. 3 A couch, bed. 4 A cloud. 5 A louse.

पृथक् m. पृथक्ः An elephant.

पृथक्ः The wax of the ear; see ( पृथक् )

पृथक् 1 A bag, basket. 2 A chest. -पृथक् The open hand with the fingers extended.

पृथक् 1 A basket, box, bag. 2 A multitude, quantity.

पृथक्ः A bag, basket, box.

पृथक्, पृथक् A small bag, a basket. पृथक् A large bag.

पृथक् a. 1 Drinkable, fit to be quaffed or drunk. 2 Rapid. -पृथक् A drink, beverage. -पृथक् Ricegruel.

पृथक् 1 The sea. 2 Fire. 3 sun.

पृथक् 1 Nectar. 2 The milk of a cow that has calved within seven days; सप्तमवधत्ताः क्षीरं पृथक्पृथक्ते Hārāvali; Ms. 5. 6. 3 Fresh ghee.

पृथक् A kind of musical instrument. Bk. 17. 7.

पृथक् 1 P., 10 U. ( वेष्टते, वेष्टयति ) 1 To go or move. 2 To shake or tremble.

पृथक्, पृथक् A testicle.

पृथक् a. 1 Delicate, fine, soft, tender; पृथक्ः वेष्टयति Ku. 4. 29.

5. 4; 7. 65. 2 Lean, thin, slender; 8. 3. 29.

पृथक्, पृथक् m. A horse.

पृथक् ( -पृथक् ) ल a. 1 Soft, tender, delicate; R. 9. 40. 11. 45; Ms. 93. 2 Thin, slender ( as waist ); R. 13. 34. 3 Lovely, beautiful, charming, good; Bv. 2. 2. 4 Expert, clever, skilful; Bh. 3. 56. 5 Crafty, fraudulent.

पृथक् -पृथक् f. 1 A piece of flesh. 2 A ball or mass of flesh. 3 An egg. 4 A muscle; Y. 3. 100. 5 The foetus shortly after conception. 6 A bud on the point of blowing. 7 The thunderbolt of Indra ( said to be m. also ). 8 A kind of musical instrument. -Comp. -पृथक्-पृथक् a bird's egg.

पृथक् Grinding, pounding, crushing; Si. 11. 45.

पृथक् 1 Pounding, pulverizing. 2 A threshing-floor. 3 A stone and muller, any grinding or pounding apparatus.

पृथक् f. पृथक्, पृथक्ः A millstone, a grind-stone, muller.

पृथक् a. 1 Going, moving. 2 Constructive.

पृथक् 1 P. ( पायति ) To dry, wither.

पृथक् A patronymic of Vāsaka

पृथक् The ear.

पृथक् a. ( सी f. ) Boiled in a विद्र 4. v.

पृथक् N. of an ancient sage, author of a system of laws.

पृथक्, पृथक् Living on alms, mendicity.

पृथक् ( सी f. ) 1 Relating to a paternal grandfather. 2 Inherited or derived from a paternal grandfather. 3 Derived from, presided over by, or relating, to Brahmā; R. 15. 60. -पृथक् ( pl. ) Ancestors, forefathers.

पृथक् a. ( सी f. ) Relating to a paternal grandfather.

पृथक् a. ( सी f. ) 1 Relating to a father, 2 Coming or derived from a father, ancestral, paternal; R. 8. 6; 18. 40; Ms. 9. 104; Y. 2. 47. 3 Sacred to the Manes. -पृथक् A Śrāddha performed in honour of the Manes or deceased ancestors.

पृथक् 1 The son of an unmarried woman ( विव्रतः पुत्रः ). 2 The son of an illustrious person ( विव्रतः पुत्रः )

पृथक्, पृथक् The son of a paternal aunt.

पृथक् ( सी f. ); पृथक् a. ( सी f. )

Billious.

पृथक् a. ( सी f. ) 1 Relating to a father or ancestors generally, paternal, ancestral. 2 Sacred to the Manes. -पृथक् The part of the hand between the forefinger and the thumb. ( Also पृथक् in this sense ).

पृथक् a. ( सी f. ) Made of the wood of the Pīlu tree; Ms. 2. 45.

पृथक् Miliness, affability, softness

पृथक् a. ( सी f. ) Demoniacal, infernal. -पृथक् 1 The eighth or lowest of the eight forms of marriage in Hindu law, in which a lover ravishes a maiden without her consent when she is sleeping or intoxicated, or deranged in intellect; पृथक् मतां पृथक् वा पृथक् पृथक् मतां 1 स पृथक् विवाहः पृथक् पृथक् मतां Ms. 3. 34; Y. 1. 61. 2 A kind of demon or विश्व. -पृथक् 1 A present made at a religious ceremony. 2 Night. 3 A sort of gibberish spoken on the stage by demons, one of the lowest forms of Prakṛita.

पृथक् a. ( सी f. ) Infernal, demoniacal.

पृथक्, पृथक् 1 Back-biting, slandering, tale-bearing, calumny; Ms. 7. 48; 11. 55; Bg. 16. 2. 2 Roguery, depravity. 3 Wickedness, malignity.

पृथक् a. ( सी f. ) Made of flour or meal.

पृथक् a. ( सी f. ) Made of flour or meal. -पृथक् 1 A number of cakes. 2 A spirituous liquor distilled from meal.

पृथक् A spirituous liquor distilled from meal; cf. गौरी.

पृथक् a. 1 Young, not adult or full-grown. 2 Having a deficient or redundant member. 3 Deformed. -पृथक् A boy, one from his 5th to his 16th year; cf. अपांश.

पृथक् The foundation of a house. -Comp. -पृथक् 1 a kind of reed ( पृथक् ). 2 kind of grass ( पृथक् ). 3 a kind of fish.

पृथक् A servant.

पृथक् 1 A masculine woman, a woman with a beard or such other masculine features. 2 A hermaphrodite. 3 A female servant.

पृथक् A large alligator.

पृथक्, पृथक् A bundle, packet, parcel.

पृथक् 1 The young of any animal, cub, colt, foal &c; विव्र हतं पृथक् Bv. 1. 60; पृथक्, कलियः &c. कलियः a young warrior; U. 5. 3. 2 An elephant ten years old. 3 A ship, raft, boat; पृथक् पुस्तकपारितोषिके H. 8. 164; Ms. 7. 32. 4 A garment, cloth. 5 The young shoot of a plant. 6 The site of house. -Comp. -पृथक् a tent. -पृथक् a shoal of small fish. -पृथक् m. the master of a vessel. -पृथक् a shipwreck. -पृथक् the rudder of a boat or ship. -पृथक् m. a sea-faring merchant. -पृथक् a rower, steersman,



पौषकः 1 The young of an animal. 2 A young plant. 3 The site of a house.

पौषासः A kind of camphor.

पौष म. One of the sixteen officiating priests at a sacrifice (assistant of the priest called ऋक्षः).

पौषा A multitude of boats.

पौष 1 The snout of a hog. 2 A boat, ship. 3 A ploughshare. 4 The thunderbolt. 5 A garment. 6 The office of the Patri. —Comp. —आधुषः a hog, boar.

पौषिष् म. A hog, boar.

पौषः 1 A heap. 2 Bulk, magnitude.

पौषिका, पौषी A kind of cake (of wheat).

पौषिहः The mast of a ship.

पौषः 1 Nourishing, supporting, maintaining. 2 Nourishment, growth, increase, advance. 3 Prosperity, plenty, abundance.

पौषण Nourishing, fostering, supporting, maintaining.

पौषविल्लः The cuckoo.

पौषितु a. One who feeds, nourishes &c. —m. A feeder.

पौषिन्, पौष a. One who feeds, nourishes &c. —m. A feeder, nourisher, protector.

पौष a. 1 To be fed, nourished or supported. 2 Well-fed, thriving. —Comp. —पुत्रः, पुत्रः an adopted son. —वर्गः a class of relatives, who must be nourished and protected.

पौषलीय a. (वी. f.) Relating to barlots.

पौषल्यं Harlotry, female incontinence; Ms. 9. 16.

पौषल्यं Sea दुतन.

पौष a. (वी. f.) 1 Fit for a man; Bk. 5. 91. 2 Manly, virile.—सं Manhood, virility.

पौष a. (वी. f.) Boyish.—इ Boyhood (from the 5th to the 16th year).

पौषः 1 N. of a country. 2 A king or inhabitant of that country. 3 kind of sugarcane. 4 A sectarian mark. 5 N. of the conch-shell of Bhitma; वी. रथी महाशक्ति भित्तिका वृद्धाः Bg. 1. 15.

पौषकः 1 A kind of sugar-cane. 2 A mixed caste (of sugar-boilers); cf. Ms. 10. 44.

पौषिकः A kind of sugar-cane

पौषिक A measure.

पौषिक A kind of honey (pale-coloured).

पौष a. (वी. f.) Relating to or derived from a son.—अः A grandson son's son.—अः A granddaughter.

पौषिकः The son of a daughter appointed to raise issue for her father

पौषिक a. (वी. f.) Frequently repeated, recurring again and again. पौषिकः Frequent or constant repetition.

पौषिक, पौषिकः 1 Repetition; आतिथिप्रीति पौषिक K. 237; R. 12. 40. 2 Superfluity, redundancy, uselessness; अतिथिप्रीति पौषिका किं श्रुतिप्रीतिप्रीति V. 3.

पौषिक a. 1 Relating to a widow who has married a second husband. 2 Repeated.—अः 1 The son of a widow remarried, one of the twelve sons recognised by the old Hindu law; Y. 2. 130, Ms. 8. 155. 2 The second husband of a woman; Ms. 9. 176.

पौष a. (वी. f.) Relating to a city or town.—अः A townsman, citizen; (opp ज्ञानपद); Ku. 6. 41; Me 27; R. 2. 10, 74; 12. 3; 16. 9. —Comp. —अन्या, —पौषि f. —अः a woman living in a town.—ज्ञानपद a. belonging to town and country. (अः pl.) citizens and rustics, townsmen and country people; कथं पुनः पौषा ज्ञानपदा U. 1.—पुनः an eminent citizen, an alderman.

पौष 1 A garden near a house. 2 A garden near a town.

पौष a. (वी. f.) Derived from or sacred to, Indra.—अः The lunar mansion called ज्येष्ठा.

पौष a. (वी. f.) Descended from Puru.—अः 1 A descendant of Puru; S. 5. 2 N. of a country or people in the north of India. 2 An inhabitant or ruler of that country.

पौषीय a. (वी. f.) Devoted to Paurava.

पौषिक a 1 Eastern; पौषिको वा हव्यनि मरुतापुष्यवाहनाभिः Mā. 6. 25. पौषिकः 9. 17; R. 4. 34. 2 Foremost. 3 Prior, first, preceding

पौषा a. (वी. f.) 1 Belonging to the past, ancient, of the past, primeval. 2 Relating to the Purāṇas or derived from them.

पौषा a. (वी. f.) 1 Belonging to the past, ancient. 2 Belonging to the Purāṇas or derived from them. 3 Versed in the legends of the past.—अः Brāhmaṇa well-versed in the Purāṇas; a public reader of the Purāṇas. 2 A mythologist.

पौष a. (वी. f.) 1 Relating to a man or man in general, human. 2 Manly, virile.—अः A weight which can be carried by one man.—अः A woman.

—अः 1 Human action, man's work, exertion, effort; विधिपुत्रा पौषः Bh. 2. 88; देव विहय दृष्ट पौषमात्मनः Pt. 1. 2 Heroism, prowess, valour, manliness, courage; पौषपुत्रः R. 15. 28; 8. 28. 3 Virility; Bg. 7. 8. 4 Semen

virile. 5 Penis. 6 The full height of a man, the height to which he reaches with both arms elevated and the fingers extended. 7 Sun-dial.

पौषिक a. (वी. f.) 1 Derived from men; made, established or propounded by man; as in अथर्ववेद वेदाः. 2 Manly, virile. 3 Spiritual.—अः 1 Man-slaughter (पुनः). 2 A crowd of men. 3 A day labourer, hireling. 4 Human action, man's work.

पौषिक Manliness, courage, heroism.

पौषिकः A superintendent of the royal household; especially, of the royal kitchen.

पौषिकः 1 Fault-finding, censoriousness; विरोधयोगविहय पौषिकविचारः R. 12. 22. 2 Ill-will, envy, jealousy.

पौषिकः The office of a family-priest.

पौषिक a. (वी. f.) Relating to the full moon.—अः A ceremony performed on the fullmoon day by one who maintains the sacred fire (अग्निहोत्र).

पौषिकी, पौषिकी A day of full moon.

पौषिकः A sacrifice performed on the full-moon day.

पौषिक A day of full moon.

पौषिक a. (वी. f.) Relating to acts of pious charity; Ms. 3. 178; 4. 227.

पौष a. (वी. f.) 1 Relating to the past. 2 Relating to the east, eastern.

पौषि (वे) विहय a. (वी. f.) Relating to a former existence, done in a former existence, done in a former life; Bg. 6. 43; Y. 1. 348.

पौषिक a. (वी. f.) Relating to the first member of a compound.

पौषिक 1 The relation of prior and posterior. 2 Due order, succession, continuity.

पौषिक a. (वी. f.) Relating to the forenoon.

पौषिक a. (वी. f.) 1 Previous, former, prior. 2 Ancestral. 3 Old, ancient.

पौषिकः 1 An epithet of haraṇ; पौषिकः कथमन्तरात्तरे शेषं न विज्ञातवान् Pt. 2. 4; R. 4. 80; 10. 5; 12. 72. 2 Of Kubera. 3 Of Bibhishapa. 4 The moon.

पौषिः म. f. —पौषी f. A kind of cake—पौषी Sachi, daughter of Puloman and wife of Indra; अथर्ववेद न वेदिका पौषीया सचि मय S. 7. 25. —Comp. —अः an epithet of Jayanta.

पौष N. of a lunar month in which the moon is in the Pushya asterism (corresponding to December-January). —अः The day of full moon in the month of Pausa; R. 18. 32.

पौषिक-रक्त (वी. f.), Relating to the blue lotus.



ing. 4 Bright, shining, brilliant. 6 Noted, celebrated, renowned. -कः 1 The sun. 2 A discoverer. 3 A publisher. -Comp. -कः m. a cook.

प्रकाशन a. Illuminating, making known &c. -क 1 Making known or manifest, bringing to light, disclosing. 2 Displaying, manifesting. 3 Illuminating, irradiating, making bright. -कः N. of Vishnu.

प्रकाशित p. p. 1 Made clear or manifest, displayed, manifested. 2 Published; प्रकीर्तय न तु प्रकाशितः U. 4. 3 Illuminated, irradiated, enlightened. 4 Visible, evident, apparent.

प्रकाशित a. Clear, bright, shining &c.

प्रकीर्ण Scattering about, strewing.

प्रकीर्ण p. p. 1 Scattered about, scattered forth, thrown about, dispersed; प्रकीर्णः प्रजाया हरिचरणयोरजलिर्दो Vo. 1. 2 Spread, published, promulgated. 3 Waved, waving; Si. 12. 17. 4 Disordered, loose, dishvelled. 5 Confused, incoherent; अक्षि संवत्सरा काम प्रकीर्णमभिधीयते Si. 2. 63. 6 Agitated, excited. 7 Miscellaneous, mixed; as the प्रकीर्णकार of Bhattikavya. -क 1 A miscellany, any miscellaneous collection. 2 A chapter containing miscellaneous rules.

प्रकीर्णक a. Scattered or strewn about &c. -कः -कः A chowrie, fly-hap ( चामर ); Si. 12. 17. -कः A horse. -क 1 A miscellany, any collection of miscellaneous things. 2 A miscellaneous chapter.

प्रकीर्तय 1 Proclaiming, announcing. 2 Praising, extolling, lauding.

प्रकीर्ति f. 1 Celebration, praise. 2 Fame, celebrity. 3 Declaration.

प्रकुञ्जः A particular measure of capacity.

प्रकुपित p. p. 1 Very angry, enraged, incensed. 2 Exulted.

प्रकुल A handsome body.

प्रकुलवादी An epithet of Durgā.

प्रकृत p. p. 1 Accomplished, completed. 2 Commenced, begun. 3 Appointed, charged. 4 Genuine, real. 5 Forming the subject of discussion, that which is under consideration, the subject in hand (often used in works on Alankāra for प्रकीर्ण); समावर्तमानप्रतिष्ठा प्रकृतस्य समेतं यद् K. P. 10. 6 Important, interesting. -तः The original subject, the matter of subject in hand; दातुं विमनेन प्रकृतमिह अनुसरामः. -Comp. -अर्थ a. having the original sense. (-यः) the original sense.

प्रकृति f. 1 The natural condition or state of anything, nature, natural form (opp. विकृति which is a change or effect); प्रकृत्या यद्वत् S. 1. 9; उष्णत्व-यदा तपस्ययोगात् शैत्यं न, अथा प्रकृतिर्बलस्य H.

5. 51; नरान् प्रकृतिः सृष्टिर्वा विकृतिर्नैवित्तुच्यते इति R. 8. 87; अनेहिर मयमवात् प्रकृतिर्वाचकः S. 2 'has resumed his wonted nature'; प्रकृतिमाप् or प्रतिप् or प्रकृतिस्था, 'to come to one's senses', 'regain one's consciousness'. 2 Natural disposition, temper, temperament, nature, constitution; प्रकृतिकृपण, प्रकृतिसिद्ध see below. 3 Make, form, figure; महाब्रह्मप्रकृतिः Mā. 1. 4 Extraction, descent; Mk 7. 5 Origin, source, original or material cause, the material of which anything is made: प्रकृतिप्रोपादाकारणं च प्रजा-पुत्रमन्यं S. B. (see the full discussion on Br. Sat. 1. 4. 23); यमाहः सर्वव्यापकप्रकृतिरिति S. 1. 1. 6 (In Śān. phil.) Nature (as distinguished from रूप) the original source of the material world, consisting of the three essential qualities सत्त्व, रजस् and तमस् 7 (In gram.) The radical or crude form of a word to which case-terminations and other affixes are applied. 8 A model, pattern, standard, (especially in ritualistic works). 9 A woman. 10 The personified will of the Supreme Spirit in the creation (identified with माया or illusion), Bg. 9. 10. 11 The male or female organ of generation. 12 A mother. -प्र. 1 A king's ministers, the body of ministers or counsellors, ministry; R. 12. 12; Pt. 1. 48, 301. 2 The subjects (of a king); वरुणा प्रकृतिर्हिनाय पार्ष्वः S. 7. 35. 3 वृत्तिः प्रकृतिर्वाच्यते R. 8. 18, 10. 3 The constituent elements of the state (सत्तामयनि); i. e. 1 the king; 2 the minister; 3 the allies; 4 treasure; 5 army; 6 territory; 7 fortresses; &c, 8 the corporations of citizens (which is sometimes added to the 7); स्वायत्त-मायमयः कोऽग्रादुपनिषदाणि च Ak. 4 The various sovereigns to be considered in case of war; (for full explanation see Kull, on Ma. 7. 155 and 157). 5 The eight primary elements out of which everything else is evolved according to the Sāṅkhyas; see Śān. K. 3. 6 The five primary elements of creation (पञ्चमहाभूतानि); i. e. पृथ्वी, अप, तेजस्, वायु and आकाश. -Comp. -कृश a king or magistrate. -कृपण a naturally slow or unable to discern, Mo. 5. -तरल a. Shale by nature, naturally inconsistent; Amara. 27. -पुरुषः a minister, a functionary (of the state); Mo. 6. -संवल the whole territory or kingdom; R. 9. 2. -तपः absorption into the Prakṛti, dissolution of the universe. -सिद्ध a. inborn, innate, natural; Bh. 2. 52. -सुमग a. naturally lovely or agreeable. -स्व a. 1 being in the natural state or condition, natural, genuine. 2 inher

ent, innate, incidental to nature, R. 8. 21. 3 healthy, in good health. 4 recovered. 5 come to oneself. 6 stripped of everything, bare.

प्रकुल p. p. 1 Drawn forth or out. 2 Protracted, long, lengthy. 3 Superior, distinguished, excellent, eminent, exalted. 4 Chief, principal. 5 Distracted, disquieted.

प्रकृत p. p. Prepared, made ready, arranged.

प्रकीर्णः Putrefaction, putridity.

प्रकीर्णः 1 The fore-arm, the part above the wrist; चामरप्रकीर्णविनोदः Ku. 3. 41. 2 कनकबलयमेश्वरप्रकीर्णः Mo. 2; R. 3. 59. S. G. 6. 2 The room near the gate of a place, Mu. 1. 3 A court in a house, a quadrangle or square (surrounded by buildings); इमं प्रथमं प्रकीर्णं प्रविशत्यादि &c. Mk. 4.

प्रकीर्णकः A room near the gate of a place (प्रकीर्णक); तत्प्रकीर्णकप्रविशत्यादि Ku. 15. 6.

प्रकुलः 1 An armour for the defence of a horse or elephant. 2 A dog. 3 A mule.

प्रकृतः 1 A step, stride. 2 A pace considered as a measure of distance. 3 Commencement, beginning. 4 Proceeding, course; Mā. 5. 24. 5 The case in question. 6 Leisure, opportunity. 7 Regularity, order, method. 8 Degree, proportion, measure. -Comp. -अन्य want of symmetry or regularity, the breaking of arrangement, regarded as a fault of composition. (It is the same as अग्र-प्रकृतता mentioned in K. P. 7, the break of symmetry being either in expression or construction; नये निश्चया विरहे विनोदादस्य नये हत निश्चयि वाता is an instance of the former, where हत निश्चयि would relieve the irregularity of expression; and विरहस्य क्रियता वराह-विभिर्मुक्तासुति-पर्वते is an instance of the latter, where the symmetry of the verso requires the active instead of the passive construction, and the fault may be removed by reading the line as विरहस्य रचयंतु वराहस्य मुक्तासुति-पर्वते; see K. P. 7 under अग्रप्रकृतता for further details.

प्रकृत p. p. 1 Commenced, begun. 2 Gone, proceeded. 3 In hand, under discussion. 4 Brave.

प्रक्रिय 1 Way, manner, conduct. 2 A rite, ceremony. 3 The bearing of royal insignia. 4 High position, precedence. 5 A chapter or section (of a book); as उणादिक्रिया. 6 (In gram.) Etymological formation. 7 A privilege.

प्रकीर्णः Play, pastime, sport.

प्रक्रिय p. p. 1 Moist, humid, wet. 2 Satisfied (तृप्त). 3 Moved with pity.

प्रहलः, प्रहलः The sound of a lute.  
प्रहलः. Ruin destruction.  
प्रहलः See प्रहलः.  
प्रहलः Trickling out, oozing, flowing.

प्रहलः 1 Washing, washing off;  
R. 6. 48. 2 Cleansing, cleaning,  
purifying. 3 Bathing. 4 Anything  
used for purifying. 5 Water for  
washing.

प्रहलित p. p. 1 Washed, cleansed.  
2 Purified. 3 Expiated.

प्रहलित p. p. 1 Thrown at, cast,  
hurled. 2 Thrown into; Mā. 5. 22.  
3 Projected. 4 Interpolated, spurious  
as in प्रहलितः श्लोकः.

प्रहलित p. p. 1 Decayed, wasting.  
2 Destroyed. 3 Atoned. 4 Vanished,  
disappeared.

प्रहलित p. p. 1 Crushed. 2 Pierced  
through. 3 Incited.

प्रहलः 1 Throwing forward, pro-  
jecting. 2 A throw, cast. 3 Scatter-  
ing upon. 4 Spurious insertion. In-  
terpolation. 5 The box of a carriage.  
6 The sum deposited by each member  
of a commercial company.

प्रहलः Throwing, casting, hurling.  
प्रहलः Exciting, agitating.

प्रहलः 1 An iron arrow. 2 Clamour,  
hubbub.

प्रहलित a. Clamorous, shouting,  
noisy.

प्रहलः a. 1 Very hot; as in प्रहलितः.  
2 Very acrid or pungent, sharp. 3  
Very hard or rough. -रः See प्रहलः.

प्रहलः a. 1 Clear, visible, distinct. 2  
Looking like, resembling (at the  
end of comp.); प्रहलः, प्रहलः &c.

प्रहलः 1 Perceptibility, visibility.  
2 Renown, fame, celebrity; प्रहलः प्रहलः  
प्रहलः प्रहलः प्रहलः Rām. 3 Disclosure.  
4 Resemblance, similitude (in comp)  
Y. 3. 10.

प्रहलः p. p. 1 Famous, celebrated,  
renowned, noted. 2 Forestalled,  
claimed by right of pre-emption. 3  
Happy, pleased. -Comp. -प्रहलः a.  
having a celebrated father.

प्रहलः f. 1 Fame, renown, cele-  
brity. 2 Praise, eulogium.

प्रहलः The upper part of the arm  
from the elbow to the shoulder.

प्रहलः The outer wall (of a city).

प्रहलः p. p. 1 Gone forth or forward  
2 Separate, apart. -Comp. -प्रहलः,  
-प्रहलः a. bony-legged, bow-legged.

प्रहलः The first advance in court-  
ship, first manifestation of love.

प्रहलः 1 Advance, progress. 2 The  
first advance in courtship; see प्रहलः  
above.

प्रहलः Roaring.

प्रहलः a. 1 Bold, confident. 2 Daring,  
brave, intrepid, spirited, courageous;

R. 2. 41. 3 Bold in speech, eloqu-  
ent; R. 6. 20. 4 Ready-witted,  
prompt. 5 Resolute, energetic. 6  
Mature (as age); Ku. 1. 51. 7 Matur-  
ed, developed, full-grown, strong;  
प्रहलः Ku. 5. 30. (प्रहलः) Mā. 9.  
29. U. 6. 35. 8 Skilful; K. 12. 9  
Audacious, arrogant, officious, proud.  
10 Shameless, impudent; R. 13. 9.  
11 Illustrious, eminent. -प्रहलः 1 A  
bold woman. 2 A shrew, scolding  
woman. 3 A bold or mature woman,  
one of the classes of heroines in  
poetic composition; she is versed in  
all kinds of caresses, lofty of de-  
meanour, possessed of no great  
modesty; of mature age, and ruling  
her husband; see S. D. 101 and  
examples quoted *ad loc.*

प्रहलः p. p. 1 Dipped into, soaked,  
steeped. 2 Much, excessive, intense.  
3 Firm, strong. 4 Hard, difficult.  
-प्रहलः 1 Privation, 2 Penance, bodily  
mortification. -प्रहलः ind. 1 Very much,  
exceedingly. 2 Firmly.

प्रहलः m. An excellent singer.

प्रहलः a. Straight, honest, upright  
(lit. and fig.); प्रहलः सर्वकारप्रहलः प्रहलः  
प्रहलः Mā. 1. 14. 2 Being in the  
right state or condition, having  
excellent qualities; प्रहलः प्रहलः प्रहलः  
प्रहलः प्रहलः प्रहलः R. 9. 49. 3  
(a) Worthy, suitable, meritorious;  
Mā. 1. 16. (b) Efficient; 9. 45. 4  
Skilful, clever. (प्रहलः means 1 to  
make straight, put in order, arrange.  
2 to make smooth. 3 to nourish,  
bring up).

प्रहलित a. 1 Made even or straight.  
2 Made smooth.

प्रहलित p. p. 1 Held forth or out.  
2 Received, accepted. 3 Not subject  
to the rules of euphony (प्रहलः); see  
प्रहलः below.

प्रहलः A vowel which is not liable  
to the rules of Sandhi or euphony  
and which is allowed to be written  
and pronounced separately; प्रहलः प्रहलः  
प्रहलः P. 1. 1. 11.

प्रहलः ind. Early in the morning, at  
day-break; प्रहलः प्रहलः प्रहलः प्रहलः  
प्रहलः प्रहलः प्रहलः Si. 12. 1. प्रहलः प्रहलः  
प्रहलः Mā. 6. 6. 4. 62. -Comp. -प्रहलः  
a. to be performed in the morning.  
-प्रहलः-प्रहलः a. who is asleep at day-  
break.

प्रहलः Protection, preservation.

प्रहलः Stringing together, weaving.

प्रहलः 1 Holding or stretching  
forth, holding out. 2 Laying hold  
of, taking, grasping, seizing. 3 The  
commencement of an eclipse. 4 A  
rein, bridle; प्रहलः प्रहलः प्रहलः S.  
1; Si. 12. 31. 5 A check, restraint. 6  
Binding, confinement. 7 A prisoner,  
captive. 8 Taming, breaking (as an

animal). 9 A ray of light. 10 The  
string of a balance. 11 A vowel not  
subject to the rules of Sandhi or  
euphony; see प्रहलः.

प्रहलः 1 Taking, seizing, grasping.  
2 The commencement of an eclipse.  
3 A rein, bridle. 4 A check,  
restraint.

प्रहलः 1 Seizing, taking. 2 Bear-  
ing, carrying. 3 The string of a  
balance. 4 A rein, bridle.

प्रहलः-प्रहलः 1 A painted turret. 2 A  
wooden fence round a building. 3 A  
stable. 5 The top of a tree.

प्रहलः A rule, doctrine, precept.

प्रहलः The first elements or rudiments  
of a science. -Comp. -प्रहलः m.  
a superficial reader, snatterer.

प्रहलः (प्रहलः), प्रहलः (प्रहलः) 1 A porch  
before the door of a house; portico.  
2 A copper-pot. 3 An iron mace,  
crow-bar.

प्रहलः a. Voracious, gluttonous. -प्रहलः.  
1 A demon. 2 Voracity, gluttony.

प्रहलः 1 Killing. 2 A combat,  
battle.

प्रहलः A guest (v. l. for प्रहलः or  
प्रहलः p. v.).

प्रहलः A guest; see प्रहलः.

प्रहलः 1 Sound, noise. 2 Uproar.

प्रहलः An army in motion.

प्रहलः m. 1 The planet Jupiter. 2  
An epithet of Brihaspati.

प्रहलः a. 1 Vehement, excessively  
violent, impetuous. 2 Strong, power-  
ful, fierce. 3 Very hot, stifling (as  
heat). 4 Furious, wrathful. 5 Bold,  
confident. 6 Terrible, terrific. 7 In-  
tolerable, unbearable. -Comp. -प्रहलः  
fierce heat. -प्रहलः a. large-nosed.  
-प्रहलः a. having a hot or burning sun;  
Rā. 1. 1, 10.

प्रहलः (प्रहलः) 1 Collecting, gather-  
ing (as flowers). 2 A multitude,  
quantity, collection, number; Mv. 2.  
15. 3 Growth, increase. 4 Slight  
union.

प्रहलः Collecting, gathering.

प्रहलः 1 A road, path, way. 2 A  
custom, usage.

प्रहलः a. 1 Trembling, shaking,  
tremulous, Ku. 5. 35. Mā. 1. 38. 2  
Current, customary.

प्रहलः 1 Archery. 2 A peacock's  
tail. 3 A snake.

प्रहलः m. A peacock, U. 2. 29.

प्रहलः a. Rolling about, tossing.  
-प्रहलः Nodding the head (while asleep  
in a sitting posture).

प्रहलः 1 Gathering (flowers  
&c.) in turn. 2 A female who  
gathers.

प्रहलः 1 Going forth, ranging,  
walking about, wandering, Ku. 8.  
42. 3 Appearance, coming in mani-  
festation; U. 1; Mv. 1. 4 Currency,





प्रज्वलने Blazing up, flaming, burning.

प्रज्वलित *p. p.* 1 Being in flames, burning, flaming, blazing. 2 Bright, shining.

प्रकीर्णे 1 Flying in every direction. 2 Flying forward; see under दीव. 3 Taking flight.

प्रक *a.* Old, ancient.

प्रकणः The point of a nail.

प्रकृत *p. p.* 1 Bending, inclined, stooping. 2 Bowing to, saluting. 3 Humble. 4 Skilful, clever; see नम्र with *v.*

प्रकृतिः *f.* 1 A bow, salutation, obeisance; त्व सर्वविधप्रवर्तिनः प्रकृतिं विप्रति के न दृष्टः *Si.* 16. 5; *R.* 4. 88. 2 Submissiveness, humility, courtesy; स ददर्श येन प्रकृत्य चरितो प्रकृतिं कलौयति मरुद्विकरो *Ki.* 6. 5; निमित्तं तस्मात् प्रकृत्या जगत् प्रकृतिरेव कीर्तये *R.* 11. 89.

प्रकृत्य Sounding, a sound.

प्रणयः 1 Epousing, seizing (as in marriage); *Mā.* 6. 14. 2 (a) Love, affection, fondness, attachment, liking, regard; साधारणोच्यते प्रणयः स्मरस्य *V.* 2. 16; साधारणोच्यते प्रणयः *S.* 3; *S.* 6. 7; 5. 23; *Me.* 105; *R.* 6. 12; *Bh.* 2. 42. (b) A wish, desire, longing; *Ku.* 5. 85; *Mā.* 8. 7; *S.* 7. 16. 3 Friendly acquaintance or regard, friendship, intimacy; *Mā.* 1. 9. 4 Familiarity, confidence, trust; *S.* 6. 5 Favour, kindness, act of courtesy. अलङ्कारप्रयोगेन प्रणयः *Mk.* 1; 7. 45. 6 An entreaty, request, solicitation; तज्जन्मावाद्युन नार्हति त्वं सर्वविधो मे प्रणयं विदुः *R.* 2. 28; *V.* 4. 13. 7 Reverence, obeisance. 8 Final beatitude. —*Comp.* —अप्रवर्तः an offence against friendship or love. —उपप्रणयः *a.* 1 disposed or about to declare one's love; *M.* 4. 13. 2 impatient through love. —कलहः a lover's quarrel, a mock or feigned quarrel; नाप्यन्त्यामयकलहः प्रवर्णोपपत्तिः *Me.* (considered spurious by Malli.). —क्रुषित *a.* angry through love, feigning anger; *Me.* 105. —क्रोधः feigned anger of a mistress towards her lover, coquettish anger. —अकर्षः excessive love, intense attachment. —भंगः 1 breach of friendship. 2 faithlessness. —वचनं expression of love. —विदुः *a.* 1 averse from love. 2 disinclined to friendship; *Me.* 27. —विहृतिः, विधायः non-compliance, refusal (of a request &c.).

प्रणयनं 1 Bringing, fetching. 2 Conducting, conveying. 3 Carrying out, executing, performing; *Ku.* 6. 9. 4 Writing, composing. 5 Deceit, venting; awarding; as इदं प्रणयनं.

प्रणयवत् *a.* 1 Loving, fond, affectionate; *R.* 10. 57. 2 Candid,

frank. 3 Earnestly desirous of, longing for.

प्रणयिन् *a.* 1 Loving, affectionate, kind, attached; *Mā.* 3. 9. 2 Beloved, dearly loved. 3 Desirous of, longing for, fondly solicitous of; *S.* 7. 17; *Me.* 3; *R.* 9. 55, 11. 3. 4 Familiar, intimate. —*m.* 1 A friend, companion, favourite; *Ku.* 5. 14. 2 A husband, lover. 3 A supplicant, humble petitioner, suitor; स्पर्धितुं सतां वृत्तं प्रणयिनि *V.* 4. 15; 1. 2. 4 A worshipper; devotee; *Ku.* 3. 66. —*स्त्री* 1 A mistress, beloved, wife. 2 A female friend.

प्रणयः 1 The sacred syllable om; आसीन्महीक्षितायाः प्रणयः पदस्य *R.* 1. 11; *Me.* 2. 74; *Ku.* 2. 12; *Bg.* 7. 8. 2 A kind of musical instrument (drum or tabor). 3 An epithet of Vishnu or the Supreme Being.

प्रणस *v.* Having a prominent nose, large-nosed.

प्रणाही Intervention, interposition, medium.

प्रणादः 1 A loud noise, shout, cry. 2 Roaring, a roar. 3 Neighing, braying. 4 A murmur or rapture; huzaa. 5 A cry for help. 6 A particular disease of the ear (a buzzing sound in the ear).

प्रणामः 1 Bending, bowing, stooping. 2 A reverential salutation, obeisance, prostration, bow; as in हाटाय प्रणाम; *Ku.* 6. 91.

प्रणायकः 1 A leader or commander (of an army). 2 A guide, head, chief.

प्रणय्य *a.* 1 Dear, beloved. 2 Upright, honest, straightforward. 3 Disliked, disapproved; *Bh.* 6. 66. 4 Free from passion, indifferent to worldly attachments (निरक्त).

प्रणालः —*स्त्री*, प्रणालिका 1 A channel, water-course, drain; कुर्वन् प्रणालं प्रणययत् चक्रवातिः प्रणालीः *Ud.* S. 2; *Si.* 3. 44. 2 Succession, uninterrupted series.

प्रणयः 1 Cessation, loss, disappearance; *Ki.* 14. 9. 2 Death, destruction; *R.* 14. 1.

प्रणयन *a.* Destroying, removing. —*स्त्री* Destruction, annihilation; *R.* 3. 60.

प्रणयित *a.* Kissed.

प्रणयित्वं 1 Applying, employing, application, use. 2 Great effort, energy. 3 Profound religious meditation, abstract contemplation; *R.* 1. 74; 8. 19; *V.* 2. 4 Respectful behaviour towards (with loc.). 5 Renunciation of the fruit of actions (कर्मफलत्याग).

प्रणयिः 1 Observing, spying out. 2 Sending out spies. 3 A spy, an emissary; *Ku.* 8. 6; *R.* 17. 48; *Me.* 7. 158; 8. 193. 4 An attendant,

follower. 5 Care, attention. 6 Solicitation, entreaty, request.

प्रणिनादः A deep sound.

प्रणिपतनं, प्रणिपातः 1 Falling at one's feet, prostration, submission; *R.* 4. 64. 2 Obeisance, salutation, reverential bow; *Ku.* 3. 81, 4. 35; *R.* 3. 25. —*Comp.* रसः a magical formula pronounced over weapons.

प्रणिहित *p. p.* 1 Laid on, applied. 2 Deposited. 3 Outstretched, stretched forth; *Me.* 105. 4 Committed, delivered, entrusted. 5 Having the attention fixed upon one object, with the mind concentrated, intent. 6 Determined, decided. 7 Cautious, wary. 8 Obtained, attained. 9 Spied out; (see *प्र* with *णि*).

प्रणीत *p. p.* 1 Put forward, advanced, presented. 2 Delivered, given, offered, presented. 3 Brought into, reduced to. 4 Executed, effected, performed. 5 Taught, prescribed. 6 Cast, sent, discharged. (see *की* with *प्र*). —*तः* Fire consecrated by prayers —*त* Anything cooked or dressed, such as a condiment.

प्रणुत *p. p.* Praised, lauded.

प्रणुत *p. p.* 1 Driven away, repelled. 2 Scared away.

प्रणुत *p. p.* 1 Driven or sent away. 2 Set in motion. 3 Scared away. 4 Shaking, trembling.

प्रणेतु *m.* 1 A leader. 2 A maker, creator. 3 The promulgator of a doctrine, expounder, teacher. 4 An author.

प्रणेत *a.* 1 To be guided or led, tractable, yielding, submissive, obedient. 2 To be executed or accomplished. 3 To be settled or fixed.

प्रणेतुः 1 Driving. 2 Directing.

प्रतत *p. p.* 1 Spread over, covered. 2 Stretched out, diffused.

प्रततिः *f.* 1 Extension, expansion, diffusion. 2 A creeper.

प्रतन *a.* ( *की* *f.* ) Old, ancient.

प्रतनु *a.* ( *तु* or *स्त्री* *f.* ) 1 Very thin or minute, delicate; *Me.* 29. 2 Very small, limited, narrow; तनुतपसा *K.* 43; *U.* 1. 20; *Me.* 41. 3 Slender, emaciated. 4 Insignificant, trifling.

प्रतपनं Warming, making warm.

प्रतप *p. p.* 1 Heated. 2 Hot, ardent. 3 Tormented, tortured, pained.

प्रतपः Crossing, crossing or going over.

प्रतर्कः, प्रतर्कनं 1 Conjecture, supposition, guess. 2 Discussion.

प्रतर्कः One of the seven divisions of the lower world; see, प्रतर्क. —*तः* The open hand with the fingers extended.

प्रतर्कः 1 A shoot, tendril; प्रतर्कः प्रतर्कः *R.* 2. 8; *S.* 7. 11. 2 A

creeper, low spreading plant. 3 Branching out, ramification. 4 Tetanus or epilepsy.

प्रतानिध *a.* 1 Spreading. 2 Having shoots or tendrils. —*न* A spreading creeper.

प्रतापः 1 Heat, warmth; Pt. 1 107. 2 Radiance, glowing heat; Ku. 2. 24. 3 Splendour, brilliancy. 4 Dignity, majesty, glory; Mv. 2. 4. 5 Courage, valour, heroism; प्रतापस्तस्य मानोऽत्र युगपद्भ्यान्ने विताः R. 4. 15 (where प्रताप means 'heat' also); 4. 30. 6 Spirit, vigour, energy 7 Ardour, zeal.

प्रतापन *a.* 1 Warming. 2 Distressing. —*न* 1 Burning, heating, warming. 2 Paining, tormenting, inflicting punishment. —*न*: N. of a hell.

प्रतापवत् *a.* 1 Glorious, dignified. 2 Valorous, powerful, mighty. —*m.* An epithet of Siva.

प्रतारः 1 Carrying or bearing over, crossing. 2 Deceit, fraud.

प्रतारकः A cheat, an impostor.

प्रतारण 1 Carrying over. 2 Deceiving, cheating, deception. —*ण* Fraud, deceit, knavery, trickery, rogues, deception, hypocrisy, यद्वाच्यं यथाकृतं जगदेकं कर्मणः । उपास्तं कर्म कल्पलतां यदी प्रतारणः ॥ प्रतारणासमर्थस्य विद्यया किं प्रयोजन उद्भ.

प्रतारित *a.* Deceived, defrauded.

प्रति *ind.* 1 As a prefix to verbs it means (a) towards, in the direction of; (b) back, in return, again; (c) in opposition to, against, counter; (d) upon, down upon; (see the several roots with this preposition). 2 As a prefix to nouns not directly derived from verbs it means (a) likeness, resemblance, equality; (b) rivalry; as in प्रतिपदः a rival moon; प्रतिपक्षः &c. 3 As a separable preposition (with acc.) it means (a) towards, in the direction of, to; तीर्थं प्रति प्राप्त राजधानी प्रस्थापयामास वशी बलिष्ठः R. 2. 70, 1. 75; प्रत्यनिलं विवेकः Ku. 3. 31; वृद्धं प्रति विद्योतत विपुलं Sk.; (b) against, counter, in opposition to, opposite; तदा यायाद्विपु प्रति Ms. 7. 171; प्रदुर्मुखा प्रति राजभेदं Rām.; यथावजः प्रत्यरितैः यथेव R. 7. 55; (c) in comparison with, on a par with, in proportion to, a match for; न सहजाति इति Rv. 2. 1. 8; (d) near, in the vicinity of, by, at, in, on; समासे-बुल्लतो रंगां जुगुप्सुरं प्रति Rām.; रंगां प्रति; (e) at the time, about, during; आदित्यस्या-द्वे प्रति Mb.; फाल्गुनं वाद्यं विद्वां वा मासौ प्रति Ms. 7. 182; (f) on the side of, in favour of, to the lot of; यद्वा मां प्रति स्वात् Sk.; हरं प्रति इलाहले (अमवत्) Vop.; (g) in each, in or at every, severally (used in a distributive sense); वर्षं प्रति, प्रतिवर्षं; वर्षं प्रति Y. 1. 110; वृद्धं वृद्धं प्रति विषति Sk.; (h) with regard or

reference to, in relation to, regarding, concerning, about, as to; न हि मे संसी-तिरसा विभ्रतां प्रति K. 132; चन्द्रोपरागं प्रति तु केनापि विचलन्त्याति Mu. 1; वर्षं प्रति S. 5; भद्रौल्लङ्घ्येति नगरमनं प्रति S. 1; Ku. 6. 27; 7. 88; Y. 1. 218; R. 6. 12; 10. 20; 12. 51; (i) according to, in conformity with; न प्रति in my opinion; (j) before, in the presence of (k) for, on account of. 4 As a separable preposition (with abl.) it means either (a) a representative of, in place of, instead of; प्रयुजः कृष्णारति Sk., चंद्राणि यो नारायणतः प्रति Bk. 8. 89; or (b) in exchange or return for; तिलेभ्यः प्रति यच्छति मावान् Sk.; मन्त्रः प्रत्यसूनं जमोः Vop. 5 As the first member of Avyayi-bhāva compounds it usually means (a) in or at every; as प्रतिवत्सरं every year; प्रतिपन्नं, प्रत्यहं &c.; (b) towards, in the direction of; प्रत्यधि जलमा उद्यते. 6 प्रति is sometimes used as the last member of Avyayi comp. in the sense of 'a little'; सुप्रति, शाक्यति. (Note. In the compounds given below all words the second members of which are words not immediately connected with verbs, are included; other words will be found in their proper places). —(Comp. —अक्षरं *ind.* in every syllable or letter; प्रत्यक्षरं प्रत्यक्षरं वा. —अक्षि *ind.* towards the fire. —अंगं 1 a secondary or minor limb (of the body), as the nose. 2 a division, chapter, section. 3 every limb. 4 a weapon. —(अं) *ind.* 1 on or at every limb of the body; as in प्रत्यंगमालिङ्गितः Gīt. 1. 2 for every subdivision. —अनन्तरं *a.* 1 being in immediate neighbourhood. 2 standing nearest (as an heir). 3 immediately following, closely connected with; जीरेण क्षत्रियवर्जं स ह्यस्य (भाषणस्य) प्रत्यनन्तरः Ms. 10. 82; 8. 185. —अनिलं *ind.* towards or against the wind. —अनीक *a.* 1 hostile, opposed, inimical. 2 resisting, opposing. —(अं) an enemy —(अं) 1 hostility, enmity; hostile attitude or position; न शक्ताः प्रत्यनीकेषु स्थातुं मम सारासुराः Rām. 2 a hostile army; यस्य सारा मन्त्रासुराः प्रत्यनीकेषु रणे Mb.; येऽवस्थिताः प्रत्यनीकेषु योषाः Bg. 11. 32 (य-म may have here sense 1 also). 3 (in Rhet.) a figure of speech in which one tries to injure a person or thing connected with an enemy, who himself cannot be injured; प्रतिपक्षम-क्षरेण प्रतिपक्षं तिरस्किन्वा । या तद्विरय तत्तुल्ये प्रत्यनीके तदुच्यते K. P. 10. —अनुमानं an opposite conclusion. —अंत *a.* contiguous, lying close to, adjacent, bordering —(अं) 1 a border, frontier; R. 4. 26. 2 a bordering country, especially, a country occupied by barbarians or Mlechchhas. —अक्षः a bordering country. —अक्षः an adjacent

hill; वाताः प्रत्यक्षपन्नाः Ak. —अपकारः retaliation, injury in return; शास्त्रं प्रत्यप-करणे गोपकांशं पुनः Ku. 2. 40. —अव्यं *ind.* every year. —अविरोधः a counter-charge or accusation. —अनित्रं *ind.* towards an enemy. —अक्षः a mock sun. —अवयव *ind.* 1 in every limb. 2 in every particular, in detail. —अवर *a.* 1 lower, less honoured 2 very low or degrading, very insignificant. —अवमल *m.* red chalk. —अह *ind.* every day, daily; day by day; गिरिशमुपवचार प्रत्यहं Ku. 1. 60. —आकारः a scabbard, sheath. —आघातः 1 a counterstroke. 2 reaction. —आचारः suitable conduct or behaviour. —आसं *ind.* singly, severally. —आदित्यः a mock sun. —आरंभः 1 recommencement, second beginning. 2 prohibition. —आशा 1 hope, expectation; Māl. 9. 8. 2 trust, confidence. —उत्तरं a reply, rejoinder. —उल्लूकः 1 a crow. 2 a bird resembling an owl. —उल्लू *ind.* in each Rik. —एक *a.* each, each one, every single one. —(एकं) *ind.* 1 one by one, one at a time, severally; singly, in every one, to every one; oft. with the force of an adjective विश्वं उदकाण्य एवेकं च सतां मनः R. 12. 9 'entered the mind of every good man'; 12. 3; 7. 34; Ku. 2. 31. —कंचुक an adversary. —कंड *ind.* 1 severally, one by one. 2 near the throat. —कडा *a.* not obeying the whip. —कायः 1 an effigy, image, picture, likeness. 2 an adversary; Ki. 13. 28. 3 a target, butt, mark. —कितवः an opponent in a game. —कुजरः a hostile elephant. —कूपः a moat, ditch. —कूल *a.* unfavourable, adverse, contrary, hostile, opposite; प्रतिकूलतामुपगते हि विधौ विकलस्यमेति बहुला-वन्ता Si. 9. 6; Ku. 3. 24. 2 harsh, discordant, unpleasant, disagreeable; अप्यक्षपुडा प्रतिकूलशब्दा Ku. 1. 45. 3 inauspicious. 4 contradictory. 5 reverse, inverted. 6 perverse, cross, peevish, stubborn. —आक्षरं any offensive or hostile action or conduct; R. 8. 81. —उक्त-ति *f.* a contradiction. —कारिन् *a.* opposing. —द्विज *a.* having an inauspicious or ungracious appearance. —प्रतिनि-वर्तिन् *a.* acting adversely, taking an adverse course. —अविन् *a.* opposing, contradicting. —वचनं disagreeable or unpleasant speech. —कुलं *ind.* 1 adversely, contrarily. 2 inversely, in inverted order. —क्षणं *ind.* at every moment or instant; Ku. 3. 56. —गजः a hostile elephant. —गात्रं *ind.* in every limb. —गिरिः 1 an opposite mountain. 2 an inferior mountain. —गृहं, गेहं *ind.* in every house. —ग्रामं *ind.* in every village. —चंद्रः a mock moon. —चरणं *ind.* 1 in every (Vedic) school or branch. 2 at every

footstep. -आरा 1 a reflected image, reflection, shadow. 2 an image, picture. -अरा the fore part of the leg. -विहारा, -विहारा the soft palate. -वेह ind. according to each Tantra or opinion. -वेहसिद्धांतः a conclusion adopted by one of the disputants only; (वदितिविवादेकरवाच्यमुक्तः) -वेह ind. for three days at a time. -दिह ind in every direction, all round, everywhere; Me. 58. -वेह ind in every country. -वेह ind in every body. दिह ind. for every deity. -ईहः 1 an antagonist, opponent, adversary, rival. 2 an enemy. (-ई) opposition, hostility. -ईहिर a. 1 hostile, inimical. 2 adverse (वतिह); Ki. 16. 29. 3 rivalling, vying with; S. 4. 4. (-म.) an opponent, adversary, rival; R. 7. 87; 15. 25. -इह ind. at every gate. -इहः a horse harnessed by the side of another. -नह m. a great-grand-son. -नह a. 1 new, young, fresh. 2 newly blown or budded; Me. 36. -नाही a branch-vein. -नहकः the adversary of the hero of any poetic composition; as रावण in the Rāmāyana, -विहृपात in Māgha Kāvya &c. -पहः 1 the opposite side, party or faction, hostility. 2 an adversary, enemy, foe, rival; प्रतिपक्ष्यामिनी a rival wife; Bv. 2. 64, Vikr. 1. 70, 73; प्रतिपक्षमाकेन प्रतिकुं K. P. 10; often used in comp. in the sense of 'equal' or 'similar'. 3 a defendant or respondent (in law). -पक्षित a. 1 containing a contradiction, 2 nullified by a contradictory promise; (as a kṛta in वाद); cf. वलतिपक्ष. -पक्षि m. an opponent adversary. -पक्ष ind. along the road, towards the way; प्रतिपक्षितिरासद्विगदीर्घा कृतान Ku. 3. 76. -पक्ष ind. 1 at every step. 2 at every place, everywhere. 3 in every word. -पक्ष ind. in each quarter. -पक्ष ind. with regard to each part, of each character; प्रतिपक्षमाधीयतां यमः S. 1 'let care be taken of each character'. -पक्ष ind. in every tree. -पक्ष a. returning sin for sin, requiting evil for evil. -पु (पु) पक्षः 1 a like or similar man. 2 a substitute, deputy. 3 a companion. 4 the effigy of a man pushed by thieves into the interior of a house before entering it themselves (to ascertain if any body is awake.) 5 an effigy in general. -पुर्वाह ind. every forenoon. -पुर्वाह ind. every morning. -पुर्वाहः an outer wall or rampart. -पुर्वाहः a kindness or service in return; R. 5. 56. -पुर्वाहः an equal in rank or station. -पुर्वाह a. equal in strength, equally matched or powerful. (-पु) a hostile army; अजयल्लाहलीहपिषल्ल-अपेरंतरीर्वा-

कान्ते Ve. 3. 5. -पुर्वाहः the forepart of the arm. -पुर्वाहः (पुर्वाह) 1 a reflection, reflected image; Ku. 6. 43; Si. 9. 18. 2 an image, a picture. -पुर्वाह a. vying with, rivalling; पक्षि-महत्वा N. 13. 5. (-पुर्वाह) 1 a rival, an opponent. 2 a warrior on the opposite side; महासेन्याजी त्वं विदुषि विदुष्यार प्रतिपदाः K. P. 10. -पुर्वाह a. 1 fearful, formidable, terrible, frightful. 2 dangerous; Pt. 2. 166. (-पुर्वाह) a danger. -पुर्वाह an eccentric orbit. -पुर्वाह ind. in every house. -पुर्वाह an antagonist, a rival; N. 1. 63; पक्षप्रति-महत्वा &c. Mā. 5. 32. -पुर्वाह a counter spell or charm. -पुर्वाह ind. every month, monthly. -पुर्वाह an enemy, adversary. पुर्वाह a. 1 standing before the face, facing; प्रतिपुर्वाह Ms. 6. 291. 2 near, present. (-पुर्वाह) a secondary plot or incident in a drama which tends either to hasten or retard the catastrophe; see S. D. 334 and 351-364. -पुर्वाह a counter-seal. -पुर्वाह ind. every moment. पुर्वाहः f. an image, a likeness. -पुर्वाहः the leader of a hostile herd of elephants. -पुर्वाहः an adversary in war (lit. in fighting in a war-chariot); दीर्घति-मप्रतिपक्षं तस्य विवेद्य S. 4. 19. -पुर्वाहः a hostile king. -पुर्वाह ind. every night. -पुर्वाह a. 1 corresponding, similar, having a counter-part in; वेहाप्रतिपक्षि-का मदीदृष्टिः S. 1. 2 suitable, proper. (-पुर्वाह) a picture, an image, a likeness. -पुर्वाह a picture, an image. -पुर्वाह a mark, sign, token. -पुर्वाहः f. a transcript, a written copy. -पुर्वाह a. 1 'against the hair or grain', contrary to the natural order, inverted, reverse. 2 contrary to caste (said of the issue of a woman who is of a higher cast than her husband). 3 hostile. 4 low, vile, base 5 left (पक्ष). (-पुर्वाह) ind. against the hair or grain, inversely, invertedly. -पुर्वाह a. born in the inverse order of the castes; t. e. born of a mother who is of a higher caste than the father. -पुर्वाह ind. inverted order. -पुर्वाह ind. every year. -पुर्वाह ind. every year. -पुर्वाह m. 1 an equivalent, a counter part. 2 anything given in return. 3 a parallel. -पुर्वाह a figure of speech thus defined by Mammata:—पुर्वाहस्तु-पुर्वाह तु सा । सामान्यस्य विरुद्धस्य वचनं वाक्यद्वये स्थितिः K. P. 10; a. g. तापेन प्राजते दुःखः पुर्वाहस्य राज्ञे Chandra. 5. 48. -पुर्वाहः a contrary wind. (-पुर्वाह) ind. against the wind; वीचापुर्वाहस्य केतोः प्रतिपक्षं नीच-मानस्य S. 1. 34. -पुर्वाह ind. every day. -पुर्वाह ind. 1 on every branch. 2 branch by branch. -पुर्वाह ind. in or for every Veda. -पुर्वाह an antidote. -पुर्वाहः a Muchakunda tree. -पुर्वाह an

opponent, antagonist. -पुर्वाहः a hostile bull. -पुर्वाह ind. at each time, on every occasion. -पुर्वाहः 1 a neighbouring house, neighbourhood. 2 a neighbour. -पुर्वाह a. a neighbour. वेधमन् a. a neighbour's house. -पुर्वाहः a neighbour. -पुर्वाह requital of hostilities, revenge. -पुर्वाहः 1 echo, reverberation; वदुष्यारपक्षं ददुष्यारि प्रतिपक्षेऽपि हेमि-नति नाम्ना V. 1. 16; Ku. 6. 64; R. 2. 28. 2 a roar. -पुर्वाह m. a mock-moon. -पुर्वाह ind. every year. -पुर्वाह a. equal to, a match for. -पुर्वाह a. in an inverted order. -पुर्वाह ind. every evening. -पुर्वाहः -पुर्वाहः 1 a mock-sun. 2 a lizard, chameleon; U. 2. 16. -पुर्वाह a hostile army. -पुर्वाह ind. in every place, everywhere. -पुर्वाह ind. against the stream. -पुर्वाहः -पुर्वाहः a deputy, an agent, substitute, proxy; आधिकारो ज्ञाती स्वाभिमतायां पक्षसंबन्धे । पुर्वाहोऽपि न संति प्रतिपक्षकाः ॥ II. 8. 33. प्रतिक a. Worth or brought for a Kārahāpāna, q. v.

प्रतिकः Requital, compensation. प्रतिकर्तुं a. (प्रति f.) Requiring, recompensing. -m. An opponent, adversary.

प्रतिकर्मन् n. 1 Requital, retaliation. 2 Redress, remedy, counteraction. 3 Personal decoration, dress, toilet; (अवलाः) प्रतिकर्म कर्तुं प्रपञ्चमिरे समये हि सर्व-लुपकारि कृते Si. 9. 43; 5. 27; Ku. 7. 6. 4 Opposition, hostility.

प्रतिकर्तुः 1 Aggregation, drawing together. 2 Anticipation (of a word) occurring later on.

प्रतिकारः 1 A leader. 2 An assistant. 3 A messenger (वाताह्वित).

प्रति (नी) कारः 1 Requital, reward, return. 2 Revenge, retaliation, retribution. 3 Counter-action, obviating, prevention, remedy, application of a remedy; विदारं बहु परमायतोऽज्ञात्वा आरम्भः प्रतिकारस्य S. 3; प्रतिकारोऽप्येः हस्यमिति विप-संस्थाने जनः Bh. 3. 92. 4 Opposition. -Comp. -कर्मन् n. making reparation or amends. -विधानं application of a remedy, medical treatment; प्रतिकारवि-धानमायुषः सति ह्येवे हि कलाव कल्पते R. 8. 40.

प्रति (नी) कारः 1 A reflection. 2 Look, appearance, resemblance; oft at the end of comp. in this sense and translated by 'like,' 'resembling'; पुर्वाहप्रतिकारः U. 3. 1.

प्रतिकुञ्चित a. Bent, curved

प्रतिकृत p. p. 1 Returned, repaid, requited, retaliated. 2 Counter-acted, remedied.

प्रतिकृतिः f. 1 Revenge, retaliation. 2 Return, requital. 3 A reflection, reflected image. 4 A likeness, picture, statue, an image; R. 8. 92; 14. 57; 15. 53. 5 A substitute.

प्रतिपद *p. p.* 1 Twice ploughed. 2 Repulsed, despised, rejected. 3 Hidden, concealed. 4 Low, vile, abject.

प्रतिकोप, प्रतिकोपः Anger against any one.

प्रतिवृत्तः Inverted order.

प्रतिपत्ति 1 Recompense, requital. 2 Retaliation, revenge, retribution. 3 Counteracting, remedying, removal; अद्भुतः पद्मपत्तौ वसत्यसि प्रतिपत्तिः U. 5. 17; R. 15. 4. 4 Opposition. 5 Personal decoration, embellishment, dress. 6 Protection. 7 Help, succour.

प्रतिकुल *a.* Miserable, poor.

प्रतिपदः A guard, an attendant.

प्रतिपक्ष *p. p.* 1 Turned away, rejected, dismissed. 2 Repelled, resisted, repulsed, opposed. 3 Abused, reviled, traduced. 4 Sent, despatched.

प्रतिघ्नः Sneezing.

प्रतिषेधः 1 Not acknowledging, rejection. 2 Opposing, controverting, contradiction. 3 Contest.

प्रतिपक्षः *f.* Renown, fame.

प्रतिगत *p. p.* Flying backward and forward, wheeling about.

प्रतिगमनं Returning, going back, return.

प्रतिगृहीत *p. p.* Blamed, reviled.

प्रतिगर्जना Roaring against, answering roar.

प्रतिगृहीत *p. p.* 1 Taken, received, accepted. 2 Admitted, assented to. 3 Married.

प्रतिग्रहः 1 Receiving, accepting. 2 Receiving or accepting a donation. 3 The right of receiving or accepting a donation. 3 The right of receiving gifts (which is a peculiar prerogative of Brāhmanas); Ms. 1. 88; 4. 86; Y. 1. 118. 4 A gift, present, donation; राज्ञः प्रतिग्रहोऽयं S. 1; Si. 14. 35. 5 A receiver (of a gift). 6 Kind or friendly reception. 7 Favour, grace. 8 Marrying. 9 Listening to. 10 The rear of an army. 11 A spitting-pot.

प्रतिग्रहणं 1 Receiving presents. 2 Reception. 3 Marrying.

प्रतिगृहीत, प्रतिग्रहीतु *m.* A receiver.

प्रतिग्राहः 1 Accepting gifts. 2 A spitting-pot, spittoon.

प्रतिघ्नः 1 Opposition, resistance. 2 Fighting, combat, mutual beating. 3 Anger, wrath. 4 Fainting. 5 An enemy.

प्रति (ही) नाशः 1 Warding off, repulse. 7 Opposition, resistance. 3 A counterblow, blow in return. 4 Rebound, reaction. 5 Prohibiting.

प्रतिघातनं 1 Repulsing, warding off. 2 Killing, slaughter.

प्रतिघ्नः The body.

प्रतिपक्षीर्षा Desire of retaliation or revenge, desire to be avenged.

प्रतिपक्षितं Meditating upon.

प्रतिपक्षद्वयं A cover, a piece of cloth for a covering.

प्रतिपक्षद्वयः, प्रतिपक्षद्वयः 1 A likeness, picture, statue, an image. 2 A substitute; Si. 12. 29.

प्रतिपक्ष *p. p.* 1 Covered, covered over, enveloped. 2 Hidden, concealed. 3 Furnished or provided with. 4 Beest, hemmed in.

प्रतिपक्षेयः Resistance, opposition.

प्रतिगम्यः An answer, reply.

प्रतिगम्यकः A respectful concurrence.

प्रतिजागरः Watchfulness, vigilance, attention.

प्रतिजीवनं Resuscitation.

प्रतिज्ञा 1 Admission, acknowledgment. 2 A vow, promise, engagement, solemn declaration; देवार्थी-प्रतिज्ञाः Mu. 4. 12; तस्मात् जन्वेव नितातदुस्तरा नदी प्रतिज्ञाभिः ता परीयसी Si. 12. 74. 3 A statement, assertion, declaration, affirmation. 4 (In Nyāya phil.) A proposition, statement of, the proposition to be proved, the first member of the five-membered Indian syllogism; see under न्यायः (परीतो वहिमान् is the usual instance). 5 A complaint, an indictment. -Comp. -पत्रं a bond, written contract or document. -भंगः breach of promise. -विरोधाः acting contrary to promise. -विषादित *a* betrothed. -संन्यासः 1 breaking a promise. 2 (in logic) abandonment of the original proposition; also प्रतिज्ञाहानि in this sense.

प्रतिज्ञात *p. p.* 1 Declared, stated, asserted. 2 Promised, agreed. 3 Admitted, acknowledged. 4 A promise.

प्रतिज्ञानं 1 Asserting, affirmation. 2 Agreement, promise. 3 Admission.

प्रतिज्ञातः An oarsman, a sailor.

प्रतिज्ञाली The key of a door.

प्रतिदर्शनं Seeing, perceiving.

प्रतिदानं 1 Restoration, giving back, restitution (as of a deposit). 2 Barter, exchange.

प्रतिद्वारणं 1 Fighting, battle. 2 Splitting.

प्रतिदिवन् *m.* 1 A day 2 The sun.

प्रतिदृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Beheld. 2 Come in sight, become visible.

प्रतिघातनं Assaulting, attacking.

प्रतिध्वनिः, प्रतिध्वनः An echo, reverberation.

प्रतिध्वस्त *p. p.* Down-cast.

प्रतिनन्दनं 1 Congratulating, welcoming. 2 Thanksgiving.

प्रतिनादः An echo, reverberation.

प्रति (ही) नाशः A flag, banner.

प्रतिनिधिः 1 A representative, substitute; सोऽयमप्रतिनिधिर्न कर्मणा R. 11.

13. 1. 81; 4. 54; 5. 63; 9. 39. 2 A deputy, vicegerent. 3 Substitution. 4 A surety. 5 An image, likeness, picture.

प्रतिनिधयः A general rule.

प्रतिनिमित्त *p. p.* 1 Vanquished, subdued. 2 Rescinded.

प्रतिनिर्देश *a.* That which, though before expressed, is repeated in order to state something more about it; cf. the instance given in K. P. 7; उदेति सविता ताम्रस्ताम्रं वनास्तमेति च, where ताम्रं is repeated to show that the sun that rises red sets also red.

प्रतिनिर्घातनं Retribution, retaliation.

प्रतिनिविष्ट *a.* Perverse, obstinate, hardened. -Comp. -मूर्खः a perverse fool, confirmed blockhead; न तु प्रतिनिविष्टमूर्खमपि चकाराथयेत् Bh. 2. 5.

प्रतिनिवर्तनं 1 Returning, return. 2 Turning away from.

प्रतिपक्षः Repelling, repulse.

प्रतिपक्षिः *f.* 1 Getting, acquirement, gain; चन्द्रलोकाप्रतिपक्षिः; स्वर्ग &c. 2 Perception, observation, consciousness, (right) knowledge; वार्धक्यप्रतिपक्षे R. 1. 1; तयोर्मेघप्रतिपक्षिः मे Bh. 3. 99; कृषिनामवि निजस्वप्रतिपक्षिः वस्तु एव संनदति Vā. 3 Assent, compliance, acceptance; प्रतिपक्षितकृष्णी Bk. 8. 95 averse from compliance, unyielding. 4 Admission, acknowledgment. 5 Assertion, statement. 6 Undertaking, beginning, commencement. 7 Action, proceeding, course of action, procedure; व्यवस्था वा प्रतिपक्षित M. 4; Ku. 5. 42; विशादुल्लसतिपक्षिः हेन्यं R. 3. 40 'which did not know what course of action to follow through dismay.' 8 Performance, doing, proceeding with; प्रसूत-प्रतिपक्षे R. 15. 75. 9 Resolution, determination; व्यवसायः प्रतिपक्षिनिष्पन्न B. 8. 65. 10 News, intelligence; कर्मविज्ञानाय प्रतिपक्षिमात्रं Mu. 4; S. 6. 11 Honour, respect, mark of distinction, respectful behaviour; सामान्यप्रतिपक्षिपूर्वक-मिधं दृष्टे दृष्ट्या स्वया S. 4. 16; 7. 1; R. 14. 22; 15. 12. 12 A method, means. 13 Intellect, intelligence, 14 Use, application. 15 Promotion, preferment, exaltation. 16 Fame, renown, reputation. 17 Boldness, assurance, confidence. 18 Conviction, proof. -Comp. -वृक्ष *a.* knowing how to act. -पट्टः a kind of kettledrum. -मेघः difference of view. -विशारद *a.* knowing how to act, skilful, clever.

प्रतिपद *f.* 1 Access, entrance, way. 2 Beginning, commencement. 3 Intelligence, intellect. 4 The first day of a lunar fortnight. 5 A kettledrum. -Comp. -चन्द्रः the new moon (the moon on the first day) particularly revered and saluted by people; प्रतिपदचन्द्रनिर्भोगमायजः R. 8. 65. -सूर्यः a kind of kettledrum.

प्रतिपदा-दी The first day of a lunar fortnight.

प्रतिपद *p. p.* 1 Gained, obtained. 2 Done, performed, effected, accomplished. 3 Undertaken, commenced. 4 Promised, engaged. 5 Agreed to, admitted, acknowledged. 6 Known, understood. 7 Answered, replied. 8 Proved, demonstrated (see पद् with प्रति).

प्रतिपादक *a.* (दिका *f.*) 1 Giving, granting, bestowing, imparting. 2 Demonstrating, supporting, proving, establishing. 3 Treating of, explaining, illustrating. 4 Promoting, furthering, advancing. 5 Effective, accomplishing.

प्रतिपादनं 1 Giving, granting, bestowing. 2 Demonstrating, proving, establishing. 3 Treating of, explaining, expounding, illustrating. 4 Effecting, accomplishing, fulfilment. 5 Causing, producing. 6 Repeated action, practice. 7 Commencement.

प्रतिपादित *p. p.* 1 Given, bestowed, granted, presented. 2 Established, proved, demonstrated. 3 Explained, expounded. 4 Declared, asserted. 5 Caused, produced.

प्रतिपालकः A protector, guardian.

प्रतिपालनं Guarding, protecting, defending, observing, practising.

प्रतिपीडनं Oppressing, molesting.

प्रतिपूजनं-पूजा 1 Doing homage, showing respect. 2 Mutual salutation, exchange of courtesies.

प्रतिपूरणं 1 Filling, filling up. 2 Injecting (a fluid &c.).

प्रतिश्रमाः An obeisance in return.

प्रतिश्रमार्ण 1 Returning, restoring. 2 Giving in marriage.

प्रतिश्रयार्ण Return, retreat.

प्रतिप्रश्नः 1 A question asked in return. 2 An answer.

प्रतिप्रसङ्गः 1 A counter-exception, an exception to an exception (wherein the general rule is shown to be applicable to cases falling under the exception); नृजकाभ्यां कर्तरे इत्यस्य प्रतिसंशयः (वाचकादिभिश्च) Sk.

प्रतिप्रहारः A counter-blow, a blow in return.

प्रतिपुनः Leaping back.

प्रतिकलः, प्रतिकलनं 1 A reflection, reflected image, an image or shadow. 2 Remuneration, requital. 3 Retaliation, retribution.

प्रतिकुलक *a.* Blossoming, full-blown.

प्रतिबद्ध *p. p.* 1 Bound, tied, fastened to. 2 Connected with. 3 Hindered, obstructed, impeded. 4 Set, infatigable, Si. 9. 8. 5 Furnished with, possessing. 6 Entangled, involved. 7 Kept at a distance. 8 Disappointed. 9 (In phil.) Invariably and inseparably

connected and implied (as fire in smoke).

प्रतिबंधः 1 Binding or tying to. 2 Obstruction, impediment, obstacle; स तपःप्रतिबंधमनुया R. 8. 80. Mv. 5. 4. 3 Opposition, resistance. 4 Investment, blockade, siege. 5 Connection. 6 (In phil.) Invariable and inseparable connection.

प्रतिबंधक *a.* (दिका *f.*) 1 Binding, fastening. 2 Impeding, obstructing, hindering. 3 Resisting, opposing. —कः A branch, shoot.

प्रतिबंधनं 1 Binding, tying. 2 Confinement. 3 Obstructing, impeding.

प्रतिबंधि-धी 1 An objection. 2 An argument which equally affects the other side; (प्रतिबंधी also in this sense).

प्रतिशयक *a.* 1 Repelling, keeping off. 2 Preventing, obstructing.

प्रतिशयनं Repelling: keeping off, rejecting.

प्रतिशिवनं 1 Reflection. 2 Comparison; दृष्टान्तः पुनरेषा सर्वेषां प्रतिशिवनं K. P. 10.

प्रतिशिवित *a.* Reflected, mirrored.

प्रतिबुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Awakened, roused. 2 Recognized, observed. 3 Celebrated, known.

प्रतिबुद्धिः *f.* 1 Awakening. 2 Hostile purpose or intention.

प्रतिबोधः 1 Waking, awaking, being awakened; तद्विबोधमुपलक्ष्य विवेकं प्रतिबोधेन विचारमात्रं मे R. 8. 54; अग्रविबोधशायिनी 58 'sleeping not to wake again'; Ki. 6. 12; 12. 48. 2 Perception, knowledge. 3 Instruction. 4 Reason, reasoning, faculty; विदुषः याः प्रतिबोधवत् S. 5. 22.

प्रतिबोधनं 1 Awakening. 2 Instructing, instruction.

प्रतिबोधित *p. p.* 1 Awakened. 2 Instructed, taught.

प्रतिभा 1 An appearance, look. 2 Light, splendour. 3 Intellect, understanding; Ki. 16. 2; Vikr. 1. 18, 23. 4 Genius, bright conception, vivid imagination; (प्रभा नवनवोन्मेषशालिनी प्रतिभा मता). 5 An image, reflection. 6 Audacity, impudence. —Comp. —अभिज्ञ *a.* 1 endowed with genius, intelligent. 2 audacious, bold. —ह्रस्व *a.* bold, confident. —हानिः *f.* 1 darkness. 2 absence of intellect or genius.

प्रतिभात *p. p.* 1 Bright, luminous. 2 Known, understood.

प्रतिभानं 1 Light, splendour. 2 Intellect, or understanding, brightness of conception; H. 3. 19. 3 Readiness of wit, presence of mind; कालावधौ प्रतिभातमन्त्रं Māl. 3. 11; द्रव्यबोधने कश्चन प्रतिशिशुः प्रतिभातवान् Si. 16. 1. प्रतिभावः Corresponding disposition.

प्रतिभाषा An answer, a reply.

प्रतिभासा 1 Occurring to, flashing across, the mind at once, (sudden) perception; वाचस्पतिविरचितप्रतिभासादि K. P. 10. 2 A look, appearance. 3 Illusion.

प्रतिभासनं Look, appearance, semblance.

प्रतिभिक्ष *p. p.* 1 Pierced through. 2 Closely connected with. 3 Divided.

प्रतिभूः A bail, surety, guarantee; सीमाव्यवस्थाप्रतिभूः पदानां Vikr. 1. 9; Y. 2. 10, 54; N. 14. 4.

प्रतिभेदनं 1 Piercing, penetrating. 2 Cutting, splitting, cleaving. 3 Putting out (as the eyes). 4 Dividing.

प्रतिभोगः Enjoyment.

प्रतिमा 1 An image, a likeness, statue, figure, an idol; R. 16. 39. 2 Resemblance, similitude; oft. in comp.; दुरोः कृशादुर्मताम् R. 2. 49. 3 A reflection, reflected image; हस्वनि-दुर्जन्मलक्षणेन मताः प्रतिमाचक्षुर्लेन मृदुशामयितुं Si. 9. 48, 73; R. 7. 64; 12. 100. 4 A measure, extent. 5 The part of an elephant's head between the tusks.

—Comp. —गत *a.* present in an idol.

—चन्द्रः the reflected moon, reflection of the moon; R. 10. 65; so प्रतिमन्दुः, प्रतिमाशङ्काः. —परिचारकः an attendant upon an idol.

प्रतिमानं 1 A model, pattern. 2 An image, idol. 3 Likeness, similitude, similarity. 4 A weight. 5 The part of an elephant's head between the tusks; दूयुरतिमानमात्रं &c. Si. 5. 36. 6 A reflection.

प्रतिबुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Put on, worn, applied. 2 Tied, bound, fastened. 3 Armed, accoutred. 4 Liberated, released. 5 Restored, returned. 6 Flung, hurled (see बुद्ध with प्रति).

प्रतिमोक्षः, प्रतिमोक्षणं Liberation, deliverance.

प्रतिमोचनं 1 Loosening. 2 Requital, retaliation, retribution; वैरप्रतिमोचनम् R. 14. 41. 3 Liberation, release.

प्रतिश्रमः 1 An effort, endeavour, exertion. 2 Preparation, elaboration; Si. 3. 54. 3 Making complete or perfect. 4 Imparting a new quality or virtue; सती गुणांतराभावं प्रतिश्रमः Kāsi. on P. II. 3. 53. 5 Wish, desire. 6 Opposition, resistance. 7 Retaliation, retribution, revenge. 8 Making captive, taking prisoner. 9 Favour.

प्रतिश्रमनं Requital, retaliation; as in वैरप्रतिश्रमनं.

प्रतिश्रमना A picture, an image, statue; Si. 3. 84.

प्रतिश्रमनं Return, retreat.

प्रतिशोकः 1 Being or forming a counter-part of anything. 2 Opposition, resistance. 3 Contradiction. 4 Co-operation. 5 An antidote, a remedy.

प्रतिशोकि *a.* 1 Opposing, counter-acting, impeding. 2 Related or



corresponding to, being or forming a counter-part of ( anything ); often used in works on Nyāya. 3 Co-operating with. —m. 1 An adversary, opponent, enemy; इत्यन्तेन प्रतियोगिनम् Vikr. 1. 117. 2 A counter-part, match.

प्रतियोगी m. प्रतियोगः An adversary, opponent.

प्रतिरक्षण-रक्षा Safety, preservation, protection.

प्रतिरेमः Passion, rage.

प्रतिरेमः 1 Quarrel, contest. 2 Echo.

प्रतिरेमः p. p. 1 Impeded, obstructed, hindered. 2 Interrupted. 3 Impaired. 4 Disabled. 5 Invested, blockaded.

प्रतिरोधः 1 Impediment, obstruction, hindrance. 2 Siege, blockade. 3 An opponent. 4 Concealing. 5 Theft, robbery. 6 Censure, despising.

प्रतिरोधकः, प्रतिरोधिका m. 1 An opponent. 2 A robber, thief; M. 5. 10. 3 An obstacle.

प्रतिरोधनं Opposing, obstructing.

प्रतिलेभः 1 Getting, obtaining, receiving. 2 Censure, abuse, reviling.

प्रतिलभः Taking or obtaining back, taking, getting.

प्रतिबन्धनं, प्रतिबन्धनं n. प्रतिबाध f. प्रतिबाधः An answer, reply; प्रतिबाधमदत्त केशवः सपमानाय न परिहृयते Si. 16. 25; पर-भूतविरुद्धं कलं दद्या प्रतिबन्धनीकृतमभिरुद्धं S. 4. 9.

प्रतिवर्तनं Returning.

प्रतिवसथः A village.

प्रतिवहनं Leading back.

प्रतिवादः 1 An answer, a rejoinder, reply. 2 Refusal, rejection.

प्रतिवादिन् m. 1 An opponent. 2 A defendant, respondent ( in law ).

प्रतिवारः, प्रतिवारणं Warding off, keeping back.

प्रतिवार्ता Account, information, news, tidings.

प्रतिवासिन् a. ( नी f. ) Dwelling near, neighbouring. —m. A neighbour.

प्रतिविराटः Striking back, defending.

प्रतिविधानं 1 Counteracting, counter-working, taking measures against. 2 Arrangement, array. 3 Prevention. 4 Substituted ceremony, subsidiary rite.

प्रतिविधिः 1 Retaliation. 2 A remedy, means of counter-acting.

प्रतिविशिष्ट a. Most excellent.

प्रतिविक्षा 1 A neighbour. 2 The residence of a neighbour, neighbourhood —Comp. वासिन् a. living in the neighbourhood. (—m.) a neighbour.

प्रतिविक्षिप्त a. ( नी f. ) A neighbour; इति द्वे प्रतिविक्षिप्ति द्वयमिति वाच्यम् S. D.; Mk. 8. 14.

प्रतिवेद्यः A neighbour.

प्रतिवेष्टित p. p. Rolled back, reverted.

प्रतिव्यूह p. p. Down out in battle-array.

प्रतिव्यूहः 1 Arraying an army against an enemy. 2 A multitude, collection.

प्रतिशमः Cessation.

प्रतिशमनं The act of lying down without food before a deity to secure some desired object.

प्रतिशमिता a. One who lies down without food before a deity to secure his desired object; अन्ना च किंलासे प्रतिशमिताय स्वये उपायि D. K. 121.

प्रतिश्रापः A curse for curse, a curse in return.

प्रतिश्रासनं 1 Giving orders, sending on an errand, ordering. 2 Ordering or despatching an inferior after calling him to attend. 3 Counter-mandling. 4 A rival command or authority; अप्रतिश्रासनं जगद् R. 8. 27 'completely under the sway of one ruler'.

प्रतिशिक्ष p. p. 1 Ordered, sent; Si. 16. 1. 2 Dismissed, rejected. 3 Famous, celebrated.

प्रतिश्या, प्रतिश्यानं, प्रतिश्यायः A catarrh or cold.

प्रतिश्रयः 1 A shelter, asylum. 2 A house, dwelling, residence; Y. 1. 210; Ms. 10. 51. 3 An assembly. 4 A sacrificial hall. 5 Help, assistance. 6 A promisee.

प्रतिश्रयः 1 Assent, agreement, promise. 2 An echo.

प्रतिश्रवणं 1 Listening to; Ms. 2. 195. 2 Promising, assenting, agreeing. 3 A promise.

प्रतिश्रुत, प्रतिश्रुतिः f. 1 A promise. 2 An echo, reverberation; R. 13. 40; 16. 31; Si. 17. 42.

प्रतिश्रुत p. p. Promised, agreed, assented.

प्रतिश्रुद्ध p. p. 1 Forbidden, prohibited, disallowed, refused. 2 Contradicted.

प्रतिश्रेयः 1 Keeping or warding off, driving away, expulsion; Vikr. 1. 8. 2 Prohibition; as in शास्त्रप्रतिश्रेयः.

3 Denial, refusal. 4 Negation, contradiction. 5 A negative particle.

—Comp. —असं, —उक्तिः f. words of denial, refusal; S. 3. 25. —उपमा one of the several kinds of Upamā mentioned by Daplin. It is thus explained:—न जातु शक्तिरिदंस्ते दुस्तेन प्रति-श्रुतिं । कलकियो नवसेति प्रतियोगिमेव सा ॥ Kā. 2. 84.

प्रतिश्रेयक, प्रतिश्रेयः a. 1 Warding off, prohibiting, preventing. 2 Preventive. —m. A hinderer, prohibitor.

प्रतिश्रेयनं 1 Keeping or warding off, preventing. 2 Prohibition. 3 Denial, refusal.

प्रतिश्रेयः, प्रतिश्रेयकः A spy, messenger, an emissary.

प्रतिश्रेयः 1 A spy, emissary. 2 A whip.

प्रतिश्रेयः A whip, leather-thong.

प्रतिश्रमः Obstruction, impediment, resistance, opposition, obstacle; वादप्रतिश्रमविद्वलमन्युः R. 2. 32, 59.

प्रतिष्ठा 1 Resting, remaining, situation, position; अनेकप्रतिष्ठे Māl. 9; S. 7. 6. 2 A house, residence, home, habitation; R. 6. 21; 14. 5. 3 Fixity, stability, strength, permanence, firm basis; अप्रतिष्ठे रघुज्येष्ठे का प्रतिष्ठा कुलस्य नः U. 5. 25; अथ सलु मे वेदप्रतिष्ठा S. 7; वंशः प्रतिष्ठा नीतः K. 280; Si. 2. 34. 4 Basis, foundation, site; as in गृहप्रतिष्ठा. 5 A prop, stay, support; ( hence ) an object of glory, a distinguished ornament; स्वका मया नाम कुलप्रतिष्ठा S. 6. 24; द्वे प्रतिष्ठे कुलस्य नः 3. 21; Ku. 7. 27; Mv. 7. 21. 6 High position, pre-eminence, high authority; Mu. 2. 5.

7 Fame, glory, renown, celebrity; मा निषाद् प्रतिष्ठा त्वममः शाश्वतीः समः Rām (=U. 2. 5. ). 8 Installation, inauguration; Mu. 1. 14. 9 Attainment of a desired object, accomplishment, fulfilment ( of one's desire ); अत्र-स्वमात्रमवसादयति प्रतिष्ठा S. 5. 6. 10 Tranquillity, rest, repose. 11 A receptacle. 12 The earth. 13 The consecration of an idol or image. 14 A limit, boundary.

प्रतिष्ठानं 1 Basis, foundation. 2 Site, situation, position. 3 A leg, foot. 4 N. of a town at the confluence of the Ganges and Yamunā and capital of the early kings of the lunar race; cf. V. 2. 5 N. of a town on the Godāvari.

प्रतिष्ठित p. p. 1 Set up, erected. 2 Fixed, established. 3 Placed, situated. 4 Installed, inaugurated, consecrated. 5 Completed, effected. 6 Pried, valued. 7 Famous, celebrated; ( see स्था with प्रति ).

प्रतिष्ठितः f. An accurate knowledge of the particulars of anything.

प्रतिष्ठितः 1 Taking back, withdrawing. 2 Diminution, compression. 3 Comprehension, inclusion. 4 Yielding, giving up.

प्रतिष्ठित p. p. 1 Taken back, withdrawn; एव प्रतिष्ठितः S. 1. 2 Comprehended, included. 3 Compressed.

प्रतिष्ठितः 1 Reabsorption. 2 Reflection ( प्रतिच्छाया ).

प्रतिष्ठितः Consciousness.

प्रतिष्ठितः 1 Moving backwards. 2 Reabsorption. 3 Especially, reabsorption ( of the world ) back into Prakṛiti.

**प्रतिशब्दः** A message in return, an answer to a message.

**प्रतिशब्दान्** 1 Joining together, uniting. 2 The period of transition between two ages. 3 A means, remedy. 4 Self-command, restraint of feelings or passions. 5 Praise.

**प्रतिशब्धिः** 1 Reunion. 2 Entering into the womb. 3 The period of transition between two ages. 4 Stop, cessation (उपसर्ग).

**प्रतिशब्धान्** Cure, remedy.

**प्रतिशब्दान्** 1 Coping with, being match for. 2 Resisting, opposing, withstanding.

**प्रतिशब्दः** 1 A cord or ribbon worn round the wrist or neck as an amulet. 2 A bracelet, marriage-string; अल्लो-रुपप्रतिशब्दं कर्णे धारिः (अनुवृत्त) Ki. 5. 33 (= कौटिल्य Malli.). 3 A garland, wreath. 4 Day-break. 5 The rear of an army. 6 A form of incantation. 7 Healing or dressing a wound.

**प्रतिशब्दः** 1 Secondary creation (as by the agents of one Supreme Being). 2 Dissolution.

**प्रतिशब्दान्** A bard, panegyrist.

**प्रतिशब्दान्** 1 Dressing the edges of a wound. 2 An instrument used for anointing a wound.

**प्रतिशब्दः** A screen, a curtain, a wall of cloth.

**प्रतिशब्दः** p. p. 1 Sent out, despatched. 2 Celebrated. 3 Repulsed, rejected. 4 Intoxicated (यमस्य according to पञ्च)

**प्रतिशब्दान्** p. p. Bathed.

**प्रतिशब्दः** Love in return, requital or reciprocation of love.

**प्रतिशब्दान्** Throbbing.

**प्रतिशब्दान्**, **प्रतिशब्दः** An echo, reverberation; Si. 13. 31.

**प्रतिशब्दः** p. p. 1 Struck or beaten back; knocked back. 2 Driven away, repelled, repulsed. 3 Opposed, obstructed. 4 Sent, despatched. 5 Hated, disliked. 6 Disappointed, frustrated. -Comp. -सति a. hating, disliking.

**प्रतिशब्धिः** f. 1 Striking or knocking back, repelling. 2 Rebound, recoil. प्रतिशब्धिं ययुज्जेनद्रुपः Ki. 18. 5; Si. 9. 49. 3 Disappointment, frustration. 4 Anger.

**प्रतिशब्दान्** Striking or knocking back, returning a blow.

**प्रतिशब्दः** m. One who beats back or removes, repeller, remover.

**प्रति (ती) द्वारः** 1 Striking back. 2 A door, gate. 3 A porter, door-keeper. 4 A juggler. 5 Juggling, a juggling trick. -Comp. -ध्वजि f. the threshold (of a house &c.); Ku. 3. 58. -रक्षी a female door-keeper; R. 6. 20.

**प्रतिशब्दः** A juggler.

**प्रतिशब्दः** Returning a laugh.

**प्रतिशब्दः** Retaliation, revenge.

**प्रतिशब्दः** p. p. 1 Fitted to, put close to.

**प्रतीक** a. 1 Directed or turned towards. 2 Inverted, reverse. 3 Contrary, unfavourable, adverse. -कः 1 A limb, member; Si. 18. 79. 2 A part, portion. -कः 1 An image. 2 Mouth, face. 3 The front (of anything). 4 The first word (of a verse, sentence &c.).

**प्रतीक्षन्**, **प्रतीक्षा** 1 Waiting for. 2 Expectation, hope. 3 Regard, consideration, attention.

**प्रतीक्षित** p. p. 1 Waited for, expected. 2 Considered.

**प्रतीक्ष्य** pot. p. 1 To be waited for. 2 Worthy of consideration or regard. 3 Venerable, respectable; R. 5. 14; Si. 2. 108. 4 To be adhered to or maintained, to be fulfilled; Si. 2. 180.

**प्रतीक्षी** The west.

**प्रतीक्षीय** a. 1 Western, westerly. 2 Future, subsequent, following.

**प्रतीक्षकः** A receiver

**प्रतीक्ष्य** a Living in the west, western, westerly.

**प्रतीत** p. p. 1 Set forth, started. 2 Gone by, past, gone. 3 Believed, trusted. 4 Proved, established. 5 Acknowledged, recognised. 6 Called, known as, named; केषां वदः इयमेव इति प्रतीतः R. 13. 53. 7 Well-known, renowned, famous. 8 Firmly resolved. 9 Believing, trusting, confident. 10 Pleased, delighted; R. 3. 12; 5. 26; 14. 47; 16. 23. 11 Respectful. 12 Clever, learned, wise.

**प्रतीतिः** f. 1 Conviction, settled belief; S. 7. 31. 2 Belief. 3 Knowledge, ascertainment, clear or distinct perception or apprehension; अथि तु वाक्येऽपि यत्र प्रतिभासादेव वाक्यप्रतीतिः K. P. 10. 4 Fame, renown. 5 Respect. 6 Delight.

**प्रतीक्ष** a. Given back, restored.

**प्रतीक्षकः** N. of a country called विदेह q. v.

**प्रतीक्ष** a. 1 Contrary, unfavourable, adverse, opposite. तत्प्रतीक्ष्यन्वादि वैकुण्ठ R. 11. 62. 2 Reverse, inverted, out of order. 3 Backward, retrograde. 4 Disagreeable, displeasing. 5 Refractory, disobedient, obstinate, perverse; Pt. 1. 424. 6 Hindering. -कः N. of a king, father of S'antanu and grandfather of Dhishma. -कः N. of a figure of speech in which the usual form of comparison is inverted, the उपमान being compared with the उद्देश्य; प्रतीक्ष्यमानस्यापुनरेव उपमेयम् । तद्विज्ञानसमये पक्षे तद्वचनमप्युच्यते । Chandr. 5. 9. (for fuller definitions and explanation see K. P. 10 under प्रतीक्ष). -कः ind.

1 On the contrary. 2 In an inverted order. 3 Against, in opposition to; यत्प्रतीक्ष्यन्वादि वैकुण्ठया वा स्य प्रतीक्ष्यन्वादि S. 4. 18. -Comp. -कः a. 1 going against. 2 adverse, unfavourable; R. 11. 58. -गमने, -गतीः f. retrograde motion; Ku. 2. 25. -सरणं going or sailing against the stream; V. 2. 5. -वृत्तिः a woman. -वचनं 1 contradiction. 2 a. perverse or evasive manner of speaking. -विपाकिन a. producing the opposite result (recoiling on the door); Māli. b. 26.

**प्रतीक्ष** A shore, bank.

**प्रतीक्षायः** 1 Adding to, inserting (as an ingredient). 2 calcining or fluxing metals. 3 An epidemic, disease, a plague.

**प्रतीक्ष**, **प्रतीक्षार**, **प्रतीक्षार** &c. See प्रतिशब्द &c.

**प्रतीक्षेश्वर** a. See प्रतिशब्द.

**प्रतीक्षारि** 1 A female door-keeper.

2 A door-keeper in general.

**प्रतीक्ष** 1 An epithet of a class of birds (such as hawk, parrot, crow &c.). 2 An instrument for pricking. **प्रतीक्षि** f. Gratification, satisfaction.

**प्रतीक्ष** 1 A goad. 2 A long whip.

3 A pricking instrument.

**प्रतीक्ष** a. Speedy, quick, fleet.

**प्रतीक्षी** A street, main road, principal street through a town; यत्प्रतीक्षी-यत्प्रतीक्षी Si. 3. 64.

**प्रतीक्ष** p. p. 1 Given, given away, presented, offered. 2 Given in marriage, married.

**प्रतीक्ष** a. 1 Old, ancient. 2 Former. 3 Traditional, customary.

**प्रतीक्ष** ind. 1 In an opposite direction, backwards. 2 Against. 3 Westward, to the west of (-with abl) 4 In the interior, inwardly. 5 Formerly, in former times.

**प्रतीक्ष** a. 1 Perceptible (to the eye), visible; प्रतीक्ष्यमानः प्रतीक्ष्यमानः यत्प्रतीक्ष्यमानः Si. 1. 1. 2 Present, in sight, before the eye. 3 Cognizable by any organ of sense. 4 Distinct, evident, clear. 5 Direct, immediate. 6 Explicit, express. 7 Corporeal.

-कः 1 Perception, ocular evidence, apprehension by the senses, considered as a प्रमाण or mode of proof; प्रतिशब्दप्रतीक्षप्रमाणं ज्ञानं प्रतीक्ष्य T. 8. 2 Explicitness, distinctness. (The forms प्रतीक्ष, प्रतीक्ष्य, प्रतीक्ष्यमान, प्रतीक्ष्यमान are used adverbially in the sense of 1 Before, in the presence of, in the sight of. 2 Openly, publicly. 3 Directly, immediately. 4 Personally. 5 At sight. 6 Explicitly). -Comp. -ज्ञानं ocular evidence, knowledge obtained by direct perception. -दर्शनं, -वृत्तिः m. an eye-witness. -वृत्तिः a. personally seen. -प्रमाणं correct or certain knowledge, such as is obtained

HAIRING, ETC. HARRISON.

प्रत्युत्थीवन Reviving, restoring to life, resuscitation (fig. also).

प्रत्युत्थ ind. 1 On the contrary; कृतमपि महीपकारं एव इव पीत्वा निरातकः । प्रत्युत्थं हंतुं यत्ने काकीद्विस्तोरः सखी जयति Bv. 1. 76. 2 Rather, even. 3 On the other hand. प्रत्युत्थनः, कर्मणः, कृतिः f. 1 An undertaking. 2 Preparations for war. 3 Marching out to attack an enemy. 4 A secondary act or effort tending to a main object. 5 The first step in any business.

प्रत्युत्थान 1 Rising against. 2 Making preparations for war. 5 Rising from one's seat (as a mark of respect) to welcome a visitor; Ms. 2. 210.

प्रत्युत्थित p. p. Risen to meet or encounter (a friend, foe &c.)

प्रत्युत्थक p. p. 1 Reproduced, regenerated. 2 Prompt, ready, quick. 3 (In math.) Multiplied. -क Multiplied. -Comp. -अति a. 1 possessed of presence of mind, ready-witted. 2 bold, confident. 3 Subtle, sharp.

प्रत्युदाहरण A counter illustration, an example to the contrary.

प्रत्युद्गत p. p. 1 Risen from one's seat as a mark of respect to greet or welcome a guest; प्रत्युद्गते मां भरतः संसृत्यः R. 13. 64; 12. 62. 2 Gone forth against.

प्रत्युद्गतिः f., प्रत्युद्गमः, प्रत्युद्गमनं Going out or rising from one's seat to meet or greet a guest.

प्रत्युद्गमनीय A clean pair of garments; गृहीतप्रत्युद्गमनीयवस्त्रा Ku. 7. 11. ( v. l. for 'प्रत्युद्गमनीय' ); see उद्गमनीय.

प्रत्युद्गमणे 1 Recovering, re-obtaining. 2 Raising up again.

प्रत्युद्गमः 1 Counterbalance, counterpoise. 2 An effort or measure against, counteraction; Bh. 8. 88. v. l.

प्रत्युद्यात a. See प्रत्युद्गत.

प्रत्युत्थमनं Rising or springing up again, rebounding.

प्रत्युत्पकारः Returning a service or kindness, requital of an obligation, service in return.

प्रत्युत्पक्षिणा Return of a service.

प्रत्युत्पक्षेक्षः Advice in return; Ku. 1. 34.

प्रत्युत्पपक a. See प्रत्युत्पन.

प्रत्युत्पमानं 1 A Counterpart of a resemblance. 2 A pattern, model. 3 A counter comparison; V. 2. 3.

प्रत्युत्पलब्ध p. p. Got back, recovered.

प्रत्युत्पक्षेक्षः -वेक्षणं Besetting any one in order to bring him to compliance.

प्रत्युत्पक्षेत्रा Vicinity, neighbourhood.

प्रत्युत्थ p. p. 1 Inlaid, set with, studded. 2 Sown. 3 Fixed, implanted, firmly fixed or lodged; Mā. 5. 10; U. 3. 35, 46.

प्रत्युत्थः, -प्रत्युत्थः n. Morning, day-break, dawn.

प्रत्युत्थः -दयः Day-break, morning, dawn; प्रत्युत्थे सुदृष्टिः कर्मणा मोदते दीपिकायाः Me. 31. -दयः 1 The sun. 2 N. of one of the eight Vasus.

प्रत्युत्थः -दयः Day-break, morning, dawn.

प्रत्युत्थः Impediment, obstacle, hindrance; विस्मया सर्वथा देवाः प्रत्युत्थः सर्वकर्मणा H. 2. 15.

प्रथ 1 1 A. ( प्रथते प्रथित ) 1 To increase ( wealth &c. ). 2 To spread abroad ( as fame, rumour &c. ); तथा यक्षोऽस्य प्रथते Ms. 11. 15. 3 To become well-known, become famous or celebrated; अतस्तदास्वया तीर्थं पावनं सुवि पश्ये R. 15. 101; अतोऽस्मि लोकं वेदे च प्रथितः पुरुषोत्तमः Bg. 15. 18; Si. 9. 16; 15. 23; Ku. 5. 7; Me. 24; R. 5. 65; 9. 76. 4 To appear, arise, come to light; अतो नु तासां मदो नु पश्ये Ki. 8. 53. -II. 10. U. ( प्रथति-ते, प्रथित ) 1 To spread, proclaim; सज्जना एव साधूनां प्रथयति धृष्टोत्तर्कः Dri. S. 12; Bk. 17. 107. 2 To show, manifest, display, evince, indicate; परमं वयः प्रथयतीत्य जय Ki. 6. 35; 5. 3; Si. 10. 25; Ratn. 4. 13; S. 3. 16. 3 To increase, enlarge, enhance, augment, stretch; Bh. 2. 45. 4 To disclose.

प्रथनं 1 Spreading, extension. 2 Scattering. 3 Throwing, projecting. 4 Showing, evincing, displaying. 5 A place where anything is spread.

प्रथम a. ( Nom. pl. -मा. प्रथमे or प्रथमाः ) 1 First, foremost; R. 3. 44; H. 2. 36; Ki. 2. 44. 2 First, chief, principal, most excellent or eminent, matchless, incomparable; Si. 15. 42; Ms. 3. 147. 3 Earliest, most ancient, primeval, primary. 4 Prior, previous, former, earlier; प्रथमवृत्ता-पेक्षया Me. 17; R. 10. 67. 5 ( In gram. The first person (=third person according to European phraseology ). -नः 1 The first (=third ) person. 2 The first consonant of a class. -मा The nominative case. -मे ind. 1 First, firstly, at first; Ku. 7. 24; R. 3. 4. 2 Already, previously, formerly; R. 3. 68. 3 At once, immediately. 4 Before; यान्ते चोदयामास तं ज्ञात्वा प्रथमं शत्रुं R. 4. 24; उत्तिष्ठेत्प्रथमं चास्य परमं चैव संविशेत् Ms. 2. 194. 5 Newly, recently. प्रथम-अनंतरं or ततः or पश्चात् first, afterwards. -Comp. -अर्धः -र्धः the first half. -आद्यः the first of the four stages in the religious life of a Brāhmaṇa; i. e. Brahmacharya.

-द्वितीय a. 'other than first,' the second.

-उद्दिष्ट a. first uttered; उवाच वाक्यं प्रथमोद्दिष्टं वचः R. 3. 25. -कल्पः the best course to adopt, a primary rule.

-कल्पित a. 1 first thought out. 2 first in rank or importance. -ज a.

प्रथमः 1 First, foremost; R. 3. 44; H. 2. 36; Ki. 2. 44. 2 First, chief, principal, most excellent or eminent, matchless, incomparable; Si. 15. 42; Ms. 3. 147. 3 Earliest, most ancient, primeval, primary. 4 Prior, previous, former, earlier; प्रथमवृत्ता-पेक्षया Me. 17; R. 10. 67. 5 ( In gram. The first person (=third person according to European phraseology ).

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first-born. -दृष्टिः first sight. -दिवसः the first day; Ms. 2. -द्वितीयः the first person (=the third person according to the English system of treating Sanskrit grammar ). -यौवनं early youth or age. youthful state. -यवस् n. early age, -youth. -विस्मयः separation for the first time. -वेयाकरणः 1 the most distinguished grammarian. 2 a beginner in grammar. -साधुः the first or lowest of the three degrees of punishment or fine. -सुकृतं former kindness or service.

प्रथा Fame, celebrity; Si. 15. 27.

प्रथित p. p. 1 Increased, extended. 2 Published, proclaimed, spread, declared; प्रथितयज्ञात् मासकामिदीपितकामिदि-भाषीना M. 1. 3 shown, displayed, manifested, evinced. 4 Famous, celebrated, renowned ( see प्र also ).

प्रथिमन् m. Breadth, greatness, extension, magnitude; प्रथिमानं रूपमेव जगदेव चेतनं सा Bk. 4. 17; ( यथाः ) शरम-रुहणाः प्रथिमानमातुः R. 18. 48.

प्रथिभिः f. The earth.

प्रथित a. Largest, widest, broadest; ( superl. of प्रथ q. v. ).

प्रथीयन् a. ( सी. f. ) Larger, wider, broader; ( compar. of प्रथ q. v. ).

प्रथु a. Wide, wide-spread.

प्रथुकाः Rice parched and flattened ( cf. प्रथुक ).

प्रथिगम्य a. Being placed or standing on the right, moving to the right.

2 Respectful, reverential. 3 Auspicious, of good omen. -याः -याः, -जं Circumambulation from left to right, so that the right side is always turned towards the person or object circumambulated, a reverential salutation made by walking in this manner; Ku. 7. 79; Y. 1. 232. -जं ind. 1 From left to right. 2 Towards the right side, so that the right side is always turned towards the person or object circumambulated. 3 In a southern direction, towards the south; Ms. 4. 87. ( प्रथिगम्यकम् means 'to go round from left to right' as a mark of respect; प्रथिगम्यकम् सौम्यादीन् S. 4; प्रथिगम्यकम् हस्तं हस्तादीन् R. 2. 71 ). -Comp. -अग्निः a. flaming towards the right, having the flames turned towards the right; प्रथिगम्यार्धविश्विगम्यादे R. 3. 14. (-f.) flames turned towards the right; R. 4. 25. -किंवा going round from left to right, keeping the right side towards one as a mark of respect; R. 1. 76. -पथिगतं a yard; court-yard.

प्रथिगम्य p. p. Burnt up, consumed.

प्रथु p. p. See प्रथ.

प्रथुः 1 Rending, tearing. 2 A fracture, crack, cleft, crevice, chasm.

3 The dispersion of an army. 4 An

arrow. 3 A kind of disease of women.

प्रदः Pride, arrogance.

प्रदः 1 Look, appearance. 2 Direction, order.

प्रदर्शक a. Showing, manifesting &c.

प्रदर्शकः 2 Manifesting, displaying, show, exhibition. 3 Teaching, explaining. 4 An example.

प्रदर्शित p. p. 1, Shown forth, exhibited, manifested, evinced, displayed. 2 Made known. 3 Taught. 4 Explained, declared.

प्रदः An arrow.

प्रदः Burning, inflaming.

प्रदातृ m. 1 A giver, donor. 2 A liberal man. 3 One who gives a daughter in marriage. 4 An epithet of Indra.

प्रदानं 1 Giving, granting, bestowing, offering; वरः, अग्निः, काष्ठः &c. 2 Giving away in marriage; कन्याः. 3 Imparting, teaching, instructing; विद्याः. 4 A gift, donation, present. 5 A good. -Comp. -भूरः a very munificent man, donor.

प्रदानकं An offering, a gift, donation, present.

प्रदाय A present, gift.

प्रदिः, प्रदेयः A present, gift.

प्रदिग्धः p. p. Besmeared, bedaubed, anointed. -रश्मिः Meat fried in a particular way.

प्रदिशः f. 1 Pointing out. 2 An order, direction, command. 3 An intermediate point of the compass; such as वैश्वती, अश्लेषा, ऐश्वरी and श्रवणी.

प्रदिष्टः p. p. 1 Shown, pointed out. 2 Directed, ordered. 3 Fixed upon, ordained, appointed; R. 2. 39.

प्रदीपः 1 A lamp, light (fig. also); अतिप्रदीपः हस्तप्रदीपः Ku. 1. 10; R. 2. 24; 10. 4; कुलप्रदीपः वृत्तिप्रदीपः R. 6. 74. 'light or ornament of the family'; 7. 29. 2 That which enlightens or elucidates, elucidation; especially at the end of titles of works; as in महाभाष्यप्रदीपः, काव्यप्रदीपः &c.

प्रदीपन a. (नी f.) 1 Kindling. 2 Stimulating, exciting. -नः The act of kindling, lighting, stimulating &c. -नः A kind of mineral poison.

प्रदीप्तः p. p. 1 Kindled, lighted, inflamed, illuminated. 2 Blazing, burning, shining. 3 Raised, expanded; प्रदीप्तशिरसाक्षीविषः Dk. 4 Stimulated, excited (hunger &c.)

प्रदुष्टः p. p. 1 Spoiled, corrupted. 2 Wicked, bad, sinful. 3 Licentious, wanton.

प्रदूषितः p. p. 1 Corrupted, vitiated, spoiled, depraved. 2 Polluted, defiled, contaminated.

प्रदूषः pot p. To be given, imparted, communicated &c.; R. 5. 18, 31.

प्रदेशः 1 Pointing out, indicating. 2 A place, region, spot, country, territory, district; विष्णुः प्रदेशादन्वयः देवसूयः Ku. 5. 45; R. 5. 60; so चन्द्रः, तारुः, हृदयः &c. 3 A span measured from the tip of the thumb to that of the fore-finger. 4 Decision, determination. 5 A wall. 6 An example (in grammar).

प्रदेशनं 1 Pointing out. 2 Advice, instruct. 3 A gift, present, an offering especially to gods, superiors &c. प्रदेशः (हि) नी The fore-finger, the index finger.

प्रदेशः 1 Applying a plaster, unction. 2 A plaster, thick ointment.

प्रदोषः a. Bad, corrupt. -नः 1 A fault, defect, sin, offence. 2 Disordered condition, such as mutiny, rebellion. 3 Evening, nightfall, the first part of the night; तमसःकालादस्तेष्वप्यत्र प्रदोषमनुयाविनः Si. 2. 78 (where प्रदोष primarily means 'corrupt' or 'bad'); प्रदोषद्वीपः जनमनस्तोत्रप्रदोषः Gīt. 5; Ku. 5. 44; R. 1. 93; Rn. 1. 12. -Comp.

-कालः evening time, night-fall. -निमित्तः evening darkness, the dusk of early night; कालं प्रदोषनिमित्तं न दृश्यते Mk. 1. 35.

प्रदोहः Milking.

प्रद्युम्नः An epithet of Cupid, the god of love. [He was a son of Krishna and Rukmini. When only six years old, he was stolen away by the demon Sambara, for he was foretold that Pradyumna would be his destroyer. Sambara cast the child into the roaring sea, and a large fish swallowed it. This fish was caught by a fisherman and taken to the demon; and when it was cut up, a beautiful child came out from the belly, and Mayavati, the mistress of Sambara's household, at the desire of Narada carefully reared him from childhood. As he grew up, she was fascinated by the beauty of his person, but Pradyumna reproved her for entertaining towards himself feelings so unbecoming a mother as he considered her. But when he was told that he was not her son, but of Vishnu and was cast into the sea by Sambara, he became enraged, and, challenging him to fight, succeeded in killing him by the force of illusions. He and Mayavati afterwards repaired to the house of Krishna, where Narada told him and Rukmini that the boy was their own and that Mayavati was his wife.]

प्रद्योतः 1 Irradiating, lighting, illuminating. 2 Splendour, light, lustre. 3 A ray of light. 4 N. of a king of Ujjayini, whose daughter Vatsa married; प्रद्योतस्य विष्णुहितं वत्सराजोऽयं अहं Me. (considered as an interpolation by Malli.); Rtn. 1. 10.

प्रद्योतनं 1 Blazing, shining. 2 Light. -नः The sun.

प्रद्वयः Running.

प्रद्वयः 1 Running away, flight, retreat, escape. 2 Going quickly or fast.

प्रद्वारः, प्रद्वारः A place before a door or gate.

प्रद्वेषः, प्रद्वेषणः Dislike, hatred, aversion.

प्रद्वयः 1 A battle, fight, war, contest; प्रद्वयः प्रयत्नः कायकान्तिकारयितुं महीयता Si. 16. 52; प्रद्वयः क्षम्यपययितुं कीर्यं तद्वज्रयाः Me. 48; R. 11. 77; Mv. 6. 33. 2 Spoil taken in battle. 3 Destruction. 4 Tearing, reading.

प्रद्वयनं 1 Blowing in or into. 2 A sternutatory.

प्रद्वयः Assaulting, attacking, outrage.

प्रद्वयनं-जा 1 An assault, attack. 2 An outrage, ill-treatment, insult.

प्रद्वयितः p. p. 1 Assaulted, attacked. 2 Hurt, injured. 3 Haughty, arrogant.

प्रधानः a. 1 Chief, principal, pre-eminent, main, best, most excellent; as in प्रधानमात्र, प्रधानपुरुष &c.; Ms. 7. 203. 2 Principally inherent, prevalent, predominant. -नः 1 The chief thing or object, most important thing; head, chief; न परिचया मलिनान्ननं प्रधानं Si. 7. 61; G. L. 18; प्रदीपप्रधानं हि नात्यशक्तं M. 1; श्वनप्रधानेन तपोधनेन S. 2. 7; R. 6. 79. 2 The first evolver, originator, or source of the material world, the primary germ out of which all material appearances are evolved, according to the Sāṅkhya philosophy; न पुनरपि प्रधानवादी अज्ञानं प्रधानस्यासिद्धिमित्याह S. B; see प्रकृति also. 3 The supreme Spirit. 4 Intellect. 5 The principal member of a compound. -नः -नः 1 The principal attendant or companion of a king (his minister or confidant). 2 A noble, courtier. 3 An elephant-driver. -Comp. -अनं 1 the principal branch or part of anything. 2 the chief member of the body. 3 the principal or most eminent person in a state. -अनात्मः the prime minister, premier. -आत्मन् m. an epithet of Vishnu. -वातः the chief element of the body; i. e. semen virile. -पुरुषः 1 the principal or most eminent person (in a state &c.). 2 an epithet of Siva. -अभिन् m. the prime-minister. -वासः n. a principal garment. -वृष्टिः f. a heavy shower of rain.

प्रधावनः Air, wind. -नः Rubbing; rubbing or washing off.

प्रधिः 1 The periphery of a wheel; Si. 15. 79; 17. 27. 2 A weft.

प्रधी a. Pre-eminently intelligent. -f. Great intelligence.



प्रबोधः 1 Awakening (fig. also),  
awakening; regaining one's consci-  
ousness, consciousness; अर्बोदयस्य मुद्रायाम्  
R. 12. 50; मोक्षद्वन्द्वप्रकारः प्रबोधः 14. 68.  
2 Blowing; expanding (of flowers).

3 Wakefulness, sleeplessness; S. 6. 4 Vigilance, watchfulness. 5 Knowledge, understanding, wisdom, removal of delusion, real knowledge; as in प्रकीर्णोद्भव. 6 Consolation. 7 Reviving the fragrance of a perfume.

प्रकीर्ण *a.* ( की *f.* ) Awakening, rousing. -*न* 1 Waking. 2 Awakening, rousing. 3 Regaining one's consciousness. 4 Knowledge, wisdom. 5 Instructing, advising. 6 Reviving the scent of a perfume.

प्रकीर्ण ( दि ) नी The eleventh day of the bright half of Kārtika on which Viṣṇu awakes from his four months' sleep.

प्रकीर्णित *p. p.* 1 Awakened, roused. 2 Instructed, informed.

प्रकीर्णन Breaking to pieces. -*न*: Wind, especially, stormy wind, hurricane, N. 1. 61; Pt. 1. 122.

प्रकीर्णः The Nimbā tree.

प्रकीर्णः 1 Source, origin; अन्तरालप्रभवस्य स्य Ku. 1. 3; अङ्गिचनः सन् प्रभवः स संवत् 5. 77; R. 9. 75. 2 Birth, production. 3 The source of a river; तस्या एवं प्रभवमन्तरालप्रभवः Mo. 52. 4 The operative cause, origin of being (as father, mother &c.); तस्याः प्रभवमन्तरालः S. 1. 5 The author; creator; Ku. 2. 5. 6 Birth-place. 7 Power, strength, valour, majestic dignity (-प्रभाव *q. v.*) 8 An epithet of Viṣṇu. 9 ( At the end of comp. ) Arising or originating from, derived from; सूर्यप्रभवः इन्द्रा R. 1. 2. Ku. 3. 15.

प्रकीर्णितु *m.* A ruler, great lord.

प्रकीर्णितु *a.* Strong, mighty, powerful. -*स्युः* 1 A lord, master; स्युःप्रकीर्णितुः S. 2. 2 An epithet of Viṣṇu.

प्रकाश 1 Light, splendour, lustre, effulgence, radiance; प्रकाशितः शशिप्रदीपः Bg. 7. 8; प्रकाशस्य R. 2. 15, 31; 6. 18; R. 1. 19; Mo. 47. 2 A ray of light. 3 The shadow of the sun on a sundial. 4 An epithet of Durgā. 5 N. of the city of Kubera. 6 N. of an Apsaras. -*Comp.* -*करः* 1 the sun; R. 10. 74. 2 the moon 3 fire. 4 the ocean. 5 an epithet of Siva. 6 N. of a learned writer, the founder of a school of Mīmāṃsā philosophy called after him. -*कीर्तिः* a fire-fly. -*सरल* *a.* tremulously radiant; न प्रकाशस्य प्रदीपदेति सप्रकाशस्य S. 1. 26. -*चक्र* *a.* circle or halo of light; Ku. 1. 24; 6. 4; R. 3. 60; 14. 14. -*लेपित* *a.* covered with lustre, emitting lustre; V. 4. 34.

प्रकाशः 1 Division. 2 The fraction of a fraction ( in math. ).

प्रकाश *p. p.* Begun to become clear

or light; सप्रकाशः रजनी S. 4. -*त* Day-break, dawn.

प्रकाशः Light, lustre, splendour, radiance.

प्रकाशः 1 Lustre, splendour, brilliance. 2 Dignity, glory, majesty, grandeur, majestic lustre; प्रकाशवानिव सप्रकाशः S. 1. 3 Strength, valour, power, efficacy; Pt. 1. 7. 4 Regal power ( one of the three Śaktis *q. v.* ) 5 A superhuman power or faculty, miraculous power; R. 2. 41, 62; 3. 40; V. 1, 2, 5. 6 Magnanimity. -*Comp.* -*स* *a.* proceeding from majesty or regal power.

प्रकाशः Explanation, interpretation.

प्रकाशः Splendour, beauty, lustre. -*स* -*त* N. of a well-known place of pilgrimage near Dvārakā.

प्रकाशः Illumining, irradiating, brightening.

प्रकाशः *a.* Brilliant, bright, shining.

प्रकाशः *p. p.* 1 Severed, split, cleft, divided. 2 Broken to pieces. 3 Cut off, detached. 4 Budding, expanded, opened. 5 Changed, altered. 6 Deformed, disfigured. 7 Relaxed, loosened. 8 Intoxicated, in rut; Ku. 5. 80; ( see निद्र with *प्र* ). -*का* An elephant in rut. -*Comp.* -*अञ्जन* a kind of collyrium or eye-salve mixed with oil.

प्रभु *a.* ( भु -*मी* *f.* ) 1 Mighty, strong, powerful 2 Able, competent, having power to ( with inf. or in comp. ); प्रभुविप्रभावात्मनि नातकोऽपि प्रभुः प्रभुं किमुनाऽपहंसि R. 2. 62; समप्रभुविप्रभावात्मनि Ku. 3. 40. 3 A match for; प्रभुर्मती प्रभावर Mbh. -*सु* 1 A lord, master; प्रभुर्भुवः प्रभुर्भवनस्य *Si.* 1. 49. 2 A governor, ruler, supreme authority. 3 An owner, proprietor. 4 Quick-silver. 5 N. of Viṣṇu. 6 Of Siva 7 Of Brahmā. 8 Of Indra. -*Comp.* -*भक्त* *a.* attached or devoted to one's lord, loyal. (-*क्तः*) a good horse. -*भक्तिः* *f.* devotion to one's lord, loyalty, faithfulness.

प्रभुता-*रक्ष* 1 Lordship, supremacy, mastery, ascendancy, authority; S. 5. 25; V. 4. 12. 2 Ownership.

प्रभुत *p. p.* 1 Sprung from, produced. 2 Much, abundant. 3 Numerous, many. 4 Mature, perfect. 5 High, lofty. 6 Long. 7 Presided over. -*Comp.* -*वर्धमान* *a.* abounding in fresh grass and fuel. -*वयस* *a.* advanced in age, old, aged.

प्रभुतिः *f.* 1 Source, origin. 2 Power, strength. 3 Sufficiency.

प्रभुतिः *f.* Beginning, commencement; generally used in this sense as the last member of Bah. com-

pound; इदं प्रभुतिः देवाः &c. -*ind.* From, ever since, beginning with ( with abl. ); इति प्रभुतिः सेवितो गिरा U. 1. 45; R. 2. 28; अथ प्रभुतिः henceforward; ततः प्रभुतिः, अतः प्रभुतिः &c.

प्रभुतिः 1 Splitting, cleaving, opening. 2 Division, separation. 3 The flowing of rut or ichor from the temples of an elephant; R. 3. 37. 4 Difference, distinction. 5 A kind or sort.

प्रभुतिः Fall, falling off.

प्रभुतिः A disease of the nose.

प्रभुतिः *p. p.* 1 Thrown or cast down. 2 Deprived of.

प्रभुतिः *a.* Falling off or down.

प्रभुतिः *p. p.* Fallen off, fallen or dropped down. -*त* A garland of flowers suspended from the lock on the crown of the head.

प्रभुतिः See प्रभुति above.

प्रभुतिः *p. p.* Drowned, immersed, dipped.

प्रभुतिः *p. p.* Thought out.

प्रभुतिः *p. p.* 1 Intoxicated, drunk; S. 4. 1. 2 Mad, insane. 3 Careless, negligent, inattentive, heedless, regardless ( generally with loc. ). 4 Swerving from, failing to do ( with abl. ); स्वाधिकायान् प्रभुतिः Me. 1. 5 Blundering. 6 Wanton, lascivious. -*Comp.* -*चित* *a.* sung carelessly. -*चित* *a.* negligent, heedless, careless.

प्रभुतिः 1 A horse. 2 N. of a class of Beings ( said to be goblins ) attending on Siva; Ku. 7. 95. -*Comp.* -*अधिपः* -*नाथः*, -*पतिः* an epithet of Siva.

प्रभुतिः 1 Hurting, injuring, tormenting. 2 Killing, slaughter. 3 Churning, stirring about.

प्रभुतिः *p. p.* 1 Tormented, distressed. 2 Trampled down. 3 Slain; killed; Māl. 5. 18. 4 Properly churned. -*त* Butter-milk without water.

प्रभुतिः *a.* 1 Drunk, intoxicated ( fig. also ). 2 Impassioned. 3 Careless. 4 Wanton, dissolute. -*सु* 1 Joy, pleasure, delight; Si. 3. 54; 13. 2. 5 The Dhātthra plant. -*Comp.* -*कानन*, -*वन* a pleasure-garden attached to the royal harem.

प्रभुतिः *a.* Licitious, sensual.

प्रभुतिः Amorous desire.

प्रभुतिः 1 A young handsome woman; R. 9. 31; S. 5. 17. 2 A wife or woman in general; Ku. 4. 12; R. 8. 72. 3 The sign Virgo of the zodiac. -*Comp.* -*कानन*, -*वन* a pleasure garden attached to the royal harem ( for the use of the wives of a king ). -*वन* a young woman. 2 womankind.

प्रभुतिः *a.* Careless, inattentive, heedless.

प्रमनस्य a. Delighted, happy, cheerful, in good spirits.

प्रमनस्य a. 1 Enraged, irritated, incensed against (with loc.); R. 7. 34. 2 Distressed, sorrowful, sorely grieved.

प्रमनः 1 Death. 2 Ruin, downfall, fall. 3 Killing, slaughter.

प्रमनं Crushing, destroying, trampling down.—नः An epithet of Vishnu.

प्रमा 1 Consciousness, perception. 2 (In logic) Correct notion or apprehension, true and certain knowledge, accurate conception (इति रजते इति रजति इति T. S.).

प्रमाण 1 A measure in general (of length, breadth &c.); R. 18. 38. 2 Size, extent, magnitude. 3 Scale, standard; प्रमाणं स्वामिधकाया प्रमाणं, इति श्रुतः Mu. 2. 21. 4 Limit, quantity. 5 Testimony, evidence, proof. 6 Authority, warrant; one who judges of decides, one whose word is an authority; इति प्रमाणं Pt. 1 'having heard this your Majesty will decide (what to do)'; आश्रयिताः प्रमाण M. 1; Mu. 1. 1; S. 1. 22; व्याकरणे पाणिनिः प्रमाणं 7. A true or certain knowledge, accurate conception or notion. 8 A mode of proof, a means of getting correct knowledge (the Naiyāyikas recognize only four kinds: स्वप्न, अनुमान, उपमान and शब्द, the Vedāntins and Mīmāṃsakas add two more अनुपलब्धि and अर्थान्वय; while the Sāṅkhyas admit स्वप्न, अनुमान and शब्द only; cf. अनुमान also. 9 Principal, capital. 10 Unity. 11. Scripture, sacred authority. 12 Cause, reason.

(प्रमाणीकृत्य means 1 to hold or regard as an authority. 2 to obey, conform to, 3 to prove, establish. 4 to mete out or apportion). —Comp. —अधिक a. more than ordinary, inordinate, excessive: S. 1. 30. —अतिरं another mode of proof. —अभावः absence of authority. —ज्ञ a. knowing the modes of proof, (as a logician). (—ज्ञः) an epithet of Śiva —हुत a. sanctioned by authority. —पत्रं a written warrant. —पुरुषः an arbitrator, a judge, an umpire. —वचनं, वाक्यं an authoritative statement. —ज्ञानं 1 scripture. 2 the science of 'vic. —सूत्रं a measuring cord.

प्रमाणयति Den. P. To regard as an authority; H. 1. 10.

प्रमाजिक a. 1 Forming or being a measure. 2 Forming an authority.

प्रमातामहः A maternal great-grandfather. —दी A maternal great-grandmother.

प्रमादः 1 Excessive paining, tormenting, torturing. 2 Agitating,

churning. 3 Killing, slaughter, destruction; हेमिकानो प्रमादेन सत्त्वोजायितं त्वया U. 5. 31; 4. 4 Violence, outrage. 5 Rape, forcible abduction.

प्रमादयिष्य a. 1 Tormenting, harassing, torturing, afflicting, harrowing; कृत्वा इदमप्रमादयिषी कृत्वा ते विभ्रसनीयमायुषं M. 3. 9; MAL. 2. 1; Ki. 3. 14. 2 Killing, destroying. 3 Agitating, setting in motion; Bg. 2. 60; 6. 34. 4 Tearing or pulling down, striking down; R. 11. 58. 5 Cutting down; Ki. 17. 31

प्रमादः 1 Carelessness, negligence, inattention, inadvertence, oversight; ज्ञातुं प्रमादस्तस्मिन् न शक्यं S. 6. 26; Ch. P. 1. 2 Intoxication. 3 Insanity, madness. 4 A mistake, blunder, mistaken judgment. 5 An accident, mishap, calamity, danger. अहो प्रमादः MAL. 3; U. 3.

प्रमापणं Killing, slaughter.

प्रमाज्जनं Wiping off, rubbing or washing off.

प्रमित p. p. 1 Measured off, limited, few, little; प्रमितविषयं शक्तिं विदुः Mv. 1. 51; Si. 16. 80. 3 Known, understood. 4 Proved, demonstrated.

प्रमितिः f. 1 Measurement, a measure. 2 True or certain knowledge, accurate notion or conception. 3 Knowledge obtained by any one of the Pramāṇas or sources of knowledge.

प्रमीढ a. 1 Thick, dense, compact. 2 Passed as urine.

प्रमीत p. p. Dead, deceased. —तः An animal immolated or killed at a sacrifice.

प्रमीतिः f. Death, destruction, decease.

प्रमीला 1 Sleepiness, lassitude, enervation of spirits. 2 N. of a woman, sovereign of a kingdom of women. She fought with Arjuna when his horse entered her territory, but she was conquered and became his wife.

प्रमीलित p. p. With closed eyes.

प्रमुक्त p. p. 1 Loosened, 2 Liberated, set free. 3 Resigned, renounced. 4 Cast, hurled. —Comp. —कृष्ट ind. bitterly.

प्रमुख a. 1 Facing, turning the face towards. 2 Chief, principal, foremost, first. 3 (At the end of comp.) (a) Headed by, having as chief or at the head; वासुदेवप्रमुखः Ku. 2. 38. (b) Accompanied with; प्रसिद्धप्रमुखः स्वामतं व्याजहार Me. 4. —मूः 1 A respectable man. 2 A heap, multitude. —मू 1 The mouth 2 The beginning of a chapter or section. (प्रमुखत्वं and प्रमुखे are used adverbially in the sense of 'in front of', 'before', 'opposite to', Bg. 1. 25; S. 7. 22).

प्रमुख a. 1 Fainting, unconscious. Very lovely.

प्रमुख f. Extreme joy.

प्रमुदित p. p. Delighted, glad, pleased, happy. —Comp. —हृदय a. delighted at heart.

प्रमुदित p. p. Stolen, taken away; Si. 17. 71. —ता A kind of riddle.

प्रमुह p. p. 1 Perplexed, bewildered, infatuated. 2 Stupid, foolish.

प्रमृत p. p. Dead, deceased. —तं 1 Death Cultivation.

प्रमृष्ट p. p. 1 Rubbed off, washed or wiped off, cleared off; R. 6. 41, 44. 2 Polished, bright, clear.

प्रमेय a. 1 Measurable, finite. 2 To be proved, demonstrable. —तं 1 An object of certain knowledge, a demonstrated conclusion, theorem. 2 The thing to be proved, the topic to be proved or discussed.

प्रमेहः A general name for a urinary disease (such as gleet, diabetes &c).

प्रमोक्तः 1 Dropping, letting fall. 2 Discharging, liberating.

प्रमोचनं 1 Liberating, setting free. 2 Emitting, shedding.

प्रमोदः Joy, delight, rejoicing, pleasure; प्रमोदयिष्य सह वारयोविता R. 3. 19; Ma. 3. 61.

प्रमोदनं 1 Gladdening, delighting, making glad. 2 Gladness. —नः An epithet of Vishnu.

प्रमोदित p. p. Pleased, delighted, joyful, happy. —तः An epithet of Kubera.

प्रमोहः 1 Stupor, insensibility, stupor; निरवति करणात् प्राहकस्य प्रमोहः MAL. 1. 41. 2 Infatuation, bewilderment.

प्रमोहित p. p. Infatuated, bewildered.

प्रमत्त p. p. 1 Restrained, self-subdued, holy, pious, devout, purified by austerities or religious observances; keeping the organs of sense under restraint; R. 1. 95; 8. 11; 13. 70; Ku. 1. 58; 3. 16. 2 Zealous, intent. 3 Submissive.

प्रमत्तः 1 Effort, exertion, endeavour; R. 2. 56; Mu. 5. 20. 2 Persevering or continued effort; perseverance. 3 Labour, difficulty; प्रमत्तः वेद्ययः सद्दतः S. 1 'hardly visible', 'seen with difficulty'. 4 Great care, caution; कृतप्रमत्तोऽपि गृहे विनश्यति Pt. 1. 20. 5. 3 (In gram.) Effort in uttering, effort of the mouth in the production of articulate sounds.

प्रमत्त p. p. Seasoned, dressed with condiments.

प्रपादः 1 A sacrifice. 2 N. of Indra. 3 A horse. 4 N. of a celebrated place of pilgrimage at the confluence of the Ganga and Yamunā near the modern Allahabad; Ma. 2. 21; (said

to be n. also in this sense). -Comp. -प्रयः an epithet of Indra.

प्रयच्छन् Begging, requesting, imploring.

प्रयाजः A principal sacrificial ceremony.

प्रयत्नः 1 Setting out, starting, departure. 2 A march, journey; मार्ग तावच्छ्रुत् कथयत्प्रयत्नमागच्छत् Me. 13. 3 Progress, advance. 4 The march (of an enemy), an attack, invasion, expedition; कर्म दूरः ह्युक्तिर्यत्प्रयत्ने Ku. 3. 43; R. 6. 83. 5 Beginning, commencement. 6 Death, departure (from the world); Bg. 7. 30. 7 The back of a horse. 8 The hinder part of any animal. -Comp. -प्रयः a break in a journey, a halt; Pt. 1.

प्रयाजकः A journey, march; K. 118; 305.

प्रयात p. p. 1 Advanced, gone forth, departed. 2 Deceased, dead. -प्रः 1 An invasion. 2 A precipice, steep rock.

प्रयायित p. p. 1 Made to advance or go forward. 2 Made to go away.

प्रयामः 1 Dearth, scarcity, dearthness of corn &c. 2 Checking, restraining. 3 Length.

प्रयासः 1 Effort, exertion, endeavour; R. 12. 53; 14. 51. 2 Labour, difficulty.

प्रयुक्त p. p. 1 Yoked, harnessed. 2 Used, employed (as a word). 3 Applied. 4 Appointed, nominated. 5 Acted, represented. 6 Arising or resulting from, produced by, consequent on. 7 Endowed with. 8 Lost in meditation, abstracted. 9 Lent or put to interest (as money). 10 Prompted, instigated; (see युज् with प्र).

प्रयुक्तिः f. 1 Use, employment, application. 2 Incitement, instigation. 3 Motive, main object or end, occasion. 4 Consequence, result.

प्रयुतः A million.

प्रयुधः 1 A warrior. 2 A ram. 3 Wind, air. 4 An ascetic. 5 N. of Indra.

प्रयुद्धः War, battle.

प्रयोजकः a. 1 One who uses or employs (as a means, word &c.). 2 One who performs or directs, an executor. 3 One who prompts or instigates, an instigator. 4 An author, an agent; U. 3. 48. 5 One who acts or represents (a drama). 6 One who lends money at interest, a money-lender. 7 One who shoots (an arrow).

प्रयोगः 1 Use, application, employment; as in शब्दप्रयोगः अर्थ शब्दो युक्तिप्रयोगः -अल्पप्रयोगः 'this word is generally or rarely used'. 2 A usual form, general usage. 3 Hurling, throwing, dis-

charging (opp. संहार); प्रयोगसंहारवि-  
प्रक्रमेण R. 5. 57. 4 Exhibition, per-  
formance, representation (dramatic),  
acting; देव प्रयोगधाम्नि हि नाट्यशास्त्रे M. 1;  
नाटिका न प्रयोगतो दृष्टा Ratn. 1 'not seen  
acted on the stage.' 5 Practice,  
experimental portion (of a subject);  
(opp. शास्त्र 'theory'); तद्व्यवधानं वा च  
ज्ञात्वा प्रयोगे च विवक्ष्यते M. 1. 6 Course of  
procedure, ceremonial form. 7 An  
act, action. 8 Recitation, delivery.  
9 Beginning, commencement. 10  
A plan, contrivance, device, scheme.  
11 A means, instrument. 12 Con-  
sequence, result. 13 Application of  
magic, magical rites. 14 Lending  
money on usury. 15 A horse. -Comp.

-अभिलेखः on of the five kinds of  
प्रयोगानां or prologue, in which a part  
of performance is superseded by  
another in such a manner that a  
character is suddenly brought on the  
stage; i. e. where the Sūtradhāra  
goes out hinting the entrance of a  
character and thus performs a part  
superseding that which he has appa-  
rently intended for his own, viz.  
dancing; the S. D. thus defines it:—  
यदि प्रयोग एकस्मिन् प्रयोगोऽग्रे प्रयुज्यते । तेन पक्ष-  
प्रवेशोऽग्रे प्रयोगातिशयस्तदा ॥ 291. -नियुज् a.  
skilled in practice; M. 3.

प्रयोजकः a. Occasioning, cau.'ng,  
effecting, leading to, inciting, sti-  
mulating &c. -कः 1 An employer,  
one who uses or employs. 2 An  
author. 3 A founder, an institutor.  
4 A money-lender. 5 A law-giver,  
legislator.

प्रयोजनः 1 Use, employment, ap-  
plication. 2 Use, need, necessity  
(with instr. of that which is needed  
and gen. of the user); सर्वेऽपि राज्ञा  
प्रयोजनं Pt. 1; बाले किमनेन पृष्टेन प्रयोजनं K.  
144; 3 End, aim, object, purpose;  
प्रयोजनमनुविध्य न भवति प्रयोजनं; पुत्रप्रयोजना  
द्वारा पुत्रा विद्वज्जानतः । द्विप्रयोजनं द्विप्रयोजनं  
सर्वप्रयोजनं ॥ Subhāsh; मन्त्रप्रयोजनं  
R. 8. 31. 4 A means of attaining;  
Ms. 7. 100. 5 A cause, motive,  
occasion. 6 Profit, interest.

प्रयोज्यः p. p. 1 To be used or  
employed. 2 To be practised. 3 To  
be produced or caused. 4 To be  
appointed. 5 To be thrown or dis-  
charged (as a missile). 6 To be  
set to work. -ज्यः A servant, an  
employee. -ज्यः Capital, principal.

प्रयुक्तिः p. p. Crying bitterly,  
weeping.

प्रयुक्तः p. p. 1 Full-grown, deve-  
loped. 2 Born, sprung, produced;  
यथावयवमात्रं कृतिः प्रयुक्तः S. 7. 19. 3  
Increased. 4 Gone deep, as in  
प्रयुक्तमूलः. 5 Grown long; as in प्रयुक्तेश्वरः,  
प्रयुक्तपुत्रः.

प्रयुक्तिः f. Growth, increase.

प्रयोजनः 1 Exciting, stimulating. 2  
Illustration, explanation. 3 Exhibi-  
tion (of a person) for being seen  
and liked (by the people); अला-  
कसामान्यमुपलक्ष्य प्रयोजनार्थं प्रकटीकृतम् Mā.  
1. 10 (where Jagaddhara interprets  
प्रयोजनार्थं by बहुविधपटवार्थं 'in order to be  
thoroughly acquainted with the  
world'). 4 Favourable description  
of that which is to follow in a play.  
5 Representation of the end as all  
but accomplished; see S. D. 388;  
(प्रयोजनम् also in the last two senses).

प्ररोहः 1 Sprouting, shooting or  
growing up, germination; as in  
प्ररोहप्ररोहिः. 2 A sprout, shoot (fig.  
also); प्ररोह इव सौधतलं विभेत् R. 8. 93;  
प्ररोहः प्ररोहजटिलानि मणिवृक्षान् 13. 71; Ku.  
3. 60, 7. 17. 3 A scion, offspring;  
हा राधेयकुलप्ररोहः V. 4; Mv. 6. 25. 4 A  
shoot of light; द्युर्धति सामंतशिखामर्षिना  
प्ररोहप्ररोहस्तमये राजासि R. 6. 33. 5 A new  
leaf or branch, twig, spray.

प्ररोहणः 1 Growing, shooting forth,  
germination. 2 Budding, sprouting.  
3 A twig, sprout, shoot, spray.

प्रलपः 1 Talking, speaking, talk,  
words, conversation. 2 Prating,  
Prattle, raving, incoherent or non-  
sensical talk; इदं कस्यापि प्रलपितं. 3  
Lamentation, wailing; U. 3. 29.

प्रलपितः p. p. Talked, prated, &c.  
-तः Talk; see प्रलपन above.

प्रलभः p. p. Deceived, cheated.

प्रलम्बः a. 1 Pendulous, hanging  
down; as in प्रलम्बकेशः. 2 Prominent; as  
in प्रलम्बनासिकाः. 3 Slow, dilatory. -प्रः 1  
Hanging on or from, depending. 2  
Any thing hanging down. 3 A  
branch. 4 A garland worn round  
the neck. 5 A kind of necklaco. 6  
The female breast. 7 Tin or lead. 8  
N. of a demon killed by Balarāma.  
-Comp. -अंशः a man with hanging  
testicles. -प्रः -प्रलयः, -प्रलयः m. an  
epithet of Balarāma.

प्रलम्बनः Hanging down, depending.  
प्रलपितः a. Pendulous, hanging  
down, suspended.

प्रलभः 1 Obtaining, gaining, at-  
taining. 2 Deceiving, imposing  
upon, cheating, overreaching.

प्रलयः 1 Destruction, annihilation,  
dissolution; यथानां किं हिमयन् प्रलयं गतानि  
Bh. 3. 70, 68; प्रलयं गिरा Si. 11. 60  
'causing to disappear'. 2 The de-  
struction of the whole universe (at  
the end of a kalpa), universal  
destruction; Ku. 2. 68; Bg. 7. 6. 3  
Any extensive destruction or devas-  
tation. 4 Death, dying, destruction;  
प्रलयाः प्रलयाय मत्तवदर्थं विकृत्येत यम् Mu. 5.  
21; 1. 14; Bg. 14. 14. 5 Swoon,  
fainting, loss of consciousness,  
syncope; Ku. 4. 2. 5 (in Rhet.)

Loss of consciousness, considered as one of the 53 subordinate feelings; प्रलपः प्रलपः प्रलपः Pralapa-rudra. 7 The mystic syllable om. -Comp. -कालः the time of universal destruction. -प्रलपः a cloud at the dissolution of the world. -प्रलपः the fire at the dissolution of the world. -प्रलपः the ocean at the dissolution of the world.

प्रलपः a. Having a prominent forehead.

प्रलपः A fragment, chip, bit.

प्रलपः An instrument for cutting off.

प्रलपः 1 Talk, conversation, discourse. 2 Prating, prattling, an incoherent or nonsensical talk; Ms. 12. 5. 3 Lamentation, wailing; उपलपः उपलपः उपलपः K. 175; Ve. 5. 30. -Comp. -प्रलपः m. a sort of collyrium.

प्रलपः a. 1 Talking, speaking; प्रलपः प्रलपः Ve. 3. 2 Prating, prattling.

प्रलपः p. p. 1 Melted, dissolved. 2 Annihilated, destroyed. 3 Insensible, unconscious.

प्रलपः p. p. Cut off.

प्रलपः An unguent, an ointment, a salve.

प्रलपः 1 An anointer, a plasterer.

प्रलपः A kind of slow fever.

प्रलपः A kind of broth.

प्रलपः 1 Rolling (on the ground). 2 Heaving, tossing.

प्रलपः 1 Cupidity, greediness, covetousness. 2 Allurement, seduction.

प्रलपः 1 Attracting. 2 An allurement, seduction, temptation. 3 A lure, bait.

प्रलपः Sand.

प्रलपः a. Greatly agitated or treacherous.

प्रलपः m. 1 One who declares or relates, a speaker, declarer. 2 A teacher, expounder. Ms. 7. 20. 3 An orator, eloquent man.

प्रलपः, प्रलपः, प्रलपः A monkey; प्रलपः, प्रलपः, प्रलपः.

प्रलपः 1 Speaking, declaration, announcement; Pt. 1-190. 2 Teaching, expounding. 3 Exposition, explanation, interpretation; Mv. 4. 25. 4 Eloquence. 5 A sacred treatise or writing; Ms. 3. 184. -Comp. -प्रलपः a. skilled in talking, eloquent.

प्रलपः Wheat.

प्रलपः a. 1 Sloping down, inclined, shelving, flowing downwards. 2 Steep, abrupt, precipitous. 3 Crooked, bent. 4 Inclined, disposed to, tending to ( off. at the end of comp. ); प्रलपः Ki. 3. 19. 5

Devoted or attached to, addicted to, intent on, prone to, full of; प्रलपः प्रलपः Bh. 3. 29; Si. 8-35; Ms. 5. 21; Ki. 2. 44. 6 Favourably inclined or disposed towards; Ku. 4. 42. 7 Eager, ready; Ki. 2. 8. 8 Endowed with, possessed of. 9 Humbled, modestly humble, submissive. 10 Decayed, wasted, waning. -प्रलपः A place where four roads meet. -प्रलपः 1 A descent, a steep descent, precipice. 2 The side of a hill, slope, declivity.

प्रलपः a. ( नी or नी f. ) About to go on a journey. -Comp. -प्रलपः the wife of one who intends to go on a journey ( one of the 8 Nāyikās in erotic poetry ).

प्रलपः 1 The upper part of a piece of woven cloth. 2 A goad; Si. 13. 19.

प्रलपः a. Advanced in age, aged, old; प्रलपः प्रलपः U. 4; R. 8. 18.

प्रलपः a. 1 Chief, principal, most excellent or distinguished, best, exalted; प्रलपः प्रलपः Ms. 3. 3; Ms. 10. 27; Ghat. 16. 2 Elders.

-प्रलपः 1 A call, summons. 2 A particular invocation addressed to Agni by a Brāhmaṇa at the consecration of his fire. 3 A line of ancestors. 4 A race, family, lineage. 5 An ancestor. 6 A Muni or noble ancestor who contributes to the credit of a particular gotra or family. 7 Offspring, descendants. 8 A cover, covering. -प्रलपः Aloe-wood. -Comp. -प्रलपः ( du. ) an epithet of the two Asvins.

प्रलपः 1 The sacrificial fire. 2 An epithet of Vishnu.

प्रलपः A ceremony preliminary to the Soma sacrifice.

प्रलपः Commencing, undertaking, engaging in.

प्रलपः a. ( निर. f. ) 1 Setting on foot, founding. 2 Advancing, promoting, furthering. 3 Producing, causing. 4 Prompting, urging, inducing, instigating ( in a bad sense ). -प्रलपः 1 An originator, founder, author. 2 A promoter, instigator. 3 An arbiter, umpire.

प्रलपः 1 Going on, moving forward. 2 Beginning, commencement. 3 Setting on foot, founding, establishing, instituting. 4 Prompting, urging, stimulating. 5 Engaging in, applying oneself to. 6 Happening, coming to pass. 7 Activity, action. 8 Behaviour, conduct, procedure. -प्रलपः Inciting or prompting to action.

प्रलपः a. One who sets in motion, urges, establishes, founds &c.

प्रलपः p. p. 1 Caused to turn, made to go or roll onwards, revolv-

ing; R. 9. 66. 2 Founded. 3 Prompted, incited, instigated. 4 Kindled. 5 Caused, made. 6 Purified, rendered pure; Ms. 11. 196.

प्रलपः a. 1 Proceeding, moving onward. 2 Being active. 3 Causing, effecting. 4 Using.

प्रलपः Increasing, augmenting.

प्रलपः Heavy rain, heavy down-pour.

प्रलपः 1 Raining. 2 The first rain.

प्रलपः Going or journeying abroad, going on a journey.

प्रलपः 1 Flowing or streaming forth. 2 Wind. 3 N. of on of the seven courses of wind ( said to cause the motion of the planets ).

प्रलपः 1 A covered carriage or litter ( for women ). 2 A carriage, conveyance, vehicle in general. 3 A ship.

प्रलपः -प्रलपः See प्रलपः.

प्रलपः a. Eloquent, oratorical; ( कुर्वते ) ज्ञानप्रदोऽपि प्रलपः प्रलपः Si. 2. 25. 2 talkative, garrulous; Ms. 3. 16.

प्रलपः Proclamation, promulgation, declaration.

प्रलपः The trimming or edging of a piece of woven cloth.

प्रलपः -प्रलपः f. A weaver's shuttle.

प्रलपः p. p. Exposed to stormy wind. -प्रलपः 1 A current of air, fresh or free air; प्रलपः प्रलपः M. 4. 2 Strong or stormy wind; प्रलपः प्रलपः निर. प्रलपः S. 6. 3 An airy place; Ku. 1. 46.

प्रलपः 1 Uttering a word or sound. 2 Expressing, mentioning, declaring. 3 Discourse, conversation. 4 Talk, report, rumour, popular saying or belief; प्रलपः प्रलपः Mā. 1. 13; प्रलपः प्रलपः M. 1. 13. 4. 15. 5 A fable, myth. 6 Litigious language. 7 Words of challenge, mutual defiance, एवं प्रलपः प्रलपः प्रलपः प्रलपः प्रलपः 11. 2. 35.

प्रलपः, प्रलपः A cover, covering.

प्रलपः 1 Satisfying ( a desire ). 2 Priority of choice. 3 Prohibition, opposition. 4 A free-will offering ( दानप्रदान ).

प्रलपः See प्रलपः.

प्रलपः 1 Going or journeying abroad, being absent from one's home, foreign residence; K. 16. 4. -Comp. -प्रलपः, प्रलपः a. journeying abroad, being absent from home.

प्रलपः 1 Living abroad, temporary sojourn. 2 Exile, banishment. 3 Killing, slaughter.

प्रलपः m. A traveller, wayfarer, sojourner.

प्रलपः 1 Flowing or streaming forth. 2 A stream, course, current;



प्रवाहकः गारा विषमवमपरा दिशतु न. G. L. 2; R. 5. 46; 18. 10, 48; Ku. 1. 54; Me. 48. 3 Flow, running water. 4 Continuous flow, unbroken succession, continuity. 5 Course of events (rolling onward like a stream). 6 Activity, active occupation. 7 A pond, lake. 8 An excellent horse. (प्रवाहं कृतिं means (lit.) making water in a stream; (fig.) doing a useless action.)

प्रवाहकः A goblin, an imp.

प्रवाहनं 1 Driving forth. 2 Evaluation by stool.

प्रवाहिका Diarrhoea.

प्रवाही Sand.

प्रविकीर्णं p. p. 1 Scattered or strowed about. 2 Dispersed, diffused.

प्रविख्यातं p. p. 1 Named, called. 2 Famous, renowned, celebrated.

प्रविख्यातिः f. Fame, renown, celebrity.

प्रविशयः Examination, investigation.

प्रविचारः Discernment, discrimination.

प्रविज्ञेयं Understanding.

प्रवित्तं p. p. 1 spread out, expanded. 2 Dishevelled, disordered (hair).

प्रविदारः Bursting asunder, opening.

प्रविदारणं 1 Tearing, rending, breaking, bursting asunder. 2 Budding. 3 Conflict, war, battle. 4 Crowd, confusion, tumult.

प्रविद्धं p. p. Cut away, thro. off.

प्रविद्धतं p. p. Dispersed, put to flight, scattered.

प्रविभक्तं p. p. 1 Severed, separated. 2 Apportioned, partitioned, divided, distributed, ज्ञेयानि वर्तयन् च प्रविभक्त-विना S. 7. 6.

प्रविभागः 1 Division, distribution, classification; R. 16. 2, 2 A part, portion.

प्रविलयः a. 1 Separated by a great interval. Isolated, separate. 2 Very few or rare, very scanty; प्रविलय इव सुस्पष्टपुण्याः R. 9. 34.

प्रविलयः 1 Melting away. 2 Complete dissolution or absorption.

प्रविलुप्तं p. p. Cut off, fallen or rubbed off, removed.

प्रविरः Yellow sandal.

प्रविरादः Dispute, quarrel, wrangling.

प्रविरिक्तं a. 1 Very solitary. 2 Separated, detached.

प्रविश्लेषः Separation.

प्रविश्लेषणं p. p. Rejected, spiritless.

प्रविष्टं p. p. 1 Gone or entered into; प्रविष्टेन प्रविष्टः शयनमभ्यासयता प्रवेष्टव्यः S. 1. 7. 2 Engaged in, occupied with. 3 Begun.

प्रविष्टकं Entrance on the stage.

प्रविस्त (स्त) रः Extent, circumference, compass.

प्रवीण a. Clever, skilled or versed in, conversant with; आनन्दस्य हविर्गुणानि नेतुं प्रवीणो जयति लकीरणावलीनः Bv. 1. 15; Ku. 7. 48.

प्रवीर a. 1 Foremost, best, most excellent or distinguished; R. 14. 29; 16. 1; Bg. 11. 48. 2 Strong, powerful, heroic. —रः 1 A brave person, hero, warrior. 2 A chief, distinguished personage.

प्रवृत्तं p. p. Selected, picked, chosen.

प्रवृत्तं p. p. 1 Begun, commenced, proceeded with. 2 Set in; अस्मिन् प्रवृत्तं श्रीमत्तमयमविद्युत् S. 1. 3 Engaged in, occupied with. 4 Going to, bound for 5 Fixed, settled, determined. 6 Unimpeded, undisputed. 7 Round. —तः A round ornament.

प्रवृत्तकं Entrance on the stage.

प्रवृत्तिः f. 1 Continued advance, progress, advance. 2 Rise, origin, source, flow (of words &c.); प्रवृत्ति-गुणानि चरितानि चतुर्वि Ku. 2. 17. 3 Appearance, manifestation; कृमयप्रवृत्तिमये S. 4. 17; R. 11. 43; 14. 39. 4 Advent, setting in, commencement; आकाशिकी वीक्ष्य प्रवृत्तिः Ku. 8. 34. 5 Application or addiction to, tendency, inclination, predilection, propensity; S. 1. 22. 6 Conduct; behaviour; R. 14. 73. 7 Employment, occupation, activity; Ku. 6. 26. 8 Use, employment, currency (as of a word) 9 Continued effort, perseverance. 10 Signification, sense, acceptance (of a word). 11 Continuance, permanence, prevalence. 12 Active worldly life, taking an active part in worldly affairs (opp. निवृत्ति). 13 News, tidings, intelligence; जीवनेन स्वकुलमयीं हरिष्यन् प्रवृत्तिं Me. 4; V. 4. 20. 14 Applicability or validity of a rule. 15 Fate, destiny, luck. 16 Cognition, direct perception or apprehension. 17 Rotting juice, or ichor exuding from the temples of an elephant in rut. 18 N. of the city of उज्जयिनी q. v. —Comp. —ज्ञः a spy, secret emissary or agent—निमित्तं a reason for the use of any term in a particular signification. —मार्गः active or worldly life, attachment to the business and pleasures of the world.

प्रवृद्धं p. p. 1 Full-grown. 2 Increased, augmented, expanded, enlarged. 3 Full, deep. 4 Haughty, arrogant. 5 Violent. 6 Large.

प्रवृद्धिः f. 1 Increase, growth; R. 13. 71; 17. 71. 2 Rise, prosperity, preferment, promotion, elevation.

प्रवेक a. Best, chief, choicest, most excellent.

प्रवेगः Great speed, velocity.

प्रवेकः Barley.

प्रवेणि-नी f. 1 A braid of hair (in general); R. 15. 30. 2 The hair twisted and unadorned (worn by wives in the absence of their husbands). 3 The housings of an elephant. 4 A piece of coloured woollen cloth. 5 The current or stream (of a river).

प्रवेतु m. A charioteer.

प्रवेद्यं Making known, announcing, proclaiming.

प्रवेद्यः, प्रवेद्यः, प्रवेद्युः, प्रवेद्यं Trembling, quivering, shaking, tremour.

प्रवेष्टि a. Cast hither and thither, thrown about.

प्रवेष्टः A kind of kidney-bean.

प्रवेष्टः 1 Entrance, penetration; प्रवेष्टाभिमुखो बभूव R. 7. 1; Ku. 8. 40. 2 Ingress, access, approach. 3 Entrance on the stage; तेन पादप्रवेष्टेन S. D. 6. 4 The entrance or door (of a house &c.). 5 Income, revenue. 6 Close application (to a pursuit), intentness of purpose.

प्रवेष्टकः 'The introducer,' an interlude acted by inferior characters (such as servants, buffoon &c.) for the purpose of acquainting the audience with events not represented on the stage, but a knowledge of which is essential for the proper understanding of what follows; (like the Visukambhaka it connects the story of the drama and the subdivisions of the plot, by briefly referring to what has occurred in the intervals of the acts, of what is likely to happen at the end; it never occurs at the beginning of the first act or at the end of the last). S. D. thus defines it.—प्रवेष्टकोद्देशोऽप्यस्या नच-पादप्रवेष्टिनः 1 अंकद्वयान्तरेऽपि दृष्टे विश्वम्भके यथा R. 308; see विश्वम्भक.

प्रवेष्टानं 1 Entrance, penetration, going into. 2 Introducing, leading to, conducting 3 An entrance or main door of a house, gate. 4 Sexual intercourse.

प्रवेष्टितं p. p. Introduced, showed in, led or conducted to, brought in.

प्रवेष्टः 1 An arm. 2 The wrist or forearm. 3 The fleshy part of an elephant's back (where the rider sits). 4 An elephant's gums. 5 An elephant's housings.

प्रवेष्टकं p. p. Apparent, clear, manifest, evident.

प्रवेष्टिकः f. Manifestation, appearance.

प्रवेष्टाहारः Prolongation of discourse.

प्रवेष्टनं 1 Going abroad, sojourning. 2 Going into exile. 3 Turning a recluse.

5. A subject or topic (of discourse or controversy). 6. An occasion, incident; *Am. Trans.* 8: 191, *namely*.

Māl. 1. 7 Conjuncture, time, opportunity; Mā. 9. 5. 8 A contingency, event, case, occurrence of a possibility; मेघरी अमलः कारणद्वययति कुतः विचारीपुत्रप्रसादात् S. B.; एवं चानवस्थापनः ibid; Ku. 7. 16. 8 Connected reasoning or argument. 9 A conclusion, inference. 10 Connected language. 11 Inseparable application or connection (—कति q. v.). 12 Mention of parents. (वर्त्तमान, वर्त्तमानः, वर्त्तमानः are used adverbially in the sense of 1 in relation to, 2 in consequence of, on account of, because of, by way of, 3 occasionally. 4 In course of; (as in कथावर्त्तने in course of conversation). —Comp. —निवारणं prevention or obviation of similar contingencies in future. —वशात् ind. according to the time, by the force of circumstances. —विनिवृत्तिः f. non-recurrence of a contingency.

वसंख्या 1 Total number or sum. 2 Reflection.

वसंख्यानं 1 Enumeration. 2 Reflection, meditation; deep meditation; abstract contemplation; व्यापारोमीतिरपि ज्ञानप्रसन्न इतः वसंख्यानपरी वदुः Ku. 3. 40. 3 Fame, reputation, renown. —नः Payment, liquidation.

वसंजनं 1 Act of connecting, combining, uniting. 2 Applying, bringing to bear upon, bringing into use.

वसतिः f. 1 Favour, graciousness, complacency. 2 Clearness, purity, transparency.

वसंधानं Combination, union.

वसक p. p. 1 Pure, clear, bright, limpid, pellucid, transparent; Ku. 1. 23; 7. 74; S. 5. 20. 2 Pleased, delighted, propitiated, soothed; मनां क्षात्रयति सिंघुपतिं वसकां Mu. 3. 9; मंत्रियाः पयसि सरितश्चेतसीव वसके Mo. 40 (where the first sense is also intended); Ku. 5. 35; R. 2. 68. 3 Kind, kindly disposed, gracious, propitious; अवेदि मां कामधुयां R. 2. 63. 4 Plain, open, clear, easily intelligible (as meaning). 5 True, correct; वसकां वसकस्ते तर्कः V. 2; वसकप्रयस्ते तर्कः Māl. 1. —का 1 Propitiation, pleasing. 2 Spirituous liquor. —Comp. —आत्मन् a. gracious-minded, propitious. —ईरा spirituous liquor. —करुण a. 1 almost calm. 2 almost true. —सुख, —वदन a. gracious-looking, with a pleased countenance, smiling. —सलिल a. having clear water.

वसवः Force, violence, impetuosity; वसवोद्धतारिः R. 2. 30. —नं ind. 1 Violently, forcibly, perforce; इन्द्रियाणि वनाधीनि इति वसवं वनः Bg. 2. 60; Mā. 8. 232. 2 Very much, exceedingly; त्वामि नीतवानेव हासिता वसवं इतः S. 1. 5. Rā. 6. 25. 3 Importunately; Bg.

11. 41. —Comp. —दहनं subduing by force; S. 7. 83. —द्वयं forcible abduction.

वसवीक्षणं, वसवीक्षा Consideration, deliberation, judgment.

वसवर्धनं 1 Binding, fastening. 2 A net.

वसवः 1 Going forward, advancing S. 1. 29. 2 Free or unimpeded motion, free scope, access or course; R. 8. 23; 16. 20; Mu. 3. 5; H. 1. 186. 3 Spreading, diffusion, extension, expansion, dilation; Si. 9. 71. 4 Extent, dimension, great quantity; Si. 2. 35. 5 Prevalence, influence; Si. 8. 10. 6 A stream, flow, torrent, flood; वसत स्वेदां वसव इव इषांमयिः Gīt. 11. 7 A group, multitude. 8 War, battle. 9 An iron arrow. 10 Speed. 11 Affectionate solicitation.

वसवर्जं 1 Going forth, running or streaming forth. 2 Escaping, running away. 3 Spreading forth or abroad. 4 Surrounding an enemy. 5 Availability.

वसवर्जिः—जी f. Surrounding an enemy.

वसवर्णं 1 Going or moving forward, advancing. 2 Pervading, spreading in all directions.

वस (ज्ञ) लः The cold season (हेमन्त).

वसवः 1 Begetting, generation, procreation, birth, production. 2 Child birth, delivery, confinement; as in असकप्रसवा. 3 Offspring, progeny, young ones, children; देवसं वीरवसवा भुयाः U. 1; Ku. 7. 87. 4 Source, origin, birth-place (fig. also); Ki. 2. 43. 5 Flower, blossom; वसवविद्युतिषु द्रुहां विरक्तः Si. 7. 42; नीता होप्रसव-रजसा पादुनामानने श्रीः Mo. 65; द्रुप्रसवसिद्धिं जिवितं 113; R. 9. 28; Ku. 1. 55; 4. 14; S. 5. 9; Māl. 9. 27, 31; U. 2. 20. 6 A fruit, product. —Comp. —उन्मुक्त a. about to be delivered or confined; वतिः प्रतिसा वसवोन्मुक्तं विवा इदं R. 3. 12. —सुह a lying-in-chamber. —धर्मिण् a. productive, prolific. —वधनं the foot-stalk of a leaf or flower, peduncle. —वेदना —वधा pangs of child-birth, throes. —स्वती a mother. —स्थाने 1 a place for delivery. 2 a nest.

वसवकः The Piyālatree.

वसवर्जं 1 Bringing forth. 2 Bearing children, fecundity.

वसवर्तिः f. A woman in labour.

वसविपु m. A father, procreator.

वसविनी A mother.

वसव्य a. Contrary, inverted, reverse.

वसव्य a. Withstanding, enduring, bearing up. —नः 1 A beast or bird of

prey. 2 Resistance, endurance, opposition.

वसव्यः A beast or bird of prey. —नं 1 Withstanding, resisting. 2 Enduring, bearing up. 3 Defeating, overcoming. 4 Embracing, an embrace

वसव्य Ind. 1 Forcibly, violently, by force; वसव्य मयिद्वारावसव्यव्यापारः Bli. 2. 4; Si. 1. 27. 2 Exceedingly, much.

वसविका A kind of rice (with small grains)

वसावः 1 Favour, kindness, condescension, propitiousness; वस वसिदायै 'be pleased to show yourself'; वसाव-सादावसाव वसिदायै वस R. 1. 91; 2. 22. 2 Good temper, graciousness of disposition. 3 Calmness, tranquillity, composure, serenity, sedateness, absence of excitement; Bg. 2. 64. 4 Clearness, limpidness; brightness, transparency, purity (as of water, mind &c.); मनादिपतनकलुषा वृत्तीव वसावः V. 1. 8; S. 7. 82; गान्धर्वि-प्रसादाः Si. 11. 6; R. 17. 1; Ki. 9. 25. 5 Perspicuity, clearness of style, one of the three Gūṇas according to Mammata, who thus defines it; वृत्तेष्वनाग्रिवत् स्वच्छमवसवस्तथैव यः । व्याख्येय-म्यससादृशी लभ्य विहितादिपतिः K. P. 6; वाचस्पतिकप्रदात्मनोर्ध्वमेव वसावः or वसवसावा

वाक्यायै करतलवद्वारिभिविवेचयती वदता वसावस्य R. G.; see Kāv. 1. 45; S. D. 611 also 6 Food offered to idols &c., or the remnants of such food. 7 A free gift, gratuity. 8 Any propitiatory offering. 9 Well-being, welfare. —Comp. —उन्मुक्त a. disposed to favour. —वराकुल a. 1 withdrawing favour from any one. 2 Not caring for anybody's favour. —वर्ण a. an object of favour. —व्य a. 1 kind, propitious. 2 serene, pleased, happy.

वसावक a. (दिका f.) 1 Purifying, clearing, making pellucid. 2 Soothing, calming. 3 Gladdening, cheering. 4 Courting favour, propitiating.

वसादन a. (नी f.) 1 Purifying, clearing, rendering pure or clear; कलं कतकवृक्षस्य वसंवृषसादनं Mā. 6. 67. 2 Soothing, calming. 3 Cheering, gladdening. —नः A royal tent. —नं 1 Clearing from impurities, purifying. 2 Soothing, calming, tranquillizing, composing. 3 Pleasing, gratifying. 4 Propitiating, courting favour. —न 1 Service, worship. 2 Purifying.

वसादित p. p. 1 Purified, cleared. 2 Appeased, propitiated. 3 Worshipped. 4 Calmed, soothed.

वसावक a. (दिका f.) 1 Accomplishing, perfecting. 2 Purifying, cleansing. 3 Decorating, ornamenting. —नः A valet-de-chambre, an

attendant who dresses his master. R. 17. 22.

**प्रसाधन** 1 Accomplishing, effecting, bringing about. 2 Setting in order, arranging. 3 Decorating, ornamenting, embellishing; toilet, dress; Ku. 4. 18. 4 A decoration, ornament, means of decoration or ornament; Ku. 7. 13. 30-न, -न-नी A comb. -Comp. -विशि: decoration, embellishment. -विशेष: the highest decoration; प्रसाधनविशेष: प्रसाधनविशेष: V. 2. 3.

**प्रसाधिका** A lady's maid, a female attendant who looks to the toilet of her mistress; प्रसाधिकालक्षितमश्वमाक्षिण R. 7. 7.

**प्रसाधित** *p. p.* 1 Accomplished, completed, perfected. 2 Ornamented, decorated.

**प्रसार** 1 Spreading, extending. 2 Spread, diffusion, extension, expansion. 3 Stretching out. 4 Spreading over the country to forage.

**प्रसारण** 1 Spreading abroad, extending, increase, diffusing, expanding. 2 Stretching out; as in वायुप्रसारण. 3 Surrounding an enemy. 4 Spreading over the country for fuel and grass. 5 The change of a semivowel (य, र् and ए) into a vowel; see संप्रसारण.

**प्रसारिणी** Surrounding an enemy.

**प्रसारित** *p. p.* 1 Expanded, spread, diffused, extended. 2 Stretched out (as hands). 3 Exhibited, laid out, exposed (for sale).

**प्रसाह** Overpowering, defeating.

**प्रसित** *p. p.* 1 Bound, fastened. 2 Devoted to, engaged in, occupied with. 3 Intent on, longing for, craving after (with instr. or loc.); लक्ष्मण लक्ष्मणे वा प्रसितः Sk.; R. 8. 23. -तं Pos, matter.

**प्रसिति** *f.* 1 A net. 2 A ligament. 3 A tie, fetter.

**प्रसिद्ध** *p. p.* 1 Renowned, famous, celebrated. 2 Decorated, ornamented, adorned, R. 18. 41; Ku. 5. 9; 7. 16.

**प्रसिद्धि** *f.* 1 Fame, celebrity, publicity, renown. 2 Success, accomplishment, fulfilment; Ki. 3. 39; Ms. 4. 3. 3 Ornament, decoration.

**प्रसिद्धिका** A small garden.

**प्रसुप्त** *p. p.* 1 Asleep, sleepy. 2 Fast asleep.

**प्रसुप्ति** *f.* 1 Sleepiness. 2 Paralysis.

**प्रसू** *a.* 1 Bringing forth, bearing, giving birth to; स्त्रीप्रसूनामिदं स्यात् Y 1. 73. -*f.* 1 A Mother: मातृप्रसूतिः प्रसूजन विज्ञाने Ak. 'pauents'. 2 A mare. 3 A spreading creeper. 4 The plantain. प्रसूका A mare.

**प्रसूत** *p. p.* 1 Begotten, engendered. 2 Brought forth, born, produced. -तं 1 A flower. 2 Any productive

source. -वा A woman recently delivered.

**प्रसूति** *f.* 1 Procreation, begetting, generation. 2 Bringing forth, bearing, delivering, giving birth to; R. 14. 66. 3 Calving. 4 Laying eggs; N. 1. 135. 5 Birth, production, generation; R. 10. 53. 6 Appearance, coming forth, growth (of flowers &c.); R. 5. 15; Ku. 1. 42. 7 A product, production. 8 Offspring, progeny, issue; R. 1. 25, 77; 2. 4; 5. 7; Ku. 2. 7, 8. 6. 24. 8 A producer, generator, procreator; R. 2. 63. 9. A mother. -Comp. -जं pain resulting as a necessary consequence of birth. -वायुः air produced in the womb during the pangs of travail. **प्रसूतिका** A woman recently delivered.

**प्रसूत** *p. p.* Produced, born. -तं 1 A flower; लतायां प्रसूतया वा प्रसूतस्यामः कुनः U. 5. 20; R. 2. 10. 2 A bud, blossom. 3 A fruit. -Comp. -वायुः, -वाणः, -वाजः an epithet of the god of love. -वर्षः a shower of flowers.

**प्रसूतक** 1 A flower. 2 A bud, blossom.

**प्रसूत** *p. p.* 1 Gone forward. 2 Stretched out, extended. 3 Spread, diffused. 4 Long, lengthened. 5 Engaged in, attached to. 6 Swift, quick. 7 Modest, humble. -तः The palm of the hand stretched out and hollowed. -तः, -तः A measure equal to two *Palus*. -तः The leg. -Comp. -जः a particular class of sons, an adulterine (कुड्मैलकस्तः).

**प्रसूति** *f.* 1 Advance, progress. 2 Flowing. 3 The palm of the hand stretched out and hollowed. 4 A handful (considered as a measure equal to two *Palus*); परिष्कृतः कश्चित्प्रसूतिः खाना प्रसूते Bh. 2. 45, Y. 2. 112.

**प्रसूत** *p. p.* 1 Laid aside, dismissed. 2 Hurt, injured. -वा A finger stretched forth or extended. (अंगुल्यः प्रसूतः यास्तु ताः प्रसूता उदीरिताः).

**प्रसूतार** *a.* Spreading about; Bv. 1. 1.

**प्रसूतार** *a.* Flowing forth, dropping, distilling.

**प्रसेक** 1 Flowing forth, oozing, dropping. 2 Sprinkling, wetting. 3 Emission, discharge; Ms. 3. 6. 4 Vomiting.

**प्रसेविका** A small garden.

**प्रसेवः, प्रसेवकः** 1 A sack, bag for grain. 2 A leathern bottle. 3 A small instrument of wood placed under the neck of the lute to make the sound deeper.

**प्रसेद्वन** 1 Springing across or leaping over. 2 Evacuation by stool, diarrhoea. -नः An epithet of Siva.

**प्रसृज** *p. p.* 1 Sprung forth, 2 Fallen, dropped. 3 Defeated. -जः 1 An outcast. 2 A sinner, transgressor. **प्रसृजः** An altar of a circular shape. **प्रसृजल** 1 Staggering. 2 Stumbling, falling.

**प्रसृजः** 1 A couch of leaves and flowers. 2 A couch or bed in general. 3 A flat surface or top, level, plain. 4 A stone, rock. 5 A precious stone, gem.

**प्रसृजण** -वा 1 A bed, couch. 2 A seat.

**प्रसृजः** 1 Strewing, spreading out, covering with. 2 A bed of leaves and flowers. 3 A bed or couch in general. 4 A flat surface, level, plain. 5 A thicket, wood. 6 (In prosody) A tabular representation of the long and short vowels of a metre with all possible varieties.

**प्रस्ताव** 1 Beginning, commencement. 2 An introduction. 3 Mention, allusion, reference; नाममात्रप्रस्तावः S. 7. 4 An occasion, opportunity, time, season; fit or proper time; प्रस्तावस्तोत्रं न कालु परिहासस्य समयः Mā. 9. 44; शिष्याय वृद्धौ प्रसूः प्रस्तावमद्विश्वं दुता Si. 2. 68. 5 The occasion of a discourse, subject, topic. 6 The prologue of a drama; see प्रस्तावना below. -Comp. -यज्ञः a conversation in which each interlocutor takes a part.

**प्रस्तावना** 1 Causing to be praised or mentioned, praising, praise. 2 Beginning, commencement; अर्थनाल चरितप्रस्तावनाविज्ञानः Mv. 1. 54. 3 An introduction, preface, exordium (in general). प्रस्तावना इयं कपटनाटकस्य Mā. 2. 4 An introductory dialogue (the prologue) at the beginning of a drama between the manager and one of the actors, which, after giving an account of the author and his qualifications &c., introduces the audience to the incidents of the drama; for definition; see अङ्गुल्य.

**प्रस्तावित** *a.* 1 Begun, commenced. 2 Mentioned, referred to; Mā. 3. 3.

**प्रसृजः** A bed of leaves and flowers.

**प्रसृजित** -*p. p.* 1 Making a noise, sounded. 2 Crowded together, swarming.

**प्रस्तुत** *p. p.* 1 Praised, eulogized. 2 Begun, commenced. 3 Accomplished, done, effected. 4 Happened. 5 Approached. 6 Proposed, declared, under discussion, taken in hand. (see स्तु with प्र). -तं 1 The matter in hand, the subject under discussion or consideration; अयुता प्रस्तुतमनुविचरत. 2 (In Rhet.) Forming the subject of discussion, the उपमेय; see प्रकृत; अप्रस्तुत-प्रस्तावना वा या त्वेव प्रस्तुताभ्या K.P. 10. -Comp. -अङ्कुरः a figure of speech in which a

reference is made to a passing circumstance to bring out something latent in the hearer's mind; see Chandr. 5. 64 and Kuval. under प्रस्तुतकृतः.

प्रस्थ *a.* 1 Going to, visiting, abiding in; as in वागप्रस्थ. 2 Going on a journey. 3 Spreading, expanding. 4 Firm, stable. —*स्था*, —*स्थ* 1 A level expanse, level plain; as in औनविप्रस्थ, इप्रस्थ &c. 2 Table land on the top of a mountain; प्रस्थ द्विमद्विद्वन्नामिदं किञ्चित् कण्ठक्षिप्तमधुप्रस्थ Ku. 1. 64; Ms. 58. 3 The top or peak of a mountain; Si. 4. 11 (where it has sense 4 also). 4 A particular measure of capacity equal to thirty-two *palas*. 5 Anything measuring a *Prastha* —*Comp.* —*पुष्पः* a variety of holy basil.

प्रस्थपक्व *a.* Cooking a *Prastha*.

प्रस्थानं 1 Going or setting forth, departure, proceeding; प्रस्थानविह्वलनते-रवलनार्थं S. 5. 3; R. 4. 68; Ms. 41; Amaru. 31. 2 Coming to; Ku. 6. 61. 3 A march, the march of an army or assailant. 4 A method, system. 5 Death, dying. 6 An inferior kind of drama, see S. D. 276, 544.

प्रस्थापनं 1 Sending away, dismissing, dispatching. 2 Appointment to an embassy. 3 Proving, demonstrating. 4 Using, employing. 5 Carrying off cattle.

प्रस्थापित *p. p.* 1 Sent away, dispatched. 2 Established, proved.

प्रस्थित *p. p.* Set out, gone forth, departed, gone on a journey; ( see स्था with *प्र* ).

प्रस्थितिः *f.* 1 Going forth, departure. 2 A march, journey.

प्रस्ना A vessel for bathing.

प्रस्रवः 1 Flowing, pouring forth, exudation; U. 6. 22. 2 A stream or flow ( as of milk ); R. 1. 84.

प्रस्तुत *p. p.* Dropping, oozing, pouring forth. —*Comp.* —*स्तनी* one whose breasts distil milk ( through excess of maternal love ), U. 3.

प्रस्तुषा The wife of a grandson

प्रस्पन्दनं Palpitating, vibrating, trembling.

प्रस्तुट *a.* 1 Blown, opened, expanded ( as a flower ). 2 Divulged, published, spread abroad ( as a report ). 3 Plain, clear, manifest, evident.

प्रस्तुति *p. p.* Quivering, trembling, vibrating, tremulous.

प्रस्तोदनं 1 Expanding, blooming, opening. 2 Making clear or manifest, disclosing, revealing. 3 Splitting. 4 Causing to bloom or blow. 5 Threshing corn. 6 A winnowing basket. 7 Striking, beating.

प्रस्तुति *a.* ( *वी. f.* ) Miscarrying.

प्रस्रवः 1 Trickling forth, pushing,

flowing ( or oozing out. 2 A flow, stream. 3 Milk flowing from the breast or udder; प्रस्रवेन ( *v.* 1. for प्रस्रवेन ) अभिवर्षती प्रस्रादोक्तवर्षिता R. 1. 84. 4 Urine. —*वाः* ( *pl.* ) Falling or gushing tears.

प्रस्रवणं 1 Flowing or gushing forth, trickling, oozing, dripping. 2 Flow or discharge of milk from the breast or udder; ( इक्ष्वाकु ) घटस्तनप्रस्रवणम्यर्धयत् Ku. 5. 14. 3 A fall of water, cascade, cataract. 4 A spring, fountain; समाचिता प्रस्रवणी सयंततः R. 2. 16; Ms. 8. 248; Y. 1. 159. 5 A spout. 6 A pool formed by the mountain streams. 7 Sweat, perspiration. 8 Voiding urine. —*वा* N. of a mountain; उपस्थानमवधगं गिरिः प्रस्रवणी नाम U. 1.

प्रस्रावः 1 Flowing, oozing, 2 Urine. प्रस्रात *p. p.* Oozed, trickled, dropped, issued.

प्रस्रव ( स्त्रा ) नः A loud noise.

प्रस्रायः 1 Sleep. 2 A dream. 3 A missile which induces sleep.

प्रस्रापनं 1 Causing or inducing sleep. 2 A missile which induces sleep in the person attacked; R. 7. 61.

प्रस्रियक *p. p.* Sweated, perspired.

प्रस्रेकः Excessive perspiration.

प्रस्रेदित *p. p.* Covered with sweat, perspired, sweating. 2 Causing perspiration, hot.

प्रहणं Killing, slaughter.

प्रहत *p. p.* 1 Wounded, killed, slain. 2 Beaten, struck ( as a drum ); स स्वयं प्रहतप्रहारः कूर्मः R. 19. 14; Ms. 64. 3 Repulsed, overcome, defeated. 4 Spread, expanded. 5 Contiguous. 6 Beaten, frequented ( as a track ). 7 Accomplished, learned.

प्रहरः The eighth part of a whole day, a watch ( a period roughly reckoned at 3 hours ); प्रहरं प्रहरसती-चारितानि गामानयेयादिवृत्तानि न प्रमाण T. 8.

प्रहरकः A watch.

प्रहरणं 1 Striking, beating. 2 Casting, throwing. 3 Assaulting, attacking. 4 Hurting. 5 Removing, expelling. 6 A weapon, missile; वा ( उर्वशी ) सङ्घर्षं प्रहरणं मन्दप्रस्र V. 1; R. 13. 73; Bg. 1. 9; Mal. 8. 9. 7 War, battle, fight. 8 A covered litter or car.

प्रहरणीयः A missile, weapon.

प्रहरिन् *m.* 1 A watchman. 2 A bellman.

प्रहर्तुः *a.* or *s.* 1 One who strikes or beats, an assailant. 2 Fighting, a combatant, fighter. 3 Shooting, a shooter, archer.

प्रहर्षः 1 Extreme joy, exultation, rapture; प्रहः प्रहर्षः प्रहर्षनामनि R. 3. 17. 2 Erection of the male organ.

प्रहर्षणं Erupting, making extremely glad. —*वा*: The planet Mercury.

प्रहर्ष ( वि ) जी 1 Turmeric. 2 N. of a metre; see App. 1

प्रहर्षुलः The planet Mercury.

प्रहसन् 1 Loud or violent laughter, laughing, mirth. 2 Pidioule, mockery, irony, joke; पिक्र प्रहसनं U. 4. 3 Satire, satirical writing. 4 A farce, a kind of low comedy; S. D. thus defines it. —माणवस्तपिसध्यगदास्योर्गर्हाणिनिर्दिष्ट । प्रहसन् इव (नयानां) कविकल्पित ॥ 583 *cf. seq.* *e. g.* कर्पकोवि.

प्रहसंती 1 A kind of Jasmine (सुविका or वासंती *q. v.*) 2 A large fire-pan.

प्रहसित *p. p.* 1 Laughing. —*सं* Laughter, mirth.

प्रहस्ता 1 The open hand with the fingers extended. 2 N. of a general of Rāvaṇa.

प्रहाणं Abandoning, omitting, quitting; Ms. 5. 58.

प्रहाणिः *f.* 1 Abandoning. 2 Deficiency, want.

प्रहारः 1 Striking, beating, hitting; Y. 3. 248. 2 Wounding, killing. 3 A stroke, blow, hit, knock, thump; R. 7. 44; मुष्टिप्रहार, मलप्रहार &c. 4 A cut or thrust, as in सङ्घर्षप्रहार. 5 A kick; as in वादप्रहार; सङ्घप्रहार. 6 Shooting. —*Comp.* —*आहत* *a.* wounded by a blow. (—*सं*) acute pain caused by a wound.

प्रहारणी A desirable gift.

प्रहासः 1 Violent or loud laughter. 2 Riddle, derision. 3 Irony, satire. 4 A dancer, an actor. 5 N. of Siva. 6 Appearance, display; V. 2. 28. 7 N. of a place of pilgrimage; cf. प्रभास.

प्रहासिन् *m.* A jester, buffoon.

प्रहिः A well.

प्रहित *p. p.* 1 Placed, put forth. 2 Extended, stretched out. 3 Sent, despatched, directed; विचारमाणं प्रहितं चन्द्रा Ku. 7. 42. 4 Discharged, shot ( as an arrow ). 5 Appointed. 6 Appropriate, suitable. —*सं* A sauce, condiment.

प्रहीण *p. p.* Lost, quitted, abandoned —*ण* Destruction, removal, loss.

प्रहृतः—*सं* An offering of food to all created beings ( *युजसः* ), one of the five daily *yujas* to be performed by a householder; cf. Ms. 3. 74.

प्रहत *p. p.* Beaten, struck, hit, wounded. —*सं* A blow, stroke, hit.

प्रहृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Delighted, pleased, glad, overjoyed. 2 Thrilling, briding ( as hair ). —*Comp.* —*आत्मन्-चित्त*, —*मनसः* *a.* delighted in soul, rejoiced at heart.

प्रहृष्टकः A crow.

प्रहेलकः 1 A kind of cake or sweetmeat. 2 A riddle; see प्रहेलिका below.

प्रहेला Free or unrestrained be



पाश्चात्, प्राग् *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Turned towards the front, in front, foremost. 2 Eastern, easterly. 3 Prior, previous, former.—*m.* (pl.) 1 The people of the east. 2 Eastern grammarians.—*Ucar. a.*—अग्र *a.* (यावत्) having the point turned towards the east—अभावः (यावत्भावः) antecedent, non-existence, non-existence of a thing previous to its production, as of an effect previous to its production.—अभिहित (यावत्भिहित) *a.* mentioned before.—अवस्था (यावत्स्था) the former state; न तर्हि प्रागेवस्थाः पश्चिक्ते *Mā. 4.* 'you are none the worse for it'.—आवत् (आवत्वात्) *a.* extending towards the east.—अग्रि.

*f.* (भाष्यः) previous utterance.  
 -उत्तर (भाष्यः) a. north-eastern.  
 -उत्तरी (भाष्यः) *f.* the north-east.  
 -कर्म (भाष्यः) n. an action done in a former life. -कालः (भाष्यः) a former age. -कालीन (भाष्यः) a. belonging to the former times, old, ancient. -कुल (भाष्यः) u. having the points turned towards the east (said of Kush grass); Ms. 2. 76.  
 -कृत (भाष्यः) an act done in a former life. -कारण (भाष्यः) the female organ of generation. -चिर (भाष्यः) ind. in due or good time, before too late. -जन्म (भाष्यः) n., -जातिः (भाष्यः) *f.* a former birth. -ज्योतिषः (भाष्यः) 1 N. of a country, also called Kāmarūpa. 2 the people of this country (pl.). (-) N. of a city. -ज्येष्ठः an epithet of Vishnu. -दक्षिण (भाष्यः) south-eastern. -देश (भाष्यः) the eastern country. -द्वारः (भाष्यः) a. (भाष्यः & c.) having doors facing the east. -प्रायः (भाष्यः) the plea of a former trial, *res judicata*; आचारिणः सत्यं प्रवक्ष्यते इति। सीमन्तो जिनः पूर्व प्रायश्चित्तं कृतं उच्यते ॥ -प्रहारः (भाष्यः) the first blow. -फलः (भाष्यः) the bread-fruit tree. -क (का) सप्तमी (भाष्यः) the eleventh lunar mansion, (पूर्व). -भूः 1 the planet Jupiter. 2 N. of Brihaspati. -कालः (भाष्यः) a. (भाष्यः & c.) the planet Jupiter. भक्त (भाष्यः) taking medicine before meals. -भागः (भाष्यः) 1 the front. 2 the fore-part. भारः (भाष्यः) 1 the top or summit of a mountain; Mā. 9. 16. 2 the front part, fore part or end (of any thing); कर्मफलं भारं ददाति भूतभागः भूमिः Mā. 5. 19. 3 a large quantity, heap, multitude, flood; Bh. 3. 129, Mā. 5. 29. -भावाः (भाष्यः) 1 previous existence. 2 excellence, superiority. -भुज (भाष्यः) a. turned towards or facing the east; Ku. 7. 13; Ms. 2. 61; 8. 87. 2 inclined towards, wishing, desirous of. -भूत (भाष्यः) 1 a kind of sacrificial room having its columns turned towards the east; R. 16. 61. (भाष्यः) यज्ञागारः Mulli; but some interpret the word to mean 'a room in which the friends and family of the sacrificer assemble'. 2 a former dynasty or generation. भुजं भाष्यः q. v. -भुजः (भाष्यः) a former event. शिरः, शिरः (भाष्यः) a. having the head turned towards the east. -संध्या (भाष्यः) the morning twilight. -समन (भाष्यः) a morning libation or sacrifice. -सोतः (भाष्यः) a. flowing eastward.

मार्ध्व 1 Vehemence, passion. 2 Fierceness, horrible look; Mā. 8. 17.  
 मायिका 1 A mosquito. 2 A female falcon.  
 मायी The east; तद्वर्धमानं मायीयं प्रवृत्तं वाचं S. 4. 18. -Comp. -वर्धमानः an epithet of Indra. -वर्धमानः the eastern horizon; मायीयं तद्वर्धमानं विनाशः Ms. 89.  
 मायीय a. 1 Turned towards the front or east, eastern, easterly. 2 Previous, former, previously mentioned. 3 Old, ancient. नः -नः A fence, wall. -Comp. -अथ a. भाष्य q. v. -भाष्यः the sacred thread (वर्धमानं) worn over the right shoulder and passed under the left arm, as at a Śrāddha. -भाष्यः, वध्वीय a. wearing the sacred thread over the right shoulder and under the left arm; Ms. 2. 63. कल्पः a former Kalpa q. v. वाच्यः an ancient story. -तिलकः the moon. -वृक्षः the Bilva tree. -वर्धमानः m. an epithet of Indra. -मते an ancient opinion.  
 मायीयः An enclosure, fence, wall.  
 मायुर्ध्व 1 Abundance, copiousness, plenty. 2 Multitude.  
 मायुर्ध्वः A patronymic of Manu. 2 Of Dakṣa. 3 Of Vālmiki.  
 मायुर्ध्व a. 1 Being or situated in front. 2 Being or living in the east, eastern, easterly. 3 Prior, preceding, previous. 4 Ancient, old. -वर्धमानः (pl.) 1 'The eastern country', the country south or east of the river Sarasvatī. 2 The people of this country. -Comp. मायुर्ध्व the eastern dialect, language spoken in the east of India.  
 मायुर्ध्व a. Eastern, easterly.  
 मायुर्ध्व a. (Nom. sing. मायुर्ध्व) Asking, inquiring, questioning; as in शब्दमायुर्ध्व. -Comp. -विवाहः (भाष्यः) a judge, the presiding officer in a court of law; Ms. 8. 79, 181; 9. 234.  
 मायुर्ध्वः A charioteer, driver, coachman; Ms. 8. 293.  
 मायुर्ध्वः -नः A whip, goad; त्वत्मायुर्ध्वः स्मरितं तद्वत् पायुर्ध्वः वे. 5. 10.  
 मायुर्ध्वः a. Relating or sacred to Prajāpati. -सः 1 One of the eight forms of marriage in Hindu law, in which the father gives his daughter to the bridegroom without receiving any present from him in order that the two may live happily and faithfully together; तद्वत् मायुर्ध्वः विधिः स्मृतः ॥ Ms. 8. 30; or इत्युत्पत्त्या चर्तुः सः वा दीयते विधिः सः कायः (i. e. प्राजापत्यः) पायुर्ध्वः नदः नदः सः यामुना Y. 1. 60. 2 N. of the confluence of the Ganges and Yamunā (प्रायः). -सः 1 A kind of sacrifice performed before appointing a daughter to raise

issue to her father failing male heirs. 2 Procreative energy or power. -सः Giving away the whole of one's property before entering upon the life of an ascetic.  
 मायुर्ध्वः A hawk.  
 मायुर्ध्वः, मायुर्ध्वः m. A charioteer, driver, coachman; Si. 18. 7.  
 मायुर्ध्वः The constellation Rohini.  
 मायुर्ध्वः a. (भाष्यः or मायुर्ध्वः *f.*). 1 Intellectual. 2 Wise, learned, clever; किमुच्यते प्रायः कुरुः U. 4. -भाष्यः 1 A wise or learned man; तद्वत् प्रायः न विदुः Ve. 2. 14; Bg. 17. 14. 2 A kind of parrot. -भाष्यः 1 Intelligence, understanding. 2 A clever or intelligent woman. -भाष्यः 1 A clever or learned woman. 2 The wife of a learned man. 3 N. of a wife of the sun (वर्धमानः).  
 मायुर्ध्वः a. 1 Abundant, copious, plentiful, much, many; त्वं मयुर्ध्वः विदुः प्रायः प्रायः S. 7. 84; R. 18. 62; Si. 14. 25. 2 Great, large, important; प्रायः विदुः Ku. 2. 18; अवि प्रायः प्रायः त्वं विदुः वरिष्ठः सदा G. L. 5.  
 मायुर्ध्वः a. Straightforward, candid, honest, sincere.  
 मायुर्ध्वः a. Folding the hands in supplication, as a mark of respect or humility.  
 मायुर्ध्वः, मायुर्ध्वः See प्रायः.  
 प्रायः 1 breath, respiration. 2 The breath of life, vitality, life, vital air, principle of life (usually pl. in this sense, the Prāṇas being five; प्रायः, अपान, समान, व्यान and उदान); प्रायः-कोशः मयुर्ध्वः R. 2. 53; 12. 54. 3 The first of the five life-winds or vital airs (which has its seat in the lungs); Bg. 4. 20. 4 Wind, air inhaled. 5 Energy, vigour, strength, power; as in प्रायः q. v. 6 The spirit or soul (opp. शरीर). 7 The Supreme Spirit. 8 An organ of sense; Ms. 4. 140. 9 Any person or thing as dear and necessary as life; a beloved person or object; कोशः कोशः प्रायः प्रायः प्रायः न दूते H. 2. 92; अथर्ववेदिको बहिराः प्रायः Dk. 10 The life or essence of poetry, poetical talent or genius, inspiration. 11 Aspiration; as in महाप्रायः or महाप्रायः q. v. 12 Digestion. 13 A breath as a measure of time. 14 Sum myrth. -Comp. -अतिप्रायः killing a living being, taking away life. -अत्यः loss of life. -अधिकः a. 1 dearer than life. 2 superior in strength or vigour. -अधिप्रायः a husband. -अधिपः the soul. -अतिप्रायः a. 1 fatal, mortal. 2 lasting to the end of life, ending with life. 3 capital (as a sentence). (-क) murder. -अप्रायः a. fatal, destructive to life. -अप्रायः an organ of sense. -अप्रायः destruct-





**प्राथमिक** *a.* Introductory, initial, initiatory. —*सं* The first day of a Soma sacrifice.

**प्राथम्य** *ind.* Generally, mostly, for the most part, in all probability; आशयः प्रथमस्य प्राथम्यं सम्भवात् सद्यः प्राति प्रथमं हृदयं विप्रयोगं कृणुति Mo. 10.

**प्राथम्य** *f.* 1 Atonement, expiation, indemnification, a religious act to atone for sin; मातुः पापस्य मृतः प्राथम्यविचारोत् R. 12. 19. (प्राथम्यं तपः शक्यं विप्रयोगं कृणुति । तपोविप्रयोगं-सौम्यं प्राथम्यं विप्रयोगं ॥ Hemādri) 2 Satisfaction, amends (in general).

**प्राथम्यिन्** *a.* One who makes an atonement.

**प्राथम्य** *ind.* 1 Mostly, generally, as a general rule, for the most part; प्राथम्यं प्राथम्ये स्वर्गं प्रवृत्तमाहः Ku. 6. 20; प्राथम्यं प्राथम्यं प्राथम्यं प्राथम्यं प्राथम्यं प्राथम्यं Mu. 4. 21; or प्राथम्यं प्राथम्यं प्राथम्यं प्राथम्यं प्राथम्यं प्राथम्यं Bh. 2. 93. 2. 2 In all probability, most likely, probably, perhaps; प्राथम्यं प्राथम्यं प्राथम्यं प्राथम्यं प्राथम्यं प्राथम्यं जीवितं Mb.

**प्राथम्य** *a.* (की. *f.*) Necessary or suitable for a journey.

**प्राथम्य** *a.* (की. *f.*) Usual, common.

**प्राथम्य** *m.* A horse

**प्राथम्य** *ind.* 1 Mostly, as a general rule; प्राथम्यं प्राथम्यं प्राथम्यं प्राथम्यं प्राथम्यं प्राथम्यं Mo. 87; प्राथम्यं प्राथम्यं प्राथम्यं प्राथम्यं प्राथम्यं प्राथम्यं Ki. 5. 49; Ku. 3. 28; Its. 6. 23.

**प्राथम्य** *a.* (की. *f.*) 1 Applied. 2 Applicable.

**प्राथम्य** *p.* Begun, commenced.

**प्राथम्य** 1 What is begun, an undertaking. 2 Fate, destiny

**प्राथम्य** *f.* 1 Beginning, commencement. 2 A post to which an elephant is fastened; or a rope for fastening him.

**प्राथम्य** 1 Beginning, commencement; प्राथम्यं प्राथम्यं प्राथम्यं प्राथम्यं प्राथम्यं प्राथम्यं Mb. 5. 6; R. 10. 9; 18. 49. 2 An undertaking, deed, enterprise; प्राथम्यः सद्यः प्राथम्यः प्राथम्यः प्राथम्यः प्राथम्यः प्राथम्यः R. 1. 15; कलापुत्रेयाः प्राथम्यः प्राथम्यः प्राथम्यः प्राथम्यः प्राथम्यः प्राथम्यः R. 20.

**प्राथम्य** Commencing, beginning. **प्राथम्य** A shoot, sprout, new leaf; see प्राथम्य.

**प्राथम्य** A chief debt.

**प्राथम्य** *a.* (की. *f.*) Asking, begging, requesting, soliciting, entreating, desiring, wishing &c. —*कः* A suitor, petitioner.

**प्राथम्य** *na* 1 A request, entreaty, prayer, solicitation; प्राथम्यं प्राथम्यं प्राथम्यं प्राथम्यं प्राथम्यं प्राथम्यं Bh. 3. 47. 2 A wish, desire; प्राथम्यं प्राथम्यं प्राथम्यं प्राथम्यं प्राथम्यं प्राथम्यं S. 1. 1. 3 A suit, petition, application, a love-suit; प्राथम्यं प्राथम्यं प्राथम्यं प्राथम्यं प्राथम्यं प्राथम्यं S. 2. —*Comp.*

**प्राथम्य** *refusal* of a request. **प्राथम्य** *f.* fulfillment of a desire; प्राथम्यं प्राथम्यं प्राथम्यं R. 1. 42.

**प्राथम्य** *pol. p.* 1 To be prayed for or solicited. 2 To be wished or desired. —*सं* The third or Dvāpara age.

**प्राथम्य** *p. p.* 1 Begged, requested, asked for, solicited. 2 Wished, desired. 3 Attacked, opposed by an enemy; R. 9. 56. 4 Killed, hurt; (see अर्थ with *p.*).

**प्राथम्य** *a.* 1 Begging, requesting. 2 Wishing, desiring; मेदः कविप्रसाधं प्राथम्यं प्राथम्यं प्राथम्यं R. 1. 3.

**प्राथम्य** *a.* 1 Pendent, hanging down प्राथम्यं प्राथम्यं प्राथम्यं प्राथम्यं प्राथम्यं प्राथम्यं Vo. 2. 28. —*कः* 1 A kind of pearl-ornament. 2 A female breast. —*कः* A garland worn round the neck and reaching to the breast; प्राथम्यं प्राथम्यं प्राथम्यं प्राथम्यं प्राथम्यं प्राथम्यं R. 6. 14; प्राथम्यं प्राथम्यं प्राथम्यं K. 52.

**प्राथम्य** See प्राथम्य.

**प्राथम्य** A king of golden necklaces.

**प्राथम्य** Snow, frost, hoar frost, dew, प्राथम्यं प्राथम्यं प्राथम्यं प्राथम्यं प्राथम्यं प्राथम्यं Git. 1; प्राथम्यं प्राथम्यं प्राथम्यं प्राथम्यं प्राथम्यं प्राथम्यं Si. 4. 64; Mo. 39.

**प्राथम्य** *Comp.* **प्राथम्य**, **प्राथम्य**: 'the snowy mountain, the Himalaya; Mo. 57.

**प्राथम्य**, **कः**, **प्राथम्य**: 1 the moon. 2 compass. —*कः* A hail-stone.

**प्राथम्य** Barley.

**प्राथम्य** A spade, hoe, shovel.

**प्राथम्य** 1 A fence, an enclosure. 2 An upper garment (according to Hemachandra). 3 N. of a country.

**प्राथम्य** A garment, covering; especially, an upper garment, cloak, mantle.

**प्राथम्य** An upper garment.

**प्राथम्य** 1 An upper garment, a cloak, mantle. 2 N. of a district.

**Comp.** **प्राथम्य** a kind of white ant or moth.

**प्राथम्य**: An upper garment, mantle; प्राथम्यं प्राथम्यं प्राथम्यं प्राथम्यं प्राथम्यं प्राथम्यं Mk. 8. 22; प्राथम्यं प्राथम्यं प्राथम्यं प्राथम्यं प्राथम्यं प्राथम्यं Mk. 1.

**प्राथम्य**: A maker of upper garments.

**प्राथम्य** *a.* (की. *f.*) Relating to a journey, to be done or given in a journey.

**प्राथम्य** (की. *f.*) Suitable or fit for a journey.

**प्राथम्य** Cleverness, skilfulness, proficiency, dexterity; प्राथम्यं प्राथम्यं प्राथम्यं प्राथम्यं प्राथम्यं प्राथम्यं U. 4; R. 15. 68.

**प्राथम्य** *p. p.* Enclosed, surrounded, covered, screened. —*कः* A veil, mantle, wrapper (*f.* also).

**प्राथम्य** *f.* 1 An enclosure, a hedge, fence. 2 Spiritual darkness.

**प्राथम्य** *a.* (की. *f.*) Secondary —*कः* A messenger.

**प्राथम्य** *f.* The rainy season, monsoon, rains, (the months आषाढ and भाद्रपद); कलापिना प्राथम्ये पक्ष्यं कृतं R. 6. 51; 19. 37; प्राथम्यं प्राथम्यं प्राथम्यं प्राथम्यं प्राथम्यं प्राथम्यं Mk. 5. 18; Mo. 115. —*Comp.* **प्राथम्य**: (प्राथम्यं प्राथम्यं) end of the rainy season.

**प्राथम्य** (प्राथम्यं प्राथम्यं) the rainy season.

**प्राथम्य** *na* The rainy season, monsoons.

**प्राथम्य** *a.* (की. *f.*) Produced in the rainy season. —*कः* A peacock.

**प्राथम्य** *a.* Produced in the rainy season.

**प्राथम्य** *a.* 1 Produced in, relating to the rainy season; प्राथम्यं प्राथम्यं प्राथम्यं प्राथम्यं प्राथम्यं प्राथम्यं Bv. 1. 30; 4. 6; R. 1. 36. 2 To be paid in the rainy season (as a debt &c.). —*कः* 1 The Kadamba tree. 2 The Kutaja tree.

**प्राथम्य** Numerousness, abundance, plenty.

**प्राथम्य**: 1 A kind of Kadamba tree. 2 The Kutaja tree. —*कः* Lapis lazuli.

**प्राथम्य** A fine woollen covering.

**प्राथम्य** *a.* (की. *f.*) To be given or done on entering. —*कः* A worship.

**प्राथम्य** *a.* (की. *f.*) Relating to or connected with entrance (into a house or upon the stage).

**प्राथम्य**, **प्राथम्य** The life of a religious mendicant or recluse.

**प्राथम्य**: 1 Eating, tasting, living or feeding on; Mo. 11. 143; पून &c. 2 Food.

**प्राथम्य** 1 Eating, feeding upon, tasting. 2 Causing to eat, or taste; Mo. 2. 29. 3 Food.

**प्राथम्य** Food.

**प्राथम्य** Excellence, praiseworthiness, pre-eminence.

**प्राथम्य** *p. p.* Eaten, tasted, consumed. —*कः* An offering of rice and water to the Manes of deceased ancestors, daily obsequies to the Manes; प्राथम्यं प्राथम्यं प्राथम्यं प्राथम्यं प्राथम्यं प्राथम्यं Mo. 3. 74.

**प्राथम्य**: 1 An examiner. 2 An umpire, an arbitrator, a judge; अहो प्राथम्यं प्राथम्यं प्राथम्यं प्राथम्यं प्राथम्यं प्राथम्यं M. 2; प्राथम्यं प्राथम्यं प्राथम्यं प्राथम्यं प्राथम्यं प्राथम्यं M. 1.

**प्राथम्य**: 1 Throwing, casting, discharging. 2 A dart, a barbed missile; Mo. 6. 32; Ki. 16. 4.

**प्राथम्य** 1 A dart, barbed missile. 2 A die.

**प्राथम्य**: A yoke for cattle.

**प्राथम्य** *a.* (की. *f.*) 1 Derived from close connection. 2 Connected with, innate. 3 Incidental, casual, occasional; प्राथम्यं प्राथम्यं प्राथम्यं प्राथम्यं प्राथम्यं प्राथम्यं U. 2. 6. 4 Relevant. 5 Seasonable, opportune. 6 Episodical.

**प्राथम्य** A draught-ox.

**प्राथम्य** 1 A palace, mansion, any large palatial building; प्राथम्यं प्राथम्यं प्राथम्यं प्राथम्यं प्राथम्यं प्राथम्यं







ग्रे 1 U. (ग्रेकिने) To go, move.  
ग्रे 1 Urging on. 2 Affliction,  
pain, sorrow.

ग्रेण-ण 1 Sending, despatching.  
2 Sending on a mission, directing,  
charging, commissioning.

ग्रेवित p. p. Despatched (on an  
errand). 2 Ordered, directed.  
3 Turned, fixed upon, directed  
towards, cast (as eyes). 4 Banished.

ग्रेव p. p. Dearest, most beloved  
&c. (superl. of ग्रे q v.). —ग्रः A  
lover, husband. —ग्र A wife,  
mistress.

ग्रेव्य a. To be ordered, sent, des-  
patched &c. —ग्रः A servant, menial,  
slave. —ग्र्या A female servant, hand-  
maid. —ग्र 1 Sending on a mission.  
2 Servitude. —Comp. —जनः servants  
taken collectively. —भावः capacity of  
a servant, servitude, bondage; M. 5.  
12. —ग्र्या 1 the wife of a servant. 2  
a female servant, hand-maid. —ग्र्यः  
body of servants, suite, train.

ग्रेहि (Second person sing. of the  
imperative of ग्रे with a q. v.). —Comp.  
—रुद्रा a rite in which no nuts are  
allowed. —रुद्रा a rite in which no  
impurity is allowed. —द्वितीयः a rite  
at which no second person is allowed  
to be present. —द्वितीयः a rite at  
which no merchants are allowed to  
be present. (See P. II. 1. 72).

ग्रेय Being kind, kindness, love.  
ग्रेयः 1 Sending, directing. 2 An  
order, command, invitation. 3  
Affliction, distress. 4 Madness,  
frenzy. 5 Crushing, pressing,  
squeezing (अदेन).

ग्रेवः A servant, menial, slave. —ग्र्या  
A female servant. —ग्र्यः Servitude,  
slavery. —Comp. —भावः the capacity  
of a servant, being used as a servant,  
servitude; Ku. 6. 58.

ग्रेव p. p. 1 Spoken, told, uttered.  
2 Laid down, proscribed.

ग्रेवण 1 Sprinkling, sprinkling  
with water; Ms. 5. 118; 1. 1. 184.

2 Consecration by sprinkling. 3  
Immolation (of animals) at a  
sacrifice. —गी Water used for sprink-  
ling or consecrating, holy water  
(used in pl., and sometimes used to  
denote 'the vessel containing holy  
water,' in which sense the word  
generally used is ग्रेवणीयम्).

ग्रेवणीय Water for consecrating.  
ग्रेवित p. p. 1 Purified or con-  
secrated by sprinkling. 2 Immolated  
at a sacrifice.

ग्रेव्य a. Exceedingly frightful or  
terrible.

ग्रेव्य ind. 1 Very loudly, aloud. 2  
In a very high degree.

ग्रेवित p. p. High, lofty, elevated.

ग्रेवासन Killing, slaughter.

ग्रेवण Abandoning, quitting, leav-  
ing.

ग्रेवित p. p. Abandoned, quitted,  
forsaken, avoided.

ग्रेवण 1 Wiping away, wiping  
out, effacing; N. 5. 36. 2 Picking  
up the remnants.

ग्रेवण a. Flown up or away.

ग्रेव, ग्रेहि See ग्रे, ग्रीहि.

ग्रेव p. p. 1 Sewn, stitched; Ku. 7.

49. 2 Extended lengthwise or  
perpendicularly (opp. ओत). 3 Tied,  
bound, fastened; Mv. 6. 33. 4

Pierced, transixed; R. 9. 75. 5  
Passed or come through; तद्विद्यमानम्  
s. a. (चंद्रकिरणम्) विद्यमिति क्री सत्त्वयाने  
K. P. 10. 6 Set, inlaid; Mv. 1. 35.

—ग्र A garment, woven cloth. —Comp.  
—उत्सादनम् 1 an umbrella. 2 a cloth-  
house, tent.

ग्रेवण a. Lifting up or stretching  
out the neck.  
ग्रेवण A loud noise or uproar.  
ग्रेवण p. p. Dug out.  
ग्रेवण a. Very high or lofty.

ग्रेवण a. Full-blown, expanded.  
ग्रेवण Getting rid of, clearing  
away, removing, expelling.

ग्रेवणित p. p. 1 Removed, got rid  
of, expelled. 2 Urged forward,  
incited. 3 Relinquished.

ग्रेवणः 1 Zeal, ardour. 2 An  
incentive, a stimulus.

ग्रेवणकः An inciter, instigator.  
ग्रेवणनः Inciting, stimulating,  
instigating, prompting.

ग्रेव 1 U. (ग्रेवति ने) 1 To be equal  
to, be a match for, withstand (with  
dat.), ग्रेवयामि न रुद्रम् Bk. 14. 84; 15.

40. 2 To be able, adequate or com-  
petent. 3 To be full or complete.

ग्रेव a. 1 Famous, well-known. 2  
Placed, fixed. 3 Travelling, going  
out on a journey, wayfaring; द्वा-  
ग्रेवणम् हि ग्रेवणम् इति Tv. —यः पं 1

The nose or nostrils of a horse; N.  
1. 60; St. 11. 11. 12. 73. 2 The  
snout of a hog —यः 1 The hip,  
buttock. 2 An excavation. 3 A

garment, old clothes. 4 Embryo.

ग्रेवित m. A horse.

ग्रेवण p. p. 1 Resounding, re-  
sonant. 2 Making a loud noise.

ग्रेवण, —ण 1 Proclaiming,  
proclamation. 2 Sounding aloud.

ग्रेवित p. p. Set on fire, burning,  
blazing; Bh. 3. 88.

ग्रेवित p. p. 1 Germinated, shot  
up. 2 Burst forth.

ग्रेवित p. p. Sprung up, arisen.

ग्रेवित p. p. 1 Lifted up. 2 Active,  
industrious.

ग्रेवणः Marriage.

ग्रेवण p. p. 1 Very high or lofty.  
2 Projecting.

ग्रेवणित a. 1 Recovered from  
sickness, convalescent. 2 Robust.

ग्रेवणनः Scratching; marking.

ग्रेवित p. p. Gone abroad or a  
journey, living abroad, away from  
home, absent, living in a foreign  
country. —Comp. —भर्तुका a woman  
whose husband is gone abroad; one  
of the eight Nāyikās in erotic  
poetry. She is thus defined in S. D -  
मानाकार्षणायका दूरदेशे गतः पतिः । सा मनो-  
मरुताका भवेत् ग्रेवितभर्तुका ॥ 119.

ग्रे (ग्री) हः 1 A bull, an ox. 2 A  
bench, stool. 3 A kind of fish (ग्री  
also). —Comp. —पदः the month माघपद.  
(—ग्रा) the 25th and 26th lunar man-  
sions; ग्रेवणपदः and उत्तरमाघपदः.

ग्रे (ग्री) ह a. A reasoner, disputant.  
—हः 1 Reasoning, logic. 2 An ele-  
phant's foot. 3 A knot, joint.

ग्री (ग्री) ह a. 1 Full-grown; fully  
developed, matured, ripened, per-  
fected; full (as moon), ग्रीहृदयः कृषिः  
Me. 25; ग्रीहृदयः विद्यादुः K. Māl. 8. 1; 9.

28. 2 Adult, old, grown up; वरति हि  
नवग्रहोदयकरी निशितयः संवत्सरी Māl. 8;

St. 11. 39. 3 Thick, dense, pitchy;  
ग्रीहं तम. कृष्णं वृत्तजं यद्वयं Māl. 7. 3; St.

4. 62. 4 Grand, mighty, strong. 5  
Violent, impetuous. 6 Confident,  
bold, audacious. 7 Proud. —हः A bold

and grown-up woman, no longer  
bashful or timid in the presence of  
her lord, one of the four principal

female characters in poetic com-  
positions; आशोडशाष्टवेकला विज्ञाता तर्कणी मना ।  
पंचपञ्चाजना ग्रीहा भवेत्तुल्ला ततः परम् ॥ —Comp.

—अंमता a bold woman; see above.

—उक्तिः f. a bold or pompous assertion.

—वृत्ताय a. of great or mighty valour.

—वृत्तयः a. advanced in youth.

ग्री (ग्री) हि f. 1 Full growth or  
development, maturity, perfection.

2 Growth, increase. 3 Circumference,  
grandeur, elevation, dignity; Vikr.

1. 15 4 Boldness, audacity. 5 Pride,  
arrogance, self-confidence. 6 Zeal,  
exertion, enterprise. —Comp. —वाक्

1 a grandiloquent or pompous speech.  
2 a bold assertion.

ग्रीव a. Clever, learned, skilful.

ग्रीवः 1 The Indian fig-tree; ग्रीवरोह  
इव लीचनम् विवेद R. 8. 93; 13. 71. 3 One

of the seven Dvīpas or continents of  
the world 3 A side or back door, a  
private entrance. —Comp. —वाता,

—समुद्रवाचका an epithet of the river  
Sarasvatī. —तीर्थ, —पक्ष्मणः, —राज m. the  
place where the Sarasvatī rises.

ग्रीव a. 1 Swimming, floating. 2  
Jumping, leaping. —वः 1 Swimming,  
floating. 2 Flood, swelling of a

river. 3 A jump, leap. 4 A raft,  
float, canoe, small boat; काशिके ग्रीवेः  
पश्चात्पुनः सन्निवृत्तः Pt. 2. 38; सर्वं ज्ञान-  
वेनैव ग्रीविनः सन्निवृत्तिः 3g. 4. 36; Ms. 4.

कलहारीय न. A bird.

कर A shield; cf. कलक.  
करबके A betel-box.  
करकीकः The palm of the hand with the fingers extended. —क 1 A young shoot or branch. 2 Softness. —का A shoe.

कल 1. 1 P. (कलति, कलित) 1 To bear fruit, yield or produce fruit; नागार्कः कलति कल्यलतेव विधा Bh. 2. 40; पण्यकलाय द्याः कलति Subhāsh.; विधातुर्धायाः कलतु न मनोज्ञं भवतु Mā. 1. 16; often used transitively in this sense; मैत्रेयश्च कलति पश्य विविधभेदाति मनीषया Mu. 2. 16 'accomplish or bring about'; Si. 2. 89. 2 To be fruitful, to be successful, to be fulfilled or accomplished, to succeed; कैकेयि कामाः कलितास्त्येति R. 13. 59; 15. 78; यदा न केतुः क्षयश्चापराणां (मनोरथाः) Bk. 14. 118; 12. 66; वैवाह्यः कलति नैव कुलं न झीलं Bh. 2. 96, 116. 3 To result, produce results or consequences; कलितमस्माकं कण्ठबन्धेन H. 1; कलितं नस्तर्हि मन्वन्तीपाप्यसादेन Mā. 6; Ki. 18. 25; कलः करोति दुष्टं दुष्टं कलति सायुधं H. 3. 21 'wicked men commit bad acts, and good men suffer their consequences'. 4 To become ripe, ripen. —11 1 P. (कलति, कल or कुल in the first sense, and कलित in other senses). 1 To burst open, split or cleave asunder, burst, cleave; तस्य दुर्धनमासाद्य पकालातिवरी हि तः Mb. 2 To shine lack, be reflected; Ki. 5. 38. 3 To go.

कल 1 Fruit (fig. also); as of a tree; उदेति पूर्वं कुसुमं ततः कल S. 7. 30, R. 4. 33; 1. 49. 2 Crop, produce; कृषिकलं Mo. 16. 3 A result, fruit, consequence, effect; अस्तुष्टः पापयुधिरेव कलमभूते H. 1. 83; कलने मायसि Pt. 1; न नः प्रहृष्टाकलोद्यात् स्विकर्मा विराम कर्मनः R. 8. 22; 1. 33. 4 (Hence) Reward, recompense, need, retribution (good or bad); कलमस्वीकृतस्य सद्यः प्राप्स्यति पश्य ना B. 12. 37. 5 A deed, an act (opp. words); ब्रूते हि कलेन साधको न तु कलेन विज्ञापयामि N. 2. 48 'good men prove their usefulness by deeds, not by words'. 6 Aim, object; purpose; परिमितज्ञानकला हि दुष्टव्यः Pt. 1. 43; किमपेक्ष्य कलं Ki. 2. 21 'with what object in view'; Mo. 54. 7 Use, good, profit, advantage; जयता वा निकलेन किं कलं Bv. 2. 61. 8 Profit or interest on capital. 9 Progeny, offspring; R. 14. 39. 10 A kernel (of a fruit) 11 A tablet or board (शारीकलं). 12 A blade (of a sword). 13 The point or head of an arrow, dart &c.; bard; Mu. 7. 10. 14 A shield. 15 A testicle. 16 A gift. 17 The result of a calculation (in Math.). 18 Product or quotient. 19 Menstrual discharge. 20 Nutmeg 21 A ploughshare. —COMP. —अकलः —कलाक्षयः q. v. —अकल्यः succession or

sequence of fruits or results. —अकल्येव α. to be inferred from the results or consequences; कलायुधेयाः वारमा संस्काराः शाकुना इव R. 1. 20. —अकलः a bamboo. —अकल्येव α. seeking for reward or recompense (of actions). —अकल्येव expectation of the fruits or consequences (of acts), regard to results. —अकल्यः a parrot. —अकल्यः tamarind. —अकल्यः n. a 'cocoa-nut'. —आकल्यः expectation of (good) results; see कलायुधेयाः. —आकल्यः 1 production of fruits, load of fruits; मन्ति नवास्तवः कलामिः S. 5. 12. 2 the fruit season, autumn. —आकल्यः a sort of grapes (having no stones). —उकल्यः f. 1 production of fruit. 2 profit, gain. (—किः) the mango tree (sometimes written कलोत्पति in this sense). —उकल्यः appearance of fruit, production of results or consequences, attainment of success or desired object; आकलो-वृक्षमन्ति R. 1. 5. —उकल्यः regard to results; see कलायुधेयाः. —कलामना desire of fruits or consequences. —कालः fruit-season. —केशरः the coconut tree. —ग्रहः deriving benefit or advantage. —ग्रहि, ग्रहादि α. (also कलेग्रहि and कलेग्रहि) fruitful, yielding or bearing fruit in season; आकल्यः कुलग्रहि पितृक श्राद्धनिर्यतः कलेग्रहिः Ktr. K. 3. 60; Mā. 9. 39. —कृ α. 1 productive, fruitful, bearing fruit; Ms. 11. 142. 2 bringing in gain or profit. (—कृ) a tree. —निवृत्तिः f. cessation of consequences. निवृत्तिः f. production of fruit. —पकः (कलेपकः also) 1 the ripening of fruit. 2 the fullness of consequences. —पादपः a fruit-tree. —पूरः, पूरकः the common citron tree. —प्रदानं 1 the giving of fruits 2 a ceremony at weddings. —प्रविष्टः α. forming or developing fruit. —प्रतिः f. a place where one receives the reward or recompense of his deeds (i. e. heaven or hell). —प्रवृत्तः α. bearing fruit, fruitful. —प्रवृत्तः 1 enjoyment of consequences. 2 usufruct. —बोणः 1 the attainment of fruit or the desired object, Mu. 7. 10. 2 wages, remuneration. —राज्यः n. a water-melon. —वर्तुलं a water-melon. —वृक्षः a fruit-tree. —वृक्षकः the bread-fruit tree. —सायवः the pomegranate tree. —जेहः the mango tree. संपदः f. 1 abundance of fruit. 2 success. —साधनं a means of effecting any desired object, realization of an object. —स्नेहः a walnut tree. —हारि an epithet of Kāl or Durgā.

कलक 1 A board, plank, slab, tablet; कलः काव्यः यवनकले कीदृति प्रायि-हारी Bh. 3. 39; कल, विन, &c. 2 Any flat surface; यवनयवनकलोत्पत्तिः K. 218; यवनयवनकलोत्पत्तिः Si. 2. 47, 27; cf. न. 3 A shield. 4 A leaf or page for

writing upon. 5 The buttocks, hips. 6 The palm of the hand. —COMP. —वलि α. armed with a shield (as a warrior). —वलि an astronomical instrument invented by Bhāskara-chārya.

कलत इति. As a consequence, consequently, virtually.

कलम 1 Bearing fruit, fructifying. 2 Producing results or consequences.

कलवत् α. 1 Fruitful, fruit-bearing. 2 Producing or yielding result, successful, profitable. —ती The plant called विंश.

कलिता A woman in her courses.

कलिन् α. Fruitful, bearing or yielding fruit (fig. also); कलिजः कलिन्मूलं कलिन्मूलम्-स्थिताः Ms. 1. 47; Mk. 4. 10. —m A tree.

कलिन् α. Fruitful, bearing fruit. —नः The bread-fruit tree.

कलिनी, —कली The Priyangu creeper; (said by poets to be the 'wife' of the mango tree; cf. R. 8. 61).

कलु α. 1 Pitiless, apless, un-essential; unsubstantial; सारं ततो प्रा-मपस्य कलु Pt. 1. 8 Worthless, useless, unimportant; Si. 3. 76. 3 Small, minute. 4 Vain, unmeaning. 5 Weak, feeble, flimsy. —लुः f. 1 The spring-season. 2 The opposite-leaved fig-tree. 3 N. of a river at Gayā. —COMP. —उत्सवः the vernal festival, commonly called holi.

कलुषः 1 The month of कलुष. 2 N. of Indra. —नी N. of a constellation; Ku. 7. 1

कल्व A flower.

काणिः, काणितं Molasses.

काट α. Made by an easy process, readily or easily prepared (as a decoction) —क-टं An infusion, decoction; काटमन्त्रागमः कवायविशेषः Sk.; काट विज्ञानागमः Bk. 9. 17 (see the commentary.).

कालः-कल 1 A ploughshare; Ms. 6. 16. 2 Separation of the hair on each side of the head (सामन्मग); N. 1. 16. —लः 1 An epithet of Balarāma 2 of Siva. 3 The citron tree. —ल 1 A garment of cotton. 2 A ploughed field.

काल्युनः 1 N. of a Hindu month (corresponding to February-March) 2 An epithet of Arjuna; Mb. thus explains the epithet:—उत्तरायण काल्युनी-या काल्युनी-या विधा । ज्ञानो विमन्त्रः पृष्ठे तेन वा ज्ञानं विधा न. 3 N. of a tree, also called अकल्य. —COMP. —अकल्यः 1 the month Chaitra. 2 the vernal season (वसंतकाल). 3 an epithet of नकुल and सङ्ख.

काल्युनी The full-moon day of the month काल्युन. —COMP. —अकल्यः an epithet of the planet Jupiter.



फिरंगः The country of the Franks (i. e. of Europeans.)

फिरंगिन् *m.* A Frank, (i. e. a European.)

फुकः A bird.

फु (फू) *v. ind.* An onomatopoeic word generally used in composition with *फु* and imitative of the sound made by blowing into liquids &c.; sometimes it expresses disregard or contempt; *फु* (फू) *v. ind.* to blow into (a liquid); *वातः* वायुसदृशो द्रवसि फुकुष्य मल्लसि H. 4. 103. -Comp. -कारः, -कृतः, -कृतिः *f.* 1 blowing into 2 hissing, whizzing. 3 the hiss of a serpent. 4

sobbing. 5 screaming, loud shriek, yell.

फुकुलः *m.* The lung.

फुल 1 *P.* (फुलति, फुलित) To bloom, expand, blow, open (as a flower)

फुल *p. p.* (of फल) 1 Expanded, opened, blown; पुष्पं च फुलं नवमल्लिकायाः प्रशान्तिं कालं समुत्पन्नमस्य R. 6. 6. फुलारिणः वदना Ch. P. 1. 2 Flowering, blossomed; R. 9. 63. 3 Expanded, dilated, wide opened (as eyes); Pt. 1. 136. -Comp. -लोचन *a.* having eyes dilated (with joy). (-नः) a kind of deer.

फेदकारः A shriek, howl.

फेजः -नः 1 Foam, froth; गीतिवक्त्रक-  
कुटिरवता वा विह्वलेन फेजः Me. 50; R. 13.  
11; Ma. 2. 81. 2 Foam of the mouth  
3 saliva. -Comp. -विह्वः 1 a mere  
bubble. 2 an empty idea, non entity.  
-वाहिन *m.* a filtering cloth.

फेज (न) क See फेज.

फेमिल *a.* Foamy, frothy; फेमिल-  
मंजराणि R. 13. 2.

फेरः, फेरुः A jackal.

फेरवा 1 A jackal; कंदकेशवचंडहाकृति  
&c. Mā. 5. 19. 2 A rogue, rascal.  
chest. 3 A demon, goblin.

फेरा A jackal.

फेली, फेला, फेलिका, फेली Remnants  
of food, leavings of a meal, ors.

बहु 1 *A.* (बहते, बहति) To increase,  
grow.

बहुवित् *m.* Abundance, multitude.

बहुविह्व *a.* Most abundant, very great,  
excessive; (superl. of बहु *q. v.*).

बहुवित् *a.* More numerous or abun-  
dant, much more, exceeding, (Com-  
par. of बहु *q. v.*).

बभ्रुः 1 The Indian crane. 2 A cheat,  
rogue, hypocrite (the crane being a  
very cunning bird that knows well  
how to draw others into its clutches)  
3 *N.* of a demon killed by Bhīma. 4  
*N.* of another demon killed by  
Krishna. 5 *N.* of Kubera -Comp.

-कारः, -कृतिः, -कृतः, -कृतिः, -कृतिः  
*m.* acting like a crane, a false de-  
voted, religious hypocrite; अंतर्हित-  
कृतिः स्वार्थसाधनतयाः । इति मिथ्याविनीत-  
वचनतया द्विः Me. 4. 196. -कृति *m.*  
-मिथ्यावचनः epithet of 1 Bhīma. 2 of  
Krishna. -कृतं 'crane-like conduct',  
hypocrisy.

बभ्रुकाः A kind of tree (said, ac-  
cording to the convention of poets,  
to put forth blossoms when sprinkled  
by young women with mouthfuls of  
wine); बभ्रुकायाः (i. e. केसः or बभ्रुः)  
बभ्रुकविरा गेहवृक्षप्रकाशः Me. 78; बभ्रुका  
लीलुपवनेका (विकसति); (for similar  
conventions about other trees see  
the quotation under विह्व). -कृति The  
fragrant flower of this tree; Bh. 1. 54.

बभ्रुकः A small crane.

बभ्रुः A crane.

बभ्रुः A boy; lad, chap, often used  
as a depreciatory term or to show  
contempt; बभ्रुवत्पदः &c.; see बभ्रु.

बभ्रु (वि) म A fish-book; Bh. 3. 21.

बभ्रु *ind.* A particle expressing 1  
sorrow, regret (also !); बभ्रुवत् विह्वलः  
कथमना वयोः कथं माल. 3. 15; अतो वयं  
बभ्रुवत् कथं व्यवहियं वयं Bg. 1. 45. 2 Pity  
or compassion; व वयं वीर्यवानां जीविनं

वातिलोचं S. 1. 10. 3 Addressing, call-  
ing; वयं विततं तोयं ताम्रवाहि विना G. M.,  
R. 9. 47. 4 Joy or satisfaction; अतो  
वयं विततं तोयं ताम्रवाहि Ku. 3. 20. 5 Wonder  
or surprise; अतो वयं विततं K. 154. 6  
Censure. For the meanings of वयं  
with अतो see under अतो.

बभ्रुः The jujube tree. -कृति The fruit  
of jujube; कथं वयं विततं तोयं ताम्रवाहि  
वयं विततं तोयं ताम्रवाहि वा वयं विततं  
ताम्रवाहि Vās. 1; Bv. 2. 8. -Comp.  
-वाहन *N.* of a sacred bathing-place.

बभ्रुका 1 The jujube tree or its  
fruit; अतो वयं विततं तोयं ताम्रवाहि II.  
1. 94. 2 *N.* of one of the many  
sources of the Ganges and of the  
neighbouring hermitage of the sages  
Nara and Narayana. -Comp. -वाहन  
the hermitage at Badarikā.

बभ्रुका 1 The jujube tree; see बभ्रुवत्.  
2 बभ्रुका (2) above. -कृति तपोवने  
the penance grove at Badari, Ki. 13.  
83. -कृति a fruit of the jujube tree.  
-कृति (-कृति) a wood or thicket of  
jujube trees. -कृति a rocky eminence  
at Badari.

बभ्रु *p. p.* 1 Bound, tied, fastened.  
2 Chained, fettered. 3 Captured,  
caught. 4 Confined, imprisoned. 5  
Pat or girl on. 6 Restrained, sup-  
pressed, withheld. 7 Formed, built.  
8 Cherished, entertained. 9 Combin-  
ed, united. 10 Firmly rooted, firm.  
(see बभ्रु). -Comp. -अंगुलि, अंगुलि-  
वाहन *a.* having a finger-guard fastened.  
-अंगुलि *a.* folding the hands together  
in supplication, with the hands joined  
in humble entreaty or raised to the  
forehead as a mark of respect.  
-अंगुलि *a.* having the affection fixed  
upon, feeling or manifesting love  
for. -अंगुलि *a.* feeling repentant.  
-अंगुलि *a.* one whose suspicions have  
been roused, grown suspicious. -अंगुलि

*a.* enjoying or observing a festival  
or holiday. -उद्यम *a.* making united  
efforts. -कथं *a.* see बभ्रुवत्.  
-कोप, -अंगुलि, -कोप *a.* 1 feeling anger,  
entertaining a feeling of anger. 2  
suppressing or governing one's  
wrath. -अंगुलि *a.* having the  
mind intently fixed on, riveting the  
mind on. -अंगुलि *a.* tongue tied. -बुद्धि,  
बुद्धि-लोचन, *a.* having the eyes in-  
tently fixed on, looking with a  
steadfast gaze at. -अंगुलि *a.* contin-  
uously or incessantly flowing. -अंगुलि  
*a.* attired in a theatrical dress. -परिकर  
*a.* having the girdle girded on, one  
who has girded up his loins; i. e.  
ready; prepared. -प्रतिज्ञ *a.* 1 one who  
has made a vow or promise. 2 firmly  
resolved. -आश *a.* having the affec-  
tion or heart fixed upon, enamoured  
of (with loc.); इह आशे बभ्रुवत् V.  
2. -बुद्धि *a.* 1 having a closed fist. 2  
closeted, covetous. -बुद्धि *a.* deep-  
rooted, striking root firmly; बभ्रुवत्  
इह विह्वलः भयः Si. 2. 35. -अंगुलि *a.*  
holding the tongue, keeping silence,  
silent; अंगुलि अंगुलिवाहिनीवत् बभ्रुवत्  
बभ्रुवत् R. 13. 28. -अंगुलि *a.* having the  
desire fixed on, enamoured, im-  
passioned; Pt. 1. 123. -अंगुलि *a.* fixing  
an abode. -अंगुलि *a.* tongue-tied, main-  
taining silence. -अंगुलि *a.* seized with  
tremour. -अंगुलि *a.* one who has con-  
ceived bitter hatred or contracted  
confirmed hostility. -अंगुलि *a.* 1 one  
whose hair is tied up (into a knot  
on the crown of the head). 2 one  
who is still in childhood, young. -अंगुलि  
*a.* forming an attachment, conceiv-  
ing affection for.

बभ्रु 1 *A.* (बभ्रुवत्; strictly desir-  
ative base of बभ्रु used in a primitive  
sense) To abhor, loathe, detest,  
abrink from, be disgusted with  
(with abl.); बभ्रु वीर्यवानां U. 1.

**बन्धिर** s. Deaf; बन्धित्वजन्य बन्धिरपितृभ्यः  
Sl. 13. 3; Ms. 7. 149.

**बन्धिरवति** Den. P. To deafen (fig. also); बन्धित्वजन्यबन्धिरपितृभ्यः K.; Ms. 6. 80.

**बन्धिरित** s. Made deaf, deafened.

**बन्धिरित्व** m. Deafness.

**बन्धिर** Sec बन्धिर.

**बन्धि** -बन्धि f. 1 Bondage, confinement.  
2 A prisoner, captive; Ku. 2. 91.

**बन्धु** 9 P. (बन्धानि, बन्धुः pass. बन्धते) 1  
To bind, tie, fasten; बन्धु न संभावित वय

सावत् बन्धे बन्धते च केसवापाः Ku. 7. 57;  
B. 7. 9; Ku. 7. 25; Bk. 9. 75. 3 To  
catch, capture, imprison, ensnare,  
make captive; कर्मभिर्न स बन्धते Bg. 4.  
14; बन्धित्वे Bk. 2. 39; 14. 56. 3 To  
chain, fetter, 4 To check, stop,  
suppress; as in बन्धकं, बन्धकं &c. 5  
To put on, wear; न हि ब्रह्माणिः पदे  
प्रमथामि बन्धते Pt. 1. 72; बन्धुबन्धित्वाणि  
Bk. 14. 7. 6 To attract, arrest (as  
eyes &c.); बन्धनं बन्धते बन्धते Ku. 7.  
17; or बन्धति मे बन्धुः (बन्धुः) R. 18.  
47. 7 To fix or set upon, direct  
towards (as the eyes or mind), cast  
upon (with loc.); दृष्टिं लब्धे बन्धु Mu.  
1. 2; R. 3. 4; 6. 36; Bk. 20. 22. 8 To  
bind or fasten together (as hair);  
Mu. 7. 17. 9 To build, construct,  
form, arrange; बन्धुभिर्नाटकप्रतिपादितम्  
Ki. 8. 57; बन्धुल्लं सन्धनम् S. 2. 6;  
सन्धनं बन्धुः R. 16. 5; 4. 38;  
11. 35, 78; Ku. 2. 47; 5. 30; Bk. 7.  
77. 10 To put together, compose,  
construct (a poem, verse &c.); तृष्टिं बन्धु  
तद्वत् रघुनाथिनः सन्धति Vikr. 18. 107;  
सन्धति वयः सन्धति Rām. 11 To form,  
produce, bear (as fruit &c.); R. 12.  
69; S. 6. 4. 12 To have, possess,  
entertain, cherish; U. 2. 8. (The  
senses of बन्ध are variously modified  
according to the noun with which  
it is connected; e. g.; बन्धुति बन्धु to  
knit or bend the eyebrows, to  
frown; बन्धुति बन्धु to clench the fist; अंजलिं  
बन्धु to fold the hands together in  
supplication; बन्धु, बन्धु, बन्धु, बन्धु  
to set the heart on; बन्धु, बन्धु, बन्धु  
to fall in love with, be enamoured  
of; बन्धु बन्धु to construct or build a  
bridge; बन्धु बन्धु to conceive hatred,  
contract enmity; सन्धु, सन्धु बन्धु to  
form friendship; गोलं बन्धु to form  
a globe; बन्धु बन्धु to form a circle, sit  
or stand in a circle; गोलं बन्धु to main-  
tain silence; बन्धु बन्धु -बन्धु बन्धु to gird up  
one's loins, prepare oneself for  
anything; see the compounds under  
बन्ध also). —**Caus.** To cause to bind,  
form, construct, build &c.; R. 12.  
70. —**With अङ्** 1 to bind or fasten  
to; Si. 8. 69. 2 to adhere or stick to,  
cling to; सन्धेना बन्धति सन्धुः U. 3.  
3 to attend or follow closely, follow

at the heels of; सन्धुः सन्धुः सन्धुः K.  
139; सन्धुः सन्धुः सन्धुः सन्धुः S. 7. 4 to press, urge,  
importune. —**अङ्** 1 to bind, fasten,  
tie; Ms. 11. 205. 2 to form, make,  
arrange; सन्धुः सन्धुः सन्धुः K. 49;  
आवद्धुः Ms. 9; Bk. 3. 30; Ki. 1.  
33; आवद्धुः सन्धुः सन्धुः Gīt. 11. 3  
3 to fix on or upon, direct towards;  
R. 1. 40. —**उङ्** 1 to tie up, hang up,  
कंठमुज्ज्वलति Mu. 6; B. 16. 67. —**णि** 1 to  
bind, tie, fasten, chain, fetter; सन्धुः  
न कर्माणि निबन्धति सन्धुः Bg. 4. 41; B. 9;  
14. 7; 18. 17; Ms. 6. 74; Ku. 5. 10.  
2 to fix upon, rivet; सन्धुः सन्धुः V.  
4. 29. 3 to form, build, construct,  
arrange; सन्धुः सन्धुः सन्धुः सन्धुः  
&c. 4 to write, compose; सन्धुः सन्धुः  
सन्धुः सन्धुः K. 5. निबन्धुः सन्धुः S. 7. 4 to press, urge,  
importune. —**वृ** 1 to tie, bind, 2 to  
put on, 3 to encircle, fasten round.  
4 to arrest, stop, 5 to hinder,  
interrupt. —**यति** 1 to tie, fasten, bind  
(to); सन्धुः सन्धुः सन्धुः (यति) R. 2. 1. 1 to  
fix upon, direct towards; Ku. 7. 91.  
3 to inlay, set, incase; सन्धुः सन्धुः  
सन्धुः Pt. 1. 75; सन्धुः सन्धुः सन्धुः सन्धुः  
सन्धुः सन्धुः सन्धुः S. 9. 8. 4 to  
obstruct, hinder, keep off or back,  
exclude, shut out; सन्धुः सन्धुः  
सन्धुः R. 1. 79 5 to stop,  
interrupt; सन्धुः सन्धुः सन्धुः S. 6. 1 to  
bind or tie together, unite, connect,  
attach. 2 to construct, form; see  
सन्धुः.

**बन्धः** 1 A tie, bond (in general)  
(अज्ञानं). 2 A hair-band, fillet; V.  
4. 10; S. 1. 30. 3 A chain, fetter. 4  
Fettering, confining, imprisoning;  
Ms. 8; 310. 5 Catching, capturing,  
catching hold of; सन्धुः R. 16. 2. 6  
Forming, constructing, arranging;  
सन्धुः सन्धुः S. D. 6. 7 Feeling,  
conceiving, cherishing; हे राजानस्य जत  
सन्धुः सन्धुः Vikr. 18. 107; R. 6.  
81. 8 Connection, union, intercourse.  
9 Joining or folding together, com-  
bining; R. 14. 13; अंजलिं बन्धु &c. 10 A  
bandage, ligature. 11 Agreement,  
harmony. 12 Manifestation, display,  
exhibition; R. 18. 52. 13 Bondage,  
confinement to this world (opp. मुक्ति  
which is 'complete emancipation from  
the trammels of the world'); सन्धुः  
सन्धुः सन्धुः सन्धुः Bg. 18. 30; सन्धुः सन्धुः सन्धुः  
सन्धुः Bv. 4. 21. —**R.** 13. 58; 18. 7.  
14 Result, consequence. 15 A  
position, posture in general; आसनं बन्धु,  
चरः R. 2. 6; Ku. 3. 45, 59. 16 A  
particular position in sexual inter-  
course, or a particular mode of sexual  
enjoyment (these are said in Rati-  
manjari to be 16, but other writers  
increase the number to 84). 17 A  
border, frame-work. 18 Arrange-

ment of a stanza in a particular  
shape; e. g. सन्धुः, सन्धुः, सन्धुः (Vide  
K. P. 8. ad loc.). 19 A sinew,  
tendon 20 The body. 21 A deposit,  
pledge. —**Comp.** —**सन्धुः** fettering,  
imprisoning. —**सन्धुः** a complete army  
containing the four necessary ele-  
ments, i. e. elephants, horses, char-  
iots and footmen. —**सन्धुः** forced or  
unnatural construction of words.  
—**सन्धुः** a post to which an animal  
(e. g. an elephant) is tied.

**बन्धुः** 1 One who binds or catches,  
a binder. 2 A catcher. 3 A band,  
tie, rope, leather. 4 A dike, bank,  
dam. 5 A pledge, deposit. 6 A  
posture of the body. 7 Barter, ex-  
change. 8 A violator, ravisher. 9 A  
promise. 10 A city. 11 A part or  
portion (at the end of num. com-  
pounds) सन्धुः सन्धुः Y. 2. 76. —**सन्धुः**  
Binding, confinement. —**सन्धुः** 1 An  
unchaste woman; न मे सन्धुः सन्धुः  
सन्धुः Mal. 7; V. 2. 2 A harlot,  
courtesan; सन्धुः सन्धुः सन्धुः K. 287. 3 A female elephant.

**बन्धनं** 1 The act of binding, fasten-  
ing, tying; Ku. 4. 8. 2 Binding on  
or round, throwing round, clasping;  
विनम्रतायाः सन्धनं सन्धनं Ku. 3. 39; सन्धनं सन्धनं  
Gīt. 10; R. 19. 17. 3 A bond, tie  
(fig. also); R. 12. 76; आज्ञासन्धनं &c.  
4 Fettering, chaining, confining. 5 A  
chain, fetter, tether, halter &c. 6  
Capturing, catching. 7 Bondage,  
confinement, imprisonment, capti-  
vity; as in सन्धनगार. 8 A place of con-  
finement, prison, jail; सन्धुः सन्धुः  
सन्धुः S. 6. 80; Ms. 9. 288. 9  
Forming, building, construction;  
सन्धुः सन्धुः Ku. 4. 6. 10 Connecting,  
uniting, joining. 11 Hurting, injury-  
ing. 12 A stalk, stem, peduncle (of  
a flower); S. 3. 7; 6. 18; Ku. 4. 14  
13 A sinew, muscle. 14 A bandage.  
—**Comp.** —**अ** (आ) सन्धुः-रं, आसन्धुः a  
prison, jail. —**सन्धुः** 1 the knot of a  
bandage. 2 a noose. 3 a rope for  
tying cattle. —**पालकः**, सन्धुः m. a  
jailer. —**सन्धुः** s. a prison. —**सन्धुः** a  
captive, prisoner. —**सन्धुः** a tying post  
a post to which an animal (e. g. an  
elephant) is tied. —**सन्धुः** a stable,  
stall (for horses &c.).

**बन्धित** s. 1 Bound, fastened. 2 Con-  
fined, imprisoned.

**बन्धित्व** 1 The god of love. 2 A  
leathern fan (सन्धुः सन्धुः). 3 A spot,  
mole.

**बन्धुः** 1 A relation, kinsman, relative  
in general; सन्धुः सन्धुः सन्धुः सन्धुः  
U. 3. 8; सन्धुः सन्धुः सन्धुः B. 12. 12; S. 8.  
22; Bg. 6. 9. 2 Any one connected  
or associated with another, a brother;  
सन्धुः सन्धुः a brother-traveller; सन्धुः s.

spiritual brother; S. 4. 9. 3 (In law) A cognate kinsman, one's own kindred or kinsmen generally; (three kinds are enumerated; आत्मन् personal, पित्र् paternal, and मातृन् maternal; see these three words) 4 A friend (in general); as in वृक्षत्वं below; oft. at the end of comp; वृक्षत्वं वृक्षो Mā. 1. 36 'a friend of, (i. e.) charged with fragrance' &c; 9. 13. 3 A husband; वेदेहिषो ह्येव पित्रे R. 14. 33. 6 A father. 7 A mother. 8 A brother. 9 The tree called वृक्षीय q. v. 10 One who belongs to or is connected with any tribe or profession only nominally; i. e. one who belongs to it, but does not do the duties pertaining thereto (often used by way of contempt); लघ्वेन वृक्षीयः पुनर्विदोः M. 4; cf. वृक्षीय. —Comp. कृत्यं 1 The duty of a kinsman; त्वयि तु परित्यागं वृक्षीयं प्रजानां S. 5. 8. 2 the business of a friendly act or service; काञ्चेत्सीत्येव वृक्षीयमिदं वृक्षीयं त्वया मे Me. 114. —जनः 1 a relative, kinsman. 2 kindred, kinsmen taken collectively. —जीविकः N of a tree; वृक्षजीविकुत्तरापरतव वृक्षजीविकुत्तरापरतव Git. 2; R. 11. 25. —द्वयं a kind of Stridhana or woman's property, the property given to a girl by her relatives at the time of marriage; Y. 2. 144. —मीतिः f. 1 love of a relative; वृक्षीयता Me. 48. 2 love for a friend. —भ्रातृः 1 friendship. 2 relationship. —वर्गः kinsmen, kindred. —द्विजः a destitute of relatives or friends.

वृक्षः 1 The tree called वृक्षीय. 2 A bastard. —का-ली An unchaste woman (see वृक्षी).

वृक्षी 1 Relatives, kinsmen, kindred (taken collectively); Ki. 1. 10. 2 Relationship, affinity.

वृक्षीय An unchaste woman.

वृक्षीयः 1 Undulating, wavy, uneven; Si. 7. 34, Ku. 1. 42. 2 Bent, inclined, bowed; वृक्षीयसि R. 13. 47; (—वृक्षीयसि). 3 Crooked, curved. 4 Pleading, handsome, beautiful, lovely; S. 6. 13; (where it may mean 'undulating' also). 5 Deaf. 6 Injurious, mischievous. —रः 1 A goose. 2 A crane. 3 A drug. 4 An oil-cake. 5 The vulva. —राः (m. pl.) Parched corn or meal thereof. —रा An unchaste woman. —रः A diadem.

वृक्षीयः 1 Bent, curved, inclined. 2 Pleading, delightful, attractive, beautiful. —रा 1 A bastard; वृक्षीयलसिताः वरुण्यः पर्युक्तेनैवितानां परागनाहः। परपत्नितो ह्येवंपाप्ता गजकलभा इव वृक्षीयः ललापः Mk. 4. 28 (which is an answer given by the *bandhulas* themselves to the *Vidvābaka's* question योः के इव वृक्षीयः). 2 An attendant in a harlot's chamber. 3 The tree called वृक्षीय q. v.

वृक्षः N. of a tree; तवकरनिर्देशेन वृक्ष-वृक्षकृतलसकरावितरेते वृक्षः विज्ञायी Si. 11. 46; R. 8. 5. —रः A flower of this tree; वृक्षकृतितवापीयवः Git. 10; R. 3. 25.

वृक्षीयः 1 Undulating, uneven. 2 Bent, inclined, bowed. 3 Pleading, delightful, lovely; cf. वृक्षीय—रः A hole. वृक्षीयः The वृक्षीय tree.

वृक्षीयः 1 To be bound or fettered, to be confined or imprisoned; Y. 2. 243. 2 To be joined or bound together. 3 To be formed, built or constructed. 4 Detained, under arrest. 5 Barren, unproductive, fruitless, useless (said of persons or things); वृक्षीयमात्मन् R. 16. 75; अवृक्षीय-मात्मन् वृक्षीयते S. 29; Ki. 1. 33. 6 Not having the menses or menstrual discharge. 7 (At the end of comp.) Deprived or destitute of. —Comp. —कलः a. useless, vain, idle.

वृक्षीयः 1 A barren woman; न हि वृक्षीयः विजायते गुर्वी वृक्षीयदेवः Subāsh. 2 A barren cow. 3 A kind of perfume (बालः). —Comp. —समयः, पुत्रः, —पुत्रः, or —पुत्रिणः, —पुत्रा &c. the son or daughter of a barren woman; i. e. a wild impossibility, anything that does not and cannot exist; वरं वृक्षीयतो याति सपुण्यकृतयोः see सपुण्य.

वृक्षीयः A bond, tie.

वृक्षीयः a. An epithet of Durgā.

वृक्षीयः 1 Deep-brown, tawny, reddish brown; जालावर्णसिरोरुहः R. 15. 16; 19. 25; वरं वृक्षीयवर्णं वृक्षीयः Ku. 5. 8. 2 Baldheaded through disease. —पुः 1 Fire. 2 An ichneumon.

3 The tawny colour. 4 A man with tawny hair. 5 N. of a Yādava; Si. 2. 40. 6 An epithet of Siva. 7 Of Vishnu. —Comp. —वर्णः 1 gold. 2 red chalk (गिरि), a kind of ochre. —वर्णः N of a son of Arjuna by Chitrāngada. (The sacrificial horse let loose by king Yudhishthira and guarded by Arjuna entered, in the course of its wanderings, the country of Masupura, which was then ruled by Bahhravahana, unequalled in prowess. The horse was taken to the king; but when he read the writing on the plate on its head, he knew that it belonged to the Pandavas, and that his father Arjuna had arrived in the kingdom; and, hastening to him, respectfully offered him his kingdom and his treasures along with the horse. Arjuna, in an evil hour, struck the head of Bahhravahana and upbraided him for his cowardice, saying that if he had possessed true valour and had been his true son, he should not have been afraid of his father and submitted to him so meekly. At these words the brave youth was exceedingly irritated and discharged

a crescent-shaped arrow at Arjuna which severed his head from his body. He was, however, restored to life by Ulupi who happened to be then with Chitrāngada, and having acknowledged Bahhravahana as his true son, he resumed his journey.]

वृक्षीयः 1 P. (वृक्षीय) To go, move.

वृक्षीयः A bee.

वृक्षीयः A fly.

वृक्षीयः A kind of grain.

वृक्षीयः 1 P. (वृक्षीय) To go, move.

वृक्षीयः A kind of grain (राजमाष).

वृक्षीयः 1 A kind of grain (राजमाष).

2 A harlot, prostitute.

वृक्षीयः A blue fly.

वृक्षीयः 1 One not an Aryan, a barbarian, low fellow. 2 A fool, block-head; वृक्षीयः वृक्षीयः R. 2.

वृक्षीयः N. of a tree (Mar. वृक्षीय); उपलब्धेन वृक्षे वृक्षीयः वृक्षीयः Bv. 1. 24.

वृक्षीयः 1 A. (वृक्षीय) 1 To speak. 2 To give. 3 To cover. 4 To hurt, kill, destroy. 5 To spread. —With नि to kill, destroy; Si. 1. 29.

वृक्षीयः 1 A peacock's tail; वृक्षीय-वृक्षीयः R. 16. 14; (केतुपाक्षे) राति कुतमलनाये क हरेरुव वृक्षीयः V. 4. 10 v. 1. 2 The tail of a bird. 3 A tail-feather (especially of a peacock); Me. 44; Ku. 1. 15; Si. 8. 11. 4 A leaf; अपाङ्गः केतकवृक्षीयः R. C. 17. 5 A train, retinue. —Comp. —वृक्षीयः 1 a peacock's tail. 2 a tuft of peacock's feathers in the handle of a club &c.

वृक्षीयः A leaf.

वृक्षीयः Fire. —n. The Kusa grass.

वृक्षीयः A peacock; अवावृक्षीयः वृक्षीयः (वृक्षीय) R. 2. 17; 16. 14; 19. 37. —Comp. —वृक्षीयः an arrow feathered with a peacock's plumes. —वृक्षीयः an epithet of Kārtikeya.

वृक्षीयः m. A peacock; R. 16. 64; V. 3. 2. 4. 10. R. 2. 6. —Comp. —वृक्षीयः, —वृक्षीयः a kind of perfume. —वृक्षीयः an epithet of Durgā. —वृक्षीयः, —वृक्षीयः an epithet of Kārtikeya.

वृक्षीयः m. n. 1 Kusa grass; Ku. 1. 60. 2 A bed or layer of Kusa grass. —m. 1 Fire. 2 Light, splendour. —n. 1 Water. 2 Sacrifice. —Comp.

—केतः, —वृक्षीयः m. an epithet of fire. वृक्षीयः (वृक्षीयः) 1 an epithet of fire.

2 a god (whose mouth is fire). —वृक्षीयः m. an epithet of fire. —वृक्षीयः (वृक्षीयः) a. sealed on a layer of Kusa grass. (—m.) the Manes (pl.).

वृक्षीयः 1. 1 P. (वृक्षीय) 1 To breathe or live. 2 To hoard grain. —II. 1. U. (वृक्षीयः) 1 To give. 2 To hurt, injure, kill. 3 To speak. 4 To see, mark. —Caus. (वृक्षीयः) To nourish, support.

वृक्षीयः 1 Strength, power, might, vigour. 2 Force, violence; as in वृक्षीयः q. v. 3 An army, host, force.

troops; **भवेद्भीममदोऽयं पुनरादुर्लभं** **व** **Vo.** 3. 24, 43; **Bg.** 1. 10; **R.** 16. 37. 4 Bulkiness, stoutness (of the body). 5 Body, figure, shape. 6 Semen virile. 7 Blood. 8 Gum, myrrh. 9 A shoot, sprout. (**बलेन** means 'on the strength of', 'by means or virtue of'; **बलवलेन** जितः, **वीरिवलेन** &c.; **बलात्** 'per force', 'forcibly', 'violently', 'against one's will'; **बलादिना** समायाता **Pt.** 1; **हृदयमद्वये तस्मिन्नेव पुनर्बलेन** **बलात्** **Gt.** 7). -**लः** crow. 2 N. of the elder brother of Krishna; see **बलराम** below. 3 N. of a demon killed by Indra. -**Comp.** -**असं** excessive strength force or (-**प्र**.) the head of an array. -**अंगकः** the spring (Hemachandra). **अञ्जितः** the lute of Balarāma. -**अक्षः** a kind of bean. -**अधिक** *a.* surpassing in strength, of superior strength or force. -**अध्यक्षः** 1 a general or commander of an army; **Ms.** 7. 182. 2 a war-minister. -**अहुजः** an epithet of Krishna. -**अम्बित** *a.* endowed with strength, mighty, powerful. -**अबलं** 1 comparative strength and want of strength, relative strength and weakness, **R.** 17. 59. 2 relative significance and insignificance, comparative importance and unimportance; **ममय एव एतौ बलबलं** **Si.** 6. 44. -**अवः** an army in the form of a cloud. -**अरातिः** an epithet of Indra. -**अबलं** pride of strength. -**उजः** -**अमः** 1 consumption. 2 the phlegmatic humour (रक्त). 3 a swelling in the throat (which stops the passage of food). -**अग्निका** a kind of sunflower (**अग्निपुष्पी**). -**आहः** water. -**उपबलः**, -**उपेन** *a.* endowed with strength, strong, powerful. -**ओषः** a multitude of troops, numerous army, **Si.** 5. 2. -**ओषः** disturbance in the army, mutiny, revolt. -**बलं** 1 dominion, sovereignty. 2 an army, host. -**जे** 1 city-gate, gate 2 a field. 3 grain, a heap of grain; **Si.** 14. 7. 4 war, battle. 5 marrow, pith. (-**जा**) 1 the earth. 2 a handsome woman. 3 a kind of Jasmine (Arabian). -**वः** an ox, bullock. -**वपः** pride of strength. -**वैवः** 1 air, wind. 2 N. of the elder brother of Krishna; see **बलराम** below. **हि** *m.*, -**निपुणः** epithets of Indra; **बलनिपुणमथेयं** **च** **ने** **R.** 9. 3. -**वतिः** 1 a general, commander. 2 an epithet of Indra. -**वद्** *a.* giving strength, invigorating. -**वसुः** N. of Rohini, mother of Balarāma. -**वरा** 1 a strong or powerful man. 2 a kind of ox. 3 N. of Balarāma; **q. v.** below. 4 the tree called **लोख**. -**विह** *m.* an epithet of Indra; **S.** 2. -**वृत्** *a.* strong, powerful. -**रामः** the strong Rama' N. of the elder brother of Krishna. [He was the seventh son of

Vasudeva and Devaki; but transferred to the womb of Rohini to save him from falling a prey to the cruelty of Kamsa. He and his brother Krishna were brought up by Nanda in Gokula. When quite young, he killed the powerful demons Dhenuka and Pralamba, and performed, like his brother, many feats of surprising strength. On one occasion Balarāma under the influence of wine, of which he was very fond, called upon the Yamuna river to come to him that he might bathe; and on his command being unheeded, he plunged his ploughshare into the river and dragged the waters after him, until the river assumed a human form and asked his forgiveness. On another occasion he dragged towards himself the whole city of Hastinapura along with its walls. As Krishna was a friend and admirer of the Pandavas, so Balarāma was of the Kauravas, as was seen in his desire of giving his sister Subhadra to Duryodhana rather than to Arjuna; yet he declined to take any part in the great Bharata war either with the Pandavas or the Kauravas. He is represented as dressed in blue clothes, and armed with a ploughshare which was his most effective weapon. His wife was Revati. He is sometimes regarded as an incarnation of the serpent Sesha and sometimes as the eighth incarnation of Vishnu; **cf.** **Gt.** 1.] -**विन्यासः** array or arrangement of troops. -**व्यसन्नं** the defeat of an army. -**वृद्धः** an epithet of Indra. -**व्यः** a warrior, soldier. -**विपतिः** *f.* 1 a camp, an encampment. 2 a royal camp. -**वृत्** *m.* an epithet of Indra. -**हीन** *a.* destitute of strength, weak, feeble.

**बलक** *a.* White; **द्विपुत्रबलकमुल्लसत् स्फुरितभङ्गमुल्लसत् केतकं** **Si.** 6. 34. -**Comp.** -**युः** (for **ने** 'a ray') the moon; **यवान्-स्युर्नायजस्यसदृशको** **बलसुतः** **Kāv.** 1. 46 (given as an instance of the वरा quality of the Gaudiyas).

**बललः** An epithet of Indra.

**बलवत्** *a.* 1 Strong, powerful, mighty; **विपिको बलवानिति ने वतिः** **Bh.** 2 91. 2 Stout, robust. 3 Dense, thick (as darkness, &c.). 4 Getting the upper hand, predominant, prevailing; **बलवानिद्विवाभौ विद्वत्तवति वर्पति** **Ms.** 2. 215. 5 More important, of greater weight; **R.** 14 40. -**इन्** 1 Strongly, powerfully, **दुर्नर्हित्वाद्बलवद्विपुः** **Ku.** 3. 69. 2 Very much, excessively, in a high degree; **बलवद्वपि क्षितितानामावस्थायय वेतः** **S.** 1. 2; **वीताति बलवद्वपुः** **वेतिः** **Si.** 8. 62; **S.** 5. 31.

**बला** N. of a powerful lore or incantation (taught by Visvāmītra to Rāma and Lakshmana); **नौ बलातिबलयोः वराकाः** **R.** 11. 9.

**बलाकः** -**का** A crane; **देविपत्ने नव-दुर्गं से नवर्त बलाका** **Ms.** 9; **Mk.** 5. 18 19. -**का** A mistress.

**बलाकि** *a.* A small kind of crane. **बलाकिन्** *a.* Abounding in cranes; **कालिकेवनिविहा बलाकिर्** **R.** 11. 15; **Ku.** 7. 39.

**बलाकारः** 1 Using violence, employing force 2 Outrage, violence, force, oppression, exaction, **It.** 10 47; **बलाकारेण विवैय** &c. 3 Injustice. 4 (Inlaw) Detention of the person of a debtor by the creditor and the employment of forcible means to recover the debt.

**बलाकृत** *a.* Forced, overcome.

**बलाहकः** 1 A cloud; **बलाहक-द्विपुत्रगामकालसंयामिब वतुमना** **Ku.** 1. 4. 2 A kind of crane. 3 A mountain. 4 N. of one of the seven clouds appearing at the destruction of the world.

**बलिः** 1 An oblation, a gift or offering (usually religious); **वीरवलि विनोदयता** **S.** 4. 26; **U.** 1. 49. 2 The offering of a portion of the daily meal (of rice, grain, ghee &c.) to all creatures, (also called **यज्ज**), one of the five daily Yajnas to be performed by a householder; (see **Ms.** 3. 67, 91); it is usually performed by throwing up into the air, near the house-door, portions of the daily meal before partaking of it; **वास बलिः सपदि नदृष्टवेलीना इति सारसगणेश विलुप्य** **Mk.** 1. 9. 3 Worship, adoration; **Ku.** 1. 60; **Ms.** 55; **S.** 4. 4 Fragments of food left at a meal. 5 A victim offered to a deity. 6 A tax, tribute, impost; **वज्रनाभेय सुवर्च स ताम्यो बलिबन्धित** **R.** 1. 18; **Ms.** 7. 80; 8. 307. 7 The handle of a chourie. 8 N. of a celebrated demon. [He was a son of Virochana, the son of Prahlada. He was a very powerful demon and oppressed the gods very much. They, therefore, prayed to Vishnu for succour, who descended on earth as a son of Kasyapa and Aditi in the form of a dwarf. He assumed the dress of a mendicant, and having gone to Bali prayed him to give him as much earth as he could cover in three steps. Bali, who was noted for his liberality, unhesitatingly acceded to this apparently simple request. But the dwarf soon assumed a mighty form, and began to measure the three steps. The first step covered the earth, the second the heavens; and not knowing where to place the third, he planted it on the head of Bali and sent him and all his legions to the Patala and allowed him to be its ruler. Thus the universe was once more restored to the rule of Indra]; **उद्धवदि विहमेय बलिमन्त्रात्मन**





jewels. बहु a. 1 many-formed, multiform, manifold. 2 variegated, spotted, chequered. (-रा) 1 a lizard, chameleon. 2 hair. 3 the sun. 4 N. of Siva. 5 of Vishnu. 6 of Brahmā. 7 of the god of love. -रस m. an epithet of Brahmā. -रोम a. hairy, shaggy. (-म.) a sheep. -रस a soil impregnated with salt. -रस the plural number (in gram.) -रस a. many-coloured. -रसिक a. lasting for many years. -रसि a. presenting many difficulties, attended with many dangers. -रसि a. of many kinds, manifold, diverse. -री (बी) of the custard apple. -रीति a. possessing much rice; तस्य रसि रसो ह्यस्य बहुमतिः Udb. (where it is also the name of the compound). (-रिः-) one of the four principal kinds of compounds in Sanskrit. In it, two or more nouns in apposition to each other are compounded, the attributive member (whether a noun or an adjective) being placed first, and made to qualify another substantive, and neither of the two members separately, but the sense of the whole compound, qualifies that substantive. This compound is adjectival in character, but there are several instances of Bahuvrithi compounds which have come to be regarded and used as nouns (their application being restricted by usage to particular individuals); e. g. बह्वर्णः, शशिनेत्रः, वीणावरः, चतुर्मुखः, त्रिनेत्रः, पुष्पेश्वरः &c. -राजः a sparrow. -राजः a species of Khadira. -रुमः an epithet of Vishnu. -रुम a. 1 well-informed, very learned; H. 1. 1; Pt. 2. 1; R. 15. 36. 2 well-versed in the Vedas; Ms. 8. 350. -रुमति a. having a numerous progeny. (-रिः) a kind of bamboo. -सर a. possessed of great pith or essence, substantial. (-रः) the Khadira tree. -सूः 1 a mother of many children. 2 a sow. -सूति f. 1 a mother of many children. 2 a cow that often calves. -स्वम a. vociferous. (-मः) an owl. -स्वमिक a. owned by many. बहुक a. Dear bought. -सूः 1 The sun. 2 The sun-plant (अर्क). 3 A crab. 4 A kind of gallinule.

बहुतर a. More numerous, greater, larger.

बहुतम a. Most abundant, greatest.

बहुतः ind. From many sides.

बहुता, त्व Abundance, plenty, numerousness.

बहुति a. Much, long, many; कति गते बहुति ४. ५. 3; तस्य बुद्धि बहुतिरास्तिवचः K. 12. 2.

बहुधा ind. 1 In many ways, variously, diversely, multifariously;

बहुधाचारीभिः R. 10. 26; Bg. 13. 4. 2 In different forms or ways, 3 Frequently, repeatedly. 4 In various places or directions.

बहुल a. (compar. बह्वल; superl. बह्वि) 1 Thick, dense, compact. 2 Broad, wide, capacious, ample, large. 3 Abundant, copious, plentiful, much, numerous; अविनयबहुलतया K. 143. 4. Numerous, manifold, many; Mā. 9. 18. 5 Full of, rich or abounding in; जम्बुनि देशबहुले किं पुत्रः सवतः H. 1. 184; Bg. 2. 43. 6 Accompanied or attended by. 7 Born under the Pleiades. 8 Black.—लः 1 The dark half of a month (कृष्ण-पक्ष); वायुसमबहुलतयाभिः R. 11. 16; करेण मायोर्वहुलतया संप्रयमयेव शशाङ्करोका Ku. 7. 8. 4. 13. 2 An epithet of fire.—ला 1 A cow. 2 Cardamoms. 3 The indigo plant. 4 The Pleiades (pl.).—लं 1 The sky. 2 White-pepper. [बहुलीकृ means 1 to make public, disclose, divulge. 2 to make dense or compact; Si. 13. 44. 3 to increase, extend, aggrandize; हतेषु किं च कर्णा बहुली करोति Bv. 1. 122. 4 to thresh(?). बहुलीकृ means 1 to spread, increase, multiply; हिदेचनयां बहुलीमयं Pt. 2. 175. 2 to get abroad, to become public or notorious, be generally known, become wild-spread; बहुलीकृतमेतत् किं न वक्ष्यते S. 6; पीरुषु माह बहुलीमयं... सोऽहं न तस्य-समवर्णमस्मि R. 14. 38.]—Comp. -आलाप a. talkative, loquacious, garrulous. -गंधा cardamoms.

बहुलिका f. (pl.) The Pleiades.

बहुलम् ind. 1 Much, abundantly, plentifully; Me. 106. 2 Frequently, repeatedly, often times; बलप्राप्तौ दाहं सुशामे बहुलं वेपथुमनां S. 1. 23. Ku. 4. 35. 3 Generally, commonly.

बाकुल The fruit of the Bakula tree.

बाहू 1 A. (बाह्वे) 1 To bathe. 2 To emerge.

बाहवः See बाहव.

बाहवेय See बाहवेय.

बाहव्य See बाहव्य.

बाहु a. (compar. सार्धवह; superl. सार्धवि) 1 Firm, strong. 2 Loud. -ह ind. 1 Assuredly, certainly, surely, really; oh yes (in answer to questions); बाणकः—चन्द्रासि एष न विप्रः । चन्द्रः बाहु एष मे शिरो निग्रहः Mn. 1; बाहुमेव दिवसेव सार्धवः कर्म साधयति पुत्रजन्मे R. 19. 52. 2 Very well, be it so, good. 3 Exceedingly, very much; Si. 9. 77. बाणः 1 An arrow, shaft, reed; बहुधर्मोप समधत बाणं Ku. 3. 16. 2 An aim or mark for arrows. 3 The feathered end of an arrow. 4 The udder of a cow. 5 A kind of plant (विलासिटी; f. also); विक्रमबाणविलासलोचः विक्रमिरे हविरे हविरे हविरेऽपिः Si. 6. 46. 6

N. of a demon, son of Bali; cf. उवा 7 N. of a celebrated poet who lived at the court of king Harshavardhana and flourished in the first half of the seventh century; (see App. II.) He is the author of कान्वरी, उपनिषद् and of some other works: (Govardhana in his Aryasaptaśati v. 37. speaks in these terms of Bāṇa:—जात शिखिनी प्राग्यथा शिखिनी तथावपन्नामि । प्रागल्पमपिकमांशं बाणी बाणी बभूवेति ॥; So हृदयवसतिः पंचबाणस्तु बाणः P. R. 1. 22.). 1 A symbolical expression for the number 'five'. -Comp. -अस्त्रं a bow. अवलिःली f. 1. a series of arrows. 2 a series of five verses forming one sentence. -आश्रयः a quiver. -शोचरः the range of an arrow. -जालं a number of arrows. -जित् m. an epithet of Vishnu. -रुजः, शिः a quiver. -देवाः the range of an arrow. -बाणि a armed with arrows. -दातः 1 an arrow-shot (as a measure of distance). 2 the range of an arrow. -मुक्तिः, मोक्षं discharging or shooting an arrow. -शोचरं a quiver. -हृदि f. a shower of arrows. -वारः a breast-plate, an armour, cuirass; cf. वारदाय, -हृताः an epithet of Ushā, daughter of Bāṇa; see उवा. हृ m. an epithet of Vishnu.

बाणिनी See बाणिनी.

बावर a. (सि f.) 1 Belonging to or coming from the jujube tree. 2 Made of cotton. -रः The cotton shrub. -र 1 The jujube. 2 Silk. 3 Water. 4 A garment of cotton. 5 A conch-shell winding from left to right. -र The cotton shrub.

बादरायणः N. of a sage said to be the author of the Sāriraka Sūtras of the Vedānta philosophy (generally identified with Vyāsa). -Comp. -सूत्रं the Vedānta aphorisms. -संबन्धः (a modern formation) an imaginary or far-fetched relation.

बादरायणिः N. of Suka, son of Vyāsa.

बादरिक a. (की f.) One who gathers jujube fruits.

बाहू 1 A. (बाह्वे, बाधित) 1 To harass, oppress, torment, press hard, annoy, trouble, disturb, vex, pain (persons or things); ऊनं न सत्त्वोपधिको क्वचि R. 2. 14 न तथा बाधते स्कंधो यथा बाधति बाधते Subhāṇ; Me. 53 Ms. 9. 229; 10. 122, Bk. 14. 45. 2 To resist, oppose, thwart, check, obstruct, arrest, interfere with; Ki. 1. 11; U. 5. 12. 3 To attack, assault, assail. 4 To wrong, violate. 5 To hurt, injure. 6 To drive away, repel, remove. 7 To suspend, set aside, annul, annihilate, abolish (as a rule &c.). R. 17. 57. -With अभि 1 to hurt, injure. 2 to vex, harass, torment. -अत् to

**vox, torment, injure.** -**वरि** to trouble, afflict; *S.* 7. 25. -**व** 1 to trouble, torment, harass, tease, hurt **समुच्चितायेव तन्म प्रवापने** (प्रमज्जः) *H.* 1; *Bk.* 12. 2. 2 to drive away, remove, get over, कथं दु द्वे शक्वेत वीर्येण प्रवापितुं *Mb.* -**व** to trouble, torment.

**वाचः** -**वा** 1 Pain, suffering, affliction, torment; **रज्या सह जुमते मन्वावा** *V.* 3. 2 Disturbance, molestation, annoyance; **इति अमरावा निरुपयति** *S.* 1. 3 Harm, injury, damage, hurt; **वरणस्य भावा** *M.* 4, *Y.* 2. 156. 4 Danger, peril. 5 Resistance, opposition, 6 An objection. 7 Contradiction, refutation. 1 Suspension, annulment. 9 A flaw in a syllogism, one of the five forms of हेतुभास or fallacious middle term; see **वाचि** below. -**Comp.** -**अपवादः** denial of an exception.

**वाचक a. ( चिका f. )** 1 Troubling, tormenting, oppressing. 2 Vexing, annoying. 3 Annulling. 4 Hindering.

**वाचनं** 1 Harassing, oppression, annoyance, disturbance, pain; *S.* 1. 2 Annulment 3 Removal, suspension. 4 Refutation, contradiction. -**वा** Pain, trouble, anxiety, disturbance.

**वाचि** *p. p.* 1 Harassed, oppressed, annoyed. 2 Pained, troubled, afflicted. 3 Opposed, obstructed. 4 Checked, arrested. 5 Set aside, suspended. 6 Refuted. 7 (In logic) Contradicted, contradictory; inconsistent (and hence futile).

**वाचिर्** Deafness.

**वाचकिमेव** A bastard.

**वाचकः** 1 A relation, kinsman (in general); **यस्याद्यास्तस्य वाचकाः** *H.* 1; *Me.* 5. 74. 101; 4. 179. 2 A maternal relation. 3 A friend; **वनेनः पत्नी वाचको नास्ति** *Suklaśh.* 4 A brother. -**Comp.** -**वचनः** relatives, kinsmen (taken collectively); **वाचिनासुखस्य वाचननो वाच्ये न नतिष्ठत** *Mk.* 1. 36; *Pt.* 4. 78.

**वाचस्यं** (Consanguinity, relationship).

**वाचकी** An epithet of Durgā.

**वाचटीरः** 1 The kernel of the mango fruit. 2 Tin. 3 A young shoot. 4 The son of a barlot.

**वाचै a. ( ह्री )** Made of the feathers of a peacock's tail.

**वाचैव्यः, वाचैव्यिः** A patronymic of king Jarāśandha, q. v.

**वाचैव्यत a. ( ती f. )** Related to, descended from or sacred to, Brihaspati.

**वाचैव्यत a.** Relating to Brihaspati. -**व्यः** 1 A pupil of Brihaspati. 2 A follower of Brihaspati who taught the rankest form of materialism, a materialist. -**व्यः** The constellation Pushya.

**वाचिण a. ( की f. )** Derived from or relating to a peacock.

**वाल a.** 1 Young, infantine, not full-grown or developed (of persons or things); **वालेन स्थितिर्वा** *Ms.* 8. 70. **वालाक्षिकमुपोदरायकमने भवोत्प्लुत तिष्ठति** *V.* 2. 7; so **वालमदारुक्षः** *Me.* 75; *R.* 2. 45; 13. 24. 2 Newly risen, young (as the sun or its rays); *R.* 12. 100. 3 New, waxing (as the moon); **पुष्ये वाचि इतिवाचिपितेपुत्रवेज्ञादिष** **वालवैद्यमाः** *R.* 3. 22, *Ku.* 3. 29. 4 Puerile. 5 Ignorant, unwise. -**लः** 1 A child, an infant; **वालाक्षि सुभाषितं वाचं** *Me.* 2. 239.

2 A boy, youth, young person. 3 A minor (under 16 years of age); **वाल आर्षेडशद्वयं** *Nārada.* 4 A colt, foal. 5 A fool, simpleton. 6 A tail. 7 Hair. 8 An elephant five years old. 9 A kind of perfume.

-**Comp.** -**अग्रं** the point of a hair. -**वाच्यवाचकः** a tutor of youths or children -**अव्यासः** study during childhood, early application (to study). -**अवर्ण a.** red like early dawn. (-**वः**) early dawn. -**अर्कः** the newly risen sun; *R.* 12. 100. -**अवबोधः** instruction of the young. -**अवस्था a.** juvenile, young, *V.* 5. 18 -**अवस्था** childhood. -**आतपः** morning sunshine. -**चंद्रः** the new or waxing moon; *Ku.* 3. 29.

-**जुहः** the jujube tree. -**उपचारः** (medical) treatment of children.

-**उपवीतं** a piece of cloth used to cover the privities. -**कदली** a young plantain tree. -**कुंदः** -**व** a kind of young Jasmine. (-**वै**) a young jasmine blossom; **अलंके बालकुंदान्वितं** *Me.* 65.

-**कुनिः** a louse. -**कृष्णः** Kṛishna as a boy. -**क्रीडन** a child's play or toy.

-**क्रीडनकं** a child's toy. (-**कः**) 1 a ball. 2 an epithet of Śiva. -**क्रीडा** a child's play, childish or juvenile sport. -**खिन्न** a class of divine personages of the size of a thumb and produced from the creator's body

and said to precede the sun's chariot (their number is said to be sixty thousand); cf. *H.* 15. 10. -**वसिष्ठी** a

cow with calf for the first time. -**गोपालः** 'the youthful cowherd,' an epithet of Kṛishna, as the boy-cowherd. -**ग्रहः** any demon (or planetary influence) teasing or injuring children. -**चंद्रः, चंद्रमसः m.** the young or waxing moon; *Mā.* 2. 10.

-**चरितं** 1 juvenile sports. 2 early life or actions; *U.* 6. -**चर्यः** *N.* of Kārtikeya. (-**वै**) the behaviour of a child. -**ज a.** produced from hair.

-**खदिरः** the Khadira tree. -**सह** midwifery -**सृजं** young grass. -**दुल्लभः** the Khadira. -**शिः** a hairy tail; *Śi.* 12. 73; *Ki.* 12. 47. -**वाचवा** 1 an ornament worn in the hair when parted.

2 a string of pearls binding or intertwining the braid of hair. -**वुषिका**

-**वुषी** a kind of Jasmine. -**वोचः** 1 instructing the young. 2 any work adapted to the capacities of the young or inexperienced. -**भद्रकः** a

kind of poison. -**भारः** a large bushy tail; **वाचोत्काक्षपितवमरी वाचभारी दवाधिः** *Me.* 53. -**भावाः** childhood, infancy.

-**भैषज्यं** a kind of collyrium. -**भोज्यः** pease. -**धूमः** a fawn. -**यज्ञोपवीतकं** the sacred thread worn across the breast. -**रत्नं** lapis lazuli. -**रोगः** a child's disease. -**रत्ता** a young creeper; *R.* 2. 10. -**लीला** child's play, juvenile pastime. -**वरसः** 1 a young calf. 2 a pigeon. -**वाचजं** lapis lazuli. -**वासवः n.** a woollen garment.

-**वाहः** a wild goat. -**विधवा** a child-widow. -**वैमर्ष्यं** child-widowhood.

-**व्यजनं** a *chameri* or fly-flapper (usually made of the tail of the yak or *Hos Graciosa* and used as one of the royal insignia); *R.* 9. 66; 14. 11; 16. 33. 57; *Ku.* 1. 13. -**वसिः** a friend from childhood. -**संस्मर** early twilight. -**सुहृद् m.** a friend of one's youth. -**सूर्यः, सूर्यकं** lapis lazuli.

-**हत्या** infanticide. -**हस्तः** a hairy tail.

**वालक a. ( लिका f. )** 1 Childlike, young, not yet fullgrown. 2 Ignorant. -**कः** 1 A child, boy. 2 A minor (in law). 3 A finger-ring. 4 A fool or blockhead. 5 A bracelet. 6 The tail of a horse or elephant.

-**कः** A finger-ring. -**Comp.** -**हत्या** infanticide.

**वाला** 1 A girl, a female child. 2 A young woman under sixteen years of age. 3 A young woman (in general); **जाने तयोर्वाय मा वाला परवर्तानि मे विदं** *S.* 3. 1. इमे वाला मा ययनवर्तन-विद्विषद्वलभावात् चक्षुःक्षिपन्ते *Bh.* 3. 67, *Me.* 83. 4 A variety of Jasmine. 5 The cocoa-nut. 6 The plant वनकुमारा.

7 Small cardamoms. 8 Turmeric. -**Comp.** -**हत्या** female infanticide.

**वालिः** *N.* of a celebrated monkey-king; see **वालि**. -**Comp.** -**हन्, हन्तु m.** an epithet of Rāma.

**वालिका** 1 A girl. 2 The knot of an ear-ring. 3 Small cardamoms. 4 Sand. 5 The rustling of leaves.

**वालिन् m.** *N.* of a monkey; see **वालि**.

**वालिकी** The constellation Aśvini.

**वालिसम् m.** Childhood, boyhood, youth.

**वालिस a.** 1 Childish, puerile, silly. 2 Young. 3 Foolish, ignorant; *Ms.* 3. 176. 4 Careless. -**वः** 1 A fool, blockhead. 2 A child, boy. -**वः** A pillow.

**बालीह** 1 Youth, boyhood. 2 Childishness, silliness, folly. **बाली** A kind of ear-ring. **बालीका** Retention of urine. **बालुः**, **बालुकः** A kind of perfume. **बालुका** See बालुका. **बालुकी**, **बालुकी**, **बालुकी** A kind of cucumber. **बालुकः** A kind of poison. **बालिष** a. (स्त्री f.) 1 Fit for an offering. 2 Tender, soft. 3 Descended from Bali. —**ब**: An ass. **बाल्य** 1 Boyhood, childhood; बाल्यावस्थि दशमं मदनोपवास R 5. 63; Au. 1. 29. 2 The period or state of waxing (as of the moon); Ku. 7. 35. 3 Immaturity of understanding, folly, puerility. **बालुकाः**, **बालिकाः**, **बालीकाः** (m. pl.) N. of a people. —**क**: 1 A king of the Bālikas. 2 A horse of the Bālik breed. —**क** 1 Saffron. 2 Aa Fūlida. **बालिहः** N. of a country (Bālikh). —**Comp.** —**ज** a. bred in the Bālik country, of the Bālik breed. **बाध्या**—**द** 1 A tear, tears; कण्टः तस्मिन् बाध्यानि कलुषः S. 4. 5. 2 Vapour, steam, mist 3 Iron. —**Comp.** —**अंशु** n. tears. —**आकुल** a. dimmed or interrupted by tears. —**उद्धवः** the starting of tears. —**कण्ट** a. having tears in the throat, choked with tears. —**दुर्विने** a flood of tears. —**गुहः** a gush or flood of tears. **बाध्या** निरुद्धि इमोद्धव बाध्याः Mā. 1. 35. —**मोक्षः** —**मोक्षजं** shedding tears. —**चिद्रुः** m. a tear-drop —**सविग्रह** a. indistinct through suppressed tears. **बाध्यावने** Den. A To shed tears, weep, श्लिषिन् बाध्यावित मगध्या Mā. 6, V. 5. 9. **बास्त** a. (स्त्री f.) Coming or derived from a goat; Ma. 2. 41. **बाध** 1 The arm 2 A horse. **बाहा** The arm; न बाहालिहोत्तोगाभिः शाखाबाहाभिः S. 3. —**Comp.** —**बाहनि** ind. hand to hand, arm against arm; cf. बाहूबाधनि. **बाहीकाः** (pl.) The people of the Punjab. —**क**: 1 An inhabitant of the Punjab. 2 An ox. **बाहु** 1 The arm; ज्ञातविद्वान्बाहुवद् स्फुटते च बाहुः कुतः कलमिहस्य S. 1. 16; 80 महाबाहुः &c. 2 The fore-arm. 3 The forefoot of an animal. 4 A door-post. 5 The base of a right-angled triangle (in geom.). —**द** (du.) The lunar mansion Ardra. —**Comp.** —**उत्थेयं** ind. having raised or tossed up the arms; बाहुत्थेयं कर्तुं च प्रवृत्ता S. 5. 30. —**कुष्ठ**, **कुष्ठज** a. crippled in the arms. —**कुक्षः** a wing (of a bird) —**बाहः** the distance measured by the extended arm. —**ज**: 1 a man of the Kshatriya

caste; of. बाहु राज्ञः कुतः Rv. 10. 90; 12; also Ma. 1. 31. 2 a parrot. —**ज** a sine (in math.). —**ज**, —**ज**, —**ज** vantbrass (armour for the arms). —**ज**: 1 a stafflike arm. 2 punishment with the arm or bat. —**बाहा**: 1 a particular attitude in fighting. 2 the arm thrown round, as in the act of embracing. —**बाह्वजं** boxing, wrestling. —**बाहु** strength of arm, muscular strength. —**बाहुजं**, —**बाहु** an ornament worn on the arm, an armlet. —**भेदिक** m. an epithet of Vishnu. —**भूल** 1 the armpit. 2 the shoulder-blade. —**भुज** a hand-to-hand or close fight, personal or pugilistic encounter, boxing. —**भोषः**, —**भोषिन्** m. a pugilist, boxer. —**भुज** an armlike creeper. —**भुज** the breast, bosom. —**वीर्य** strength of arm. —**स्वायाम** athletic exercise. —**सावित्र** m. 1 an epithet of Siva. 2 of Bhima —**सिकरं** the upper part of the arm, the shoulder. —**संभवः** a man of the Kshatriya caste. —**सहस्रभुज** m. an epithet of king Kārtavīrya (also called सहस्रभुज). **बाहुकः** 1 A monkey. 2 A name assumed by Nala after his transformation into a dwarf by Karkotaka. **बाहुगुण्ये** Possession of many virtues or excellences. **बाहुद्वयक** A treatise on moral duties said to be composed or abridged by Indra. **बाहुद्वयेयः** An epithet of Indra. **बाहुद्वय** N. of a river. **बाहुभाषणं** Garrulity, loquaciousness, talkativeness. **बाहुमन्य** Manifoldness, variety. **बाहुलः** 1 Fire. 2 The month Kārtika. —**ल** 1 Manifoldness. 2 An armour for the arms, vantbrass. **Com.** —**वीर्य** a peacock. **बाहुलकं** Manifoldness. 2 The diverse or interminable applicability of a rule, of meanings or of forms; a term frequently used in grammar: बाहुलकाच्छब्दः. **बाहुलेयः** An epithet of Kārtikeya. **बाहुल्यं** 1 Abundance, plenty, copiousness. 2 Manifoldness, multiplicity, variety. 3 The usual course or common order of things. **बाहुबाहुनि** ind. Arm to arm, hand-to-hand, in close encounter. **बाह्य** a. 1 Outer, outward, external, exterior, being or situated without; बिहः किमिवाहुतापयेद्वद् बाह्यविषयेविप्रश्नितं B. 8. 89; बाह्योवाच Me. 7; Ku. 6. 46; बाह्यनाम् 'the outer name' i. e. the address or superscription written on the back of a letter; Mu. 1. 2 Foreign, strange; Pt. 1. 3 Excluded from,

out of the pale of; ज्ञातव्यविप्रश्नानां बाह्यः Ku. 1. 36. 4 Expelled from society, outcast. —**ह**: 1 A stranger, foreigner. 2 One who is excommunicated, an outcast. —**ह**, —**बाह्येन**, बाह्ये ind. Outside, on the outside, externally. **बाहुष्यं** Traditional teaching of the Rigveda. **विद** 1 P. (वति) 1 To swear. 2 curse. 3 To shout, exclaim. **विदकाः**—**क**. विदका A boil. **विह** A kind of salt. **विहालः** 1 A cat. 2 The eyeball. —**Comp.** —**वदः**, —**वदकः** a measure of weight equal to sixteen Māshas. **विहालकः** 1 A cat. 2 Application of ointment to the exterior part of the eye. —**क** Yellow ointment. —**विहाजसू** m. An epithet of Indra; S. 7. 34. **विदुः**, **विदुः** I P. (विदति) 1 To split. 2 To divide. **विदुल** See विदुल. **चिद्रुः** 1 A drop, small particle; जलविद्रुनिपातेन कमलाः पूयते चटः 'small drops make a pool'; विलीयन्ते यज्ञो लोके तेलविद्रुनिपातः Ms. 7. 33; संक्षिप्यते यज्ञो लोके पतविद्रुनिपातः 7. 84; अणुना (चिद्रुल्लभ्य) विद्रुनि पातः शोभते S. 8. 2. A dot, point. 3 A spot or mark of coloured paint on the body of an elephant; Ku. 1. 7. 4 A zero or cypher; न लेखनीयविद्रुजगन्मृता कृताश्च किं दूषणस्यविद्रुः N. 1. 21. —**Comp.** —**विद्रुकः** the spotted antelope. **जालः**, **जालकः** 1 a number of drops. 2 marks of coloured paint on the trunk and face of an elephant. —**ज**: 1 a die. 2 a chess-board. —**ज**: an epithet of Siva. —**ज** a kind of birch tree. —**क** a pearl. —**क** 1 an anuvāra. 2 a kind of bird. —**क** a line of dots. —**वासरः** the day of conception. **विमोक्षः** 1 Affection of indifference towards a beloved object through pride; मनाद्विषयभावात् विमोक्षोः नास्तिक्या Pratyāparudra; or विमोक्षस्यार्थे-गर्भेन वस्तुनिष्ठस्याद्वयः S. D. 139. 2 Roughly indifference in general. 3 Playful or amorous gestures; मगध्या सुगमिनि विमोक्षाय कश्चिद्विष्णोर्भक्तसदृशविना परोक्षः S. 8. 9. (विमोक्षः Malli.). (Also written विमोक्ष and विमोक्ष). **विमिषा** A wish to break through a desire to pierce or penetrate. **विमिषु** a. Desirous of piercing penetrating. **विभीषणः** N. of a demon and brother of Ravana. [Though a demon by birth, he was extremely sorry for the abduction of Sita by Ravana, and severely reprimanded him for his wicked act. He several times advised Ravana to restore Sita to Rama if he cared to live; but the proud demon turned a deaf

ear to his warnings. At last seeing that the ruin of his brother was inevitable, he repaired to Rama and became his staunch friend. After the death of Ravana Rama installed him on the throne of Lanka. He is believed to be one of the seven Chirajivins; see चिरजीविन्].

विभक्तः, विभक्तिः Fire.

विभक्तः-**१** The disc of the sun or moon; वदनेन विभक्तिं तव विलोके चन्द्रविभक्तं इति Subhāsh.; so वदने, रतिः &c. **२** Any round or disc-like surface; disc or orb in general; as in विभक्तिं the round hip; वेलोकेति &c. **३** A mirror, ४ A jar. **५** An object compared (opp. प्रतिविम्ब to which it is compared). **६** The fruit of a tree (which when ripe, is ruddy and to which the lips of young women are often compared); रक्तलोचकया विभक्तिवदयो विचारालोकः M. 3. 5; वदविचारालोकी Me. 62; of. N. 2. 24. -Comp. -ओष्ठ a. (विभो-ओ-ष्ठ) having lips as ruddy or cherry as the Bimba fruit; M. 4. 14. (-ष्ठः) lip like, the Bimba fruit; -कल the Bimba fruit; उमाग्रसे विभक्तलापणे Ku. 3. 67.

विभक्तः **१** The disc of the sun or moon. **२** The Bimba fruit.

विभक्तिः **१** The disc of the sun or moon. **२** The Bimba plant.

विभित्तः **१** Reflected, shadowed. **२** Pictured.

विभक्तः **६** P., **१०** U. (विभक्ति, वेलयति-ने) To split, cleave, break, divide.

विभक्तः **१** A hole, cavity, burrow; कन्याद्युपिल विभक्तः.....भान्योति नक्षत्रं इति Pt. 3. 17; R. 12. 5. **२** Agap, pit, chasm. **३** An aperture, opening, outlet. **४** A cave, hollow. -सः N. of उदकेऽध्वर, the horse of Indra. -Comp. -ओकल m. any animal that lives in holes.

-कारिन् m. a mouse. -वेनि a. of the breed of Bile; वनाया विभक्तवतः Ku. 6. 39. -वासः a pole-cat. -वासिन् (also विलेवासिन्) m. a snake.

विभक्तमयः A serpent, snake.

विभक्तवतः **१** A snake. **२** A mouse, rat. **३** Any animal living in burrows.

विभक्तः **१** A pit. **२** Particularly, a basin for water round the foot of a tree (आलम्ब). -Comp. -सः a mother of ten children.

विभक्तः A species of tree. -सः **१** The fruit of this tree. **२** A particular weight (=one pala). -Comp. -वृक्षः an epithet of Siva. -वेनिका -वेनी the shell of the Bilva fruit. -वृक्षः a thickset or wood of Bilva trees.

विभक्तक्रीडा A place planted with Bilva trees.

विभक्तः **४** P. (विभक्ति) **१** To go, move. **२** To incite, drive or urge on, instigate. **३** To throw, cast. **४** To split.

विभक्तः **१** The fibre of a lotus; **२** The fibrous stalk of a lotus; वदनेन-वदनेन विभक्तं वदनेन V. 4. 15; विभक्त-वदनेन वदनेन वदनेन Bh. 3. 22; Ms. 11 Ku. 3. 17; a. 29. -Comp. कटिका, कटिम्ब m. a small crane. -कुटुम्ब -कुटुम्ब -मूलम् a lotus; जलविभक्तं पृथिव्यादिविभक्तम् Si. 5. 58. -वाहिका eating the fibres of a lotus. -वृत्तिः a knot on the stalk of a lotus. -वेदः a bit of the fibrous stalk of a lotus. -जः a lotus flower, lotus. -सतः the lotus-fibre. -पत्रिः f. the lotus-plant (पत्रिणी). -वसिका a sort of crane.

विभक्तः A young shoot, sprout, bud.

विभक्तिः **१** The lotus-plant; Bh. 3. 36. **२** Lotus-fibres. **३** An assemblage of lotuses.

विभक्तः a. Coming from or relating to a Bija.

विभक्तः A weight of gold (equal to 80 Raktikas or gunjās).

विभक्तः N. of a poet, the author of the Vikramānka-devacharita.

बीजः **१** Seed (fig. also), seed-corn, grain; अरण्यबीजाजलिद्वयमालिकाः Ku. 5. 15; बीजाजलिः पतति बीजमुखावलीः Mk. 1. 9; R. 19. 57; Ms. 9. 33. **२** A germ, element. **३** Origin, source, cause; बीजवृद्धिः S. 1. 1. v. 1. **४** Semen virile, Ku. 2. 5, 60. **५** The seed or germ of the plot of a play; story &c.; see S. D. 518. **६** Marrow. **७** Algebra. **८** The mystical letter forming the essential part of the Mantra of a deity. -जः The citron tree. (बीजाज्ज् means 1 to sow with seed; बीजनि बीजाज्ज्ते Bv. 1. 98. 2 to plough over after sowing). -Comp. -अक्षर the first syllable of a Mantra. -अक्षुरः a seed-shoot; Au. 3. 18. -अक्षयः the maxim of seed and sprout see under अक्षय. -अक्षयः an epithet of Siva. -अक्षयः a stallion. -आहवः -वृक्षः -पूरकः common citron. (-र-रक्ष) the fruit of citron. -उत्तुङ्ग good seed. -उत्तुङ्ग bail. -कर्तुम् m. an epithet of Siva. -कोशः, -कोशः **१** the seed-vessel **२** the seed-vessel of the lotus. -मणिः f. a pod, legume. -मणिः a stage-manager. -मणिः coriander. -मणिः making known the germ of the plot of a play. -पूरकः the progenitor of a family.

-कलकः the citron tree. -मणिः a mystical syllable with which a Mantra begins. -मणिः the pericarp of a lotus. -वृक्षः grain, corn. -वृक्षः a sower of seed. **२** sowing seed. -वृक्षः an epithet of Siva. -वृक्षः the earth. -सिन्धु m. a. procreator, progenitor.

बीजकः **१** The common citron. **२** A lemon or citron. **३** The position of

the arms of a child at birth. -कः Seed.

बीजलः a. Furnished with seed, seedy.

बीजिन् a. Abounding in seeds.

बीजिन् a. (बी. f.) Possessed of seed, bearing seed. -m. **१** The real father or progenitor (sower of seed) (opp. देविन् the owner or husband of the देवि or woman); see Ms. 9. 51 et seq. **२** A father in general **३** The sun.

बीज्यः a. **१** Born from seed. **२** Of a good or respectable family, nobly-born.

बीजस्यः a. **१** Disgusting, loathsome, nauseous, hideous, revolting; इति बीजस्येवमेव वदते Mā. 5 'Oh! it is indeed a loathsome sight.' **२** Envious, malignant, mischievous, **३** Savage, cruel, ferocious. **४** Estranged in mind. -स्यः **१** Disgust, abhorrence, detestation. **२** The disgusting sentiment, one of the 8 or 9 rasas in poetry; दुष्टभावादिभावस्तु बीजस्यः कथ्यते सः S. D. 236 (e. g. Mā. 5. 16.). **३** N. of Arjuna.

बीजस्तुः An epithet of Arjuna; Mb. thus explains the word:—

न कुर्यात् कर्म बीजस्तं दुष्टमानः कथयन् । तेन देव-मनुष्येभ्यः बीजस्तुतिरिति विदुः ॥

बुद्ध ind. An imitative word. -Comp. -कारः the roaring of a lion.

बुद्धः **१** P., **१०** U. (बुद्धि, बुद्धयति-ने) **१** To bark; H. 3. 52. **२** To speak, talk.

बुद्धः -कः **१** The heart. **२** The lo-son, chest; बुद्धयतिर्बुद्धयतिर्बुद्धे गुरुवाक्येन स्या Udb. **३** Blood. -सः **१** A goat. **२** Time (समय).

बुद्धन् m. The heart.

बुद्धन् Barking, yelping.

बुद्धन् A chāṇḍāla.

बुद्धा -की The heart.

बुद्धः **१** U. (बुद्धि-ने) **१** To perceive, see, apprehend, discern. **२** To understand, know.

बुद्धः p. p. **१** Known, understood, perceived. **२** Awakened, awake. **३** Observed. **४** Enlightened, wise (see बुद्ध). -सः **१** A wise or learned man, a sage **२** (With Buddhists) A wise or enlightened person who, by perfect knowledge of the truth, is absolved from all existence, and who reveals to the world the method of obtaining the Nirvāṇa or final emancipation before obtaining it himself. **३** 'The enlightened', N. of Śākya-simha, the celebrated founder of the Buddhist religion; (he is said to have been born at Kapilavastu and to have died in 543 B. C.; he is sometimes regarded as the ninth incarnation of Viṣṇu; thus Jaya-





ful. 5 Long, tall; देवदास्यमुजः Ku.  
6. 51. 6 Full-grown. 7 Compact,  
dense. -f. Speech; Si. 2. 68. -n.  
1 The Veda. 2 N. of a Sāman; Bg.  
10. 35. 3 Brahma. -Comp. -अय, काय  
a. large-bodied, gigantic. -(यः)  
a large elephant. -आरण्यं, आरण्यके N.  
of a celebrated Upanishad, forming  
the last six chapters of the Satapatha  
Brāhmaṇa. -वल्गु large cardamoms  
-कुक्षि a. large-bellied. -केतु an epithet  
of Agni. -वृहः N. of a country.  
-बोले a water melon. -विकः the cit-  
ron tree. -वक्र a. broad-hipped.  
-जीवन्तिका, -जीवन्ति a kind of plant.  
-वह्ना a large drum. -वहः, वहः-तः the  
name assumed by Arjuna when  
rejoicing as dancing and music  
master at the court of Virāṭa -वेद्य a.  
far-sighted, prudent. -वडलिः the  
thorn-apple. -वालः the Indian fig-  
tree. -बहुरिका an epithet of Nurgā.  
-आहुः fire. -इक्षः 1 an epithet of  
Indra. 2 N. of a king, father of  
Jarāvandha. -राविज m. a kind of  
small owl. -सिक्क a. broad-hipped,  
having large buttocks.

**बृहत्तिका** An upper garment, a mantle, wrapper.

ब्रह्मसूक्तिः 1 N. of the preceptor of the gods; ( for the abduction of his wife Tara by the moon, see under तारा or तारा. 2 The planet Jupiter; इन्द्रब्रह्मसूक्तिः। गणेशः R. 13. 76. 3 N. of the author of a Smṛiti; Y. 1. 4. -Comp. -इन्द्रोक्तिः an epithet of Indra -वारः वात्सर्य Thursday.

बेह 1 A. (बेहने) To endeavour, strive, attempt.

वेजिक a. (की f.) 1 Seminal. 2 Original. 3 Relating to conception. 4 Relating to sexual union. —कः A sprout, young shoot. —क Cause, source, origin.

बेकाल *a.* (ली /.) 1 Relating to a cat. 2 Peculiar to cats -*Comp.* -*काल* 'a cat-like observance', concealing one's malice or evil designs under the garb of piety or virtue. -*कालि*: one who leads a chaste life simply from want of female company (and not because he has controlled his senses). -*कालिका*; -*कालि* *m.* a religious hypocrite, imposter.

बहाल See बदल.

प्रेमिकः A man who is assiduous in his attentions to ladies, a gallant lover; दाक्षिण्यं नाम विदोषि प्रेम्हिना कुतस्त M. 4. 14.

**बिल्व** *u.* (बिल्व *f.*) 1 Relating to or made of the Bilva tree or its wood. 2 Covered with Bilva trees. -*बिल्व* The fruit of the Bilva trees.

gr: 1 Perception, knowledge,

apprehension, observation, conception; वासना अवबोध T. 8. 2 Idea, thought, 3 Understanding, intellect, intelligence, wisdom 4 Waking up, becoming awake, waking state, consciousness. 5 Opening, blooming, expanding. 6 Instruction, advice, admonition. 7 Awakening, rousing. 8 An epithet, designation. —**COMF.** —**अज्ञान** *a.* unknowable, incomprehensible. —**गुरु** *a.* one who teaches or informs (—**रः**) 1 a bard or minstrel who wakes up his master by singing appropriate songs in the morning. 2 an instructor, a teacher. —**बुद्ध** *a.* intelligible. —**वृद्ध** *a.* intentional, conscious, cf. अवबोध. —**वासस** the eleventh day in the bright half of Kārtika when Viṣṇu is supposed to rise from his four month's sleep; see Ms. 110, and वसति.

बोधक a. ( भिक्षा f. ) 1 Informing, apprising. 2 Instructing, teaching 3 Indicative of. 4 Awakening, rousing. -सः A spy.

**वर्णनः** The planet Mercury. -**१** 1 Informing, teaching, instruction, giving a knowledge of; **अवबोधः** तद्वि-  
नितबोधने R 9. 49. **२** Denoting, sig-  
nifying. **३** Arousing, awakening;  
समवेद्य तेन चिरात्तनुनाम्भववाचनं समवेदेषित Si.  
9. 24. **४** Burning incense. -**श्री** 1  
The eleventh day in the bright half  
of Kārtika when Viṣṇu rises from  
his four months' sleep. **२** Long  
pepper.

बोधवन्तः 1 A wise man. 2 An epithet of Brihaspati.

बौद्धि: 1 Perfect wisdom or enlightenment. 2 The enlightened intellect of a Buddha. 3 The sacred fig-tree. 4 A cock. 5 An epithet of Buddha. -**बौद्ध**. -**बुद्ध**. -**बुध**: the sacred fig-tree. -**बुध**: an *arhat* (of the Jaines). -**बुद्ध**: a Buddhist saint, one who is on the way to the attainment of perfect knowledge and has only a certain number of births to undergo before attaining to the state of a Supreme Buddha and complete annihilation (this position could be attained by a long series of pious and virtuous deeds); **बुद्धिबल**: intellectual power. **बुद्धिबल**: **May. 10, 21.**

नोडित *p. p.* 1 Made known, informed, apprised. 2 Reminded. 3 Advised, instructed.

**बौद्ध** a. (जी. फ.) 1 Relating to the *Buddhi* or understanding. 2 Relating to *Buddha*. —**बौद्धः** A follower of the religion taught by Buddha. **बौद्धः** 'Buddha's son', an epithet of *Puruṣavas*.

शौचावनः N. of an ancient writer.

1 The sun. 2 The root of

a tree. 3 A day. 4 The arke plant.  
5 Lead (m. ?). 6 A horse. 7 An  
epithet of Siva or Brahmā.

**and The Supreme Spirit.**

**ब्रह्म** *brāhma* a. 1 Relating to Brahma. 2 Relating to Brahman or the creator. 3 Relating to the acquisition of sacred knowledge, holy, pious. 4 Fit for a Brāhmana. 5 Friendly or hospitable to a Brāhmana. -**व्यः** 1 One well-versed in the Veda; *Mv.* 3 26. 2 The mulberry tree. 3 The palm tree. 4 Munja grass. 5 The planet Saturn. 6 An epithet of Vishnu. 7 Of Kārtikeva. -**व्य** An epithet of Durgā. -**Comp** -**देवः** an epithet of Vishnu.

अग्न्यस्य न. An epithet of Agni.

अवश्या-त्वं ! Absorption into the  
Supreme Spirit. ३ Divine nature.

अस्य न. 1 The Supreme Being, regarded as impersonal and divested of all quality and action; (according to the Vedāntine, Brahman is both the efficient and the material cause of the visible universe, the all-pervading soul and spirit of the universe, the essence from which all created things are produced and into which they are absorbed; अस्मिन् नास्ति कश्चिद्व्यतिरेकः सत्त्वमात्रं सर्वं सत्त्वसमन्वितं ब्रह्म B. 1.; सर्वभूता दधिनिष्ठममपि ब्रह्म भवतु Bh. 3. 84; Ku. 3. 15. 2 A hymn of praise. 3 A sacred text. 4 The Vedas; Ku. 6. 16; U. 1. 15. 3 The sacred and mystic available one; प्रकाशं परं ब्रह्म Ma. 2. 88.

6 The priestly or Brāhmanical class (collectively); *Ms.* 9. 320. 7 The power or energy of a Brāhmana; *R.* 8. 4. 8 Religious penance or austerities. 9 Celibacy, chastity; *सम्यक्* *वर्तते* *S.* 1. 10 Final emancipation or beatitude. 11 Theology. 12 Brāhmanical portion of the Veda. 13 Wealth. —*m.* 1 The Supreme Being, the Creator, the first deity of the sacred Hindu Trinity, to whom is entrusted the work of creating the world. [The accounts of the creation of the world differ in many respects; but, according to *Manu Smṛiti*, the universe was enveloped in darkness, and the self-existent Lord manifested himself dispelling the gloom. He first created the waters and deposited in them a seed. This seed became a golden egg, in which he himself was born as *Brahmā*—the progenitor of all the worlds. Then the Lord divided the egg into two parts, with which he constructed heaven and earth. He then created the ten *Prajāpatis* or mind-born sons who completed the work of creation. According to another account (*Ramayana*) *Brahmā* sprang from ether; from him was descended *Marichi*, and his son was *Kasyapa*.

who lives by sacred knowledge. -**३** 1. one who knows Brahma (-**ज्ञः**) 1 an epithet of Kṛtikeya 2 of Viṣṇu -**ज्ञः** true or divine knowledge. knowledge of the identity of the universe with Brahma. -**अग्रजः** the elder brother of Brāhmana. -**अमोक्षः** a. the light of Brahma or the Supreme Being. -**अस्य** the true knowledge of the Supreme Spirit. -**देवः** 1 the glory of Brāhman, 2 Brāhmanic lustre, the lustre or glory supposed to surround a Brāhmana. -**दः** a spiritual preceptor. -**दः** 1 the curse of a Brāhmana. 2 a tribute paid to a Brāhmana. 3 an epithet of Śiva. -**दानं** 1 the imparting of sacred knowledge. 2 sacred knowledge received as an inheritance or hereditary gift. -**दासः** 1 one who receives the Vedas as his hereditary gift, a Brāhmana; 2 the son of a Brāhmana. -**द्वारः** the mulberry tree. -**दिनं** a day of Brāhman. -**द्वेषः** a Brāhmana changed into a demon; of. **ब्रह्मघ्नः**. -**द्विषः**, **द्वेषि** a. 1 hating Brāhmanas. 2 hostile to religious acts or devotion, impious, godless. -**द्वेषः** hatred of Brāhmanas. -**नदी** an epithet of the river Sarasvatī. -**नामः** an epithet of Viṣṇu. -**निर्विक** absorption into the supreme spirit. -**निष्ठ** a. absorbed in or intent, on the contemplation of the Supreme Spirit. (-**द्रः**) the mulberry tree. -**वर्ग** 1 the rank or position of a Brāhmana. 2 the place of the Supreme Spirit. -**वसिष्ठः** the Kuśa grass. **परिवृष्टः** f. an assembly of Brāhmanas. -**पादः** the Palāsa tree. -**पारस्य** complete study of the Vedas, the entire Vedas; U. 4. 9; Mv. 1. 14. -**पातः** N of a missile presided over by Brahman; Bā. 9. 75. -**पितृ** m. an epithet of Viṣṇu. -**पुत्रः** 1 a son of Brāhman. 2 N. of a (male) river which rises in the eastern extremity of the Himālaya and falls with the Ganges into the Bay of Bengal. (-**जी**) an epithet of the river Sarasvatī. **पुरं**, **पुरी** 1 the city of Brāhman (in heaven). 2 N. of Benares. -**पुत्र** N. of one of the eighteen Purāṇas. -**प्रलयः** the universal destruction at the end of one hundred years of Brāhman in which even the Supreme Being is supposed to be swallowed up. -**प्रसविः** f. absorptions into the Supreme Spirit. -**प्रुः** 1 a contemptuous term for a Brāhmana, an unworthy Brāhmana (cf. Mar. **गुण**); M. 4; V. 2. 2 One who is a Brāhmana only by caste, a nominal Brāhmana. -**प्रियं** the mystic syllable om. -**प्रुता** one who pretends to be a Brāhmana. -**प्रुतः** the abode

मञ्जु I. 1. U. (भजति-वे, but usually  
Atm. only; मञ्जु ) 1 (a) To share,  
distribute, divide; भजते कृतं दिव्यं  
Ms. 9. 104; न तापुर्मेवमन्तात् 209, 119.  
(b) To assign, allot, apportion;  
वाचनीमयरेवमन्तु Ait. Br. 2 To obtain  
for oneself, share in, partake of;  
पित्रं वा भजते कीदृशं Ms. 10. 59. 3 To  
accept, receive; MāJ. 5. 25. 4 (a)  
To resort to, betake oneself to, have  
recourse to; शिवात्मन् भजे K. 179;  
मानर्हसि भजस्व कषिपवर्ष Bh. 3. 64; न  
कश्चिद्व्यानावायव्यमकरोति भजते S. 5. 10; Bv.  
1. 83; R. 17. 28. (b) To practise,  
follow, observe; भजे धर्ममातुरः B. 1.  
21. 5 To enjoy, possess, have,  
suffer, experience, entertain; विपुरि  
भजतेतत् कलहं Bv 1. 74; न भजते जीमवि-  
वेच जीति Bh. 2. 80; यत्किं भजन्त्याप्या S.  
7. 8; अजितस्रयोपि यत्किं भजते केव कदा  
शरीरि K. 8. 43; MāJ. 3. 9, U. 1.  
35. 6 To wait or attend upon, serve.  
R. 2. 23. Pt. 1 181; Mk 1. 37; 7  
To adore, honour, worship. (as a  
god ). 8 To choose, select, prefer,  
accept; संतापरीश्वाम्यतरमृजते M. 1. 1. 9  
To enjoy carnally; Pt. 4. 50. 10  
To be attached or devoted to. 11  
To take possession of. 12 To fall  
to the lot of any one. (The meanings

W. 1 A cow. 2 N. of the second, seventh, and twelfth days of a lunar

hart. kill 2 To give.







भाषिका: -**शु**: A barber.  
भाषिका An implement, a tool, utensil.

भाषिनी A chest, basket.

भाषीर: The Indian fig-tree.

भाष p. p. Shining, brilliant, bright. -**त**: Dawn, morning.

भाषि: f. 1 Light, brightness, lustre, splendour. 2 Perception, knowledge (ज्ञान or प्रतीति).

भासु: The sun.

भासु: भाद्रपद: N. of a lunar month (corresponding to August-September). -**रा**: (f. pl.) N. of the 25th and 26th lunar mansions (पूर्वाभाद्रपदा and उत्तराभाद्रपदा).

भाद्रपदी, भाद्रि The day of full moon in the month of Bhādrapada.

भाद्रमातुर: The son of a virtuous or good mother (भद्रमातु).

भास् 1 Appearing, being visible. 2 Light, lustre. 3 Perception, knowledge.

भासु: 1 Light, lustre, brightness. 2 A ray of light; अद्विताद्विताद्विभवा-  
व्याख्या: वातमानव: Bv. 1. 129; Si. 2. 53; Ms. 8. 132. 3 The sun; भासु: सङ्कटक-  
तुल्यं च S. 5. 4; भीमभासु निहाये Bv. 1. 30. 4 Beauty. 5 A day. 6 A king, prince, sovereign. 7 An epithet of Siva. -**रा**: A handsome woman. -**Comp.** -**केश**(स)र: the sun. -**ज**: the planet Saturn. -**दिन**, -**वार**: Sunday.

भासुत a. 1 Luminous, bright, splendid. 2 Beautiful, handsome. -**m.** The sun; Ku. 3. 65; R. 6. 36. Rs. 5. 2. -**नी** N. of the wife of Duryodhana.

भास: 1 Brightness, lustre, splendour. 2 The sun. 3 Passion, wrath, anger. 4 A sinner's husband. -**मा** 1 A passionate woman. 2 N. of one of the wives of Krishna, usually called सत्यभामा.

भासिनी 1 A beautiful young woman; (कामिनी); R. 8. 28. 2 A passionate woman (often used like बह्वि as a term of endearment); उपवायते च कामिनीं जामां प्रतिभां भासिनीं तं सुखस्य निशं Bv. 2. 1.

भास: 1 A load, burden, weight (fig. also); कुचभासानभिता न बोधित: Bb. 3. 27; so योजीमार Ms. 82; भास: कावे जीवितं यमकीर्तिं Māl. 9. 37. 2 Brunt, thickest part (as of a battle); U. 5. 5. 3 Excess, pitch; R. 14. 68. 4 Labour, toil, trouble. 5 A mass, large quantity; कच, जटा. 6 A particular weight equal to 2000 palas of gold. 7 A yoke for carrying burdens. -**Comp.** -**भाकृत** a. heavily laden, over-burdened. -**उपह**: a porter, burden-carrier. -**उपजीवनं** living by carrying burdens, a porter's life. -**बहि**: a pole for carrying burdens. -**बाध** a. (भारीही f.)

bearer of burdens. -**बाह**: a burden-carrier, porter. -**बाहन**: a beast of burden. (-**ज**) a cart, waggon. -**बाहिका**: a porter. -**बाह** a. 'able to carry a great load', very strong or powerful. -**ह**, -**हार**: a burden-bearer, porter. -**हारिन्** m. an epithet of Krishna.

भारज: A kind of fabulous bird. (Also भारज). Pt. 5. 102.

भारज a. (ही f.) Belonging to or descended from Bharata. -**रा**: 1 A descendant of Bharata. 2 An inhabitant of Bharatavarsha or India. 3 An actor. -**न**: 1 India, the country of Bharata; Si. 14. 5. 2 N. of the most celebrated epic poem in Sanskrit which gives the history of the descendants of Bharata with innumerable episodes. (It is attributed to Vyāsa or कृष्णद्विपायन, but the work, as we have it at present, is evidently the production of many hands); अथवात्रिलियुद्धेवं विरचितवान् भारताक्षयमयं च। तमहमराधमकृष्णं कृष्णद्विपायनं च वे. 1. 4; व्यासोपनिषत् सार विचक्ष्य भारते भद्र। भूषणतयेव संज्ञा यद्विज्ञां भारती वदति ॥ Arya 8. 31. -**री** 1 Speech, voice, words, eloquence; भावतीनिर्वाह: U. 3; तमर्थमिव भारता सुतया योक्तवर्द्धि Ku. 6. 79; नवरसकविराजि निर्मितमाद्यपती भारती कवेर्जगति K. P. 1. 2 The goddess of speech, Sarasvati. 3 N. of a particular kind of style; भारत: सङ्कृतप्रयोगा वाच्यपात्री नडाभव: S. D. 285. 4 A quail.

भारहाज: 1 N. of Drona, the military preceptor of the Kauravas and Pandavas. 2 Of Agastya. 3 The planet Mars. 4 A sky-lark. -**ज**: A bone.

भारव: A bow-string.

भारवि: N. of the author of the Kirātārjunīya; तयद्वा भारवेभ्यो वाच्यमा-  
वस्य नोक्ष्यम्। उद्विग्नं च पुनर्भावे भास्वभां खेति ॥  
भावेर्यगौतम Udb.

भारि: A lion.

भारिक, भारिन् a. Heavy. -**m.** A burden-carrier, porter.

भार्ग: A king of the Bburgas.

भार्गव: 1 N. of Sukra, regent of planet Venus and preceptor of the Auras. 2 N. of Paramāma; see परमामा. 3 An epithet of Siva. 4 An archer. 5 An elephant. -**Comp.** -**विच**: a diamond.

भार्गवी 1 The Dūrva grass. 2 An epithet of Lakshmi.

भार्ग: A servant, a dependant (to be supported).

भार्गो 1 A lawful wife; स भार्गो या युधे दत्ता सा भार्गो या प्रजावती। स भार्गो या परिप्राणा सा भार्गो या पतिव्रता ॥ H. 1. 136. 2 The female of an animal. -**Comp.** -**आह** a. living by the prostitution of his wife. -**ऊह** a. married (as a man); भार्गो तमयज्ञाय Bk. 4. 15. -**जित**: a hen-pecked husband.

भार्गव: 1 A kind of deer. 2 The father of a child by another man's wife.

भार्ग 1 The forehead, brow; अद्यात्रा विजयालपट्टद्विनिर्गन्तं शोके भद्रा वन Bb. 2. 49; (स्मरक) वा सदा भाग्यमलमन्त्रि ज्ञानास्त: मधुर Bv. 1. 84. 2 Light. 3 (परमेश्वर). -**Comp.** -**अंक**: a man born with cly lines on his forehead. 2 an epithet of Siva 3 a saw. 4 a tortoise. -**वद्र**: 1 an epithet of Siva. 2 of Gopas. -**वर्धन** red lead. -**वर्धन** a. 'looking at or watching the brow', said of a servant who is attentive to his master's wishes. -**वृक्ष** m., -**लोचन**: an epithet of Siva. -**पद्म**: -**ह** the forehead.

भासु: The sun.

भासु (शु)कः, भासु (तु)कः A bear.

भाव: 1 Being, existing, existence; नास्त्यो विद्यते भाव: Bg. 2. 16. 2 Becoming, occurring, taking place. 3 State, condition, state of being; कृतभावक परिणतमस्या रूपं V. 4; कृतभावः, विष्णुभावः &c. 4 Manner, mode. 5 Rank, station, position, capacity; देवभावं गमिता K. P. 10; so देवभावं; विकृतभावः &c. 6 (a.) True condition or state, truth, reality; Bg. 10. 8. (b) Sincerity, devotion; रवि ने भावनिबन्धना रति: R. 8. 52; 2. 26. 7 Innate property, disposition; nature, temperament; U. 6. 14. 8 Inclination or disposition of mind, idea, thought, opinion, supposition; Pt. 3. 43; Ms. 8. 25; 4. 65. 9 Feeling, emotion, sentiment; वक्तु भाव: Pt. 3. 66; Ku. 6. 95. (In the dramatic science or in poetic compositions generally, *Bhāvas* are either स्थायिचतु primary, or अस्थायिचतु subordinate. The former are eight or nine, according as the *Rasas* are taken to be 8 or 9 each *rasa* having its own स्थायिभाव. The latter are thirty-three or thirty-four in number and serve to develop and strengthen the prevailing sentiment; for definition and enumeration of the several kinds, see R. G. first *Anana* or K. P. 4.). 10 Love, affection, attachment; इन्द्राणि भावे क्रियया विचित्र: Ku. 3. 35; R. 6. 36. 11 Purport, drift, gist, substance; इति भावः (often used by commentators). 12 Meaning, intention, sense, import; Māl. 1. 25. 13 Resolution, determination. 14 The heart, soul, mind; तयोर्विद्युत्तमभावात् Māl. 1. 12; Bg. 18. 16. 15 Any existing thing, an object, a thing, substance; जगति जयितस्ते ने भावा नदेव कलादय: Māl. 1. 17. 36; R. 3. 41; U. 3. 32. 16 A being, living creature. 17 Abstract meditation, contemplation (भावना q. v.). 18 Conduct, movement, gesture. 19 Amorous gesture

or expression of sentiment, gesture of love; S. 2. 1. 20 Birth. 21 The world, universe. 22 The womb. 23 Will. 24 Superhuman power. 25 Advice, instruction. 26 (In dramas) A learned or venerable man, worthy man, (A term of address): भाव अव-मन्त्रि V. 1; तां खलु भाविन तथैव सदैव वयोः पालिताः Mā. 1. 27 (In gram.) The sense of an abstract noun, abstract idea conveyed by a word; भावे कः. 28 A term for an impersonal passive or neuter verb. 29 (In astr.) An astronomical house. 30 A lunar mansion. -Comp. -अवमन्त्रि a. not forced, natural. (-वा) a shadow. -अतरं a different state. -अर्थः 1 the obvious meaning or import (of a word, phrase &c.) 2 The subject-matter. -आकूलं (secret) thoughts of the mind; Amar. 4. -आत्मक a. real, actual. -आमलः simulation of a feeling, a feigned or false emotion. -आसीना a shadow. -एकतरा a. influenced solely by the sentiment of (sincere) love; Ku. 5. 82. -हृदयं ind. 1 heartily, from the bottom of the heart. 2 deeply, gravely. -मन्त्र a. conceived by the mind; Me. 85. -भाविन् a. 1 understanding the sense. 2 appreciating the sentiment. -जः the god of love. -ज्ञ, विज्ञ a. knowing the heart. -वर्णन a. see मालवर्णन. -बंधन a. enchanting or fettering the heart, linking together the hearts; R. 3. 24. -वर्णक a. indicating or revealing any feeling. -मित्रः a worthy person, a gentleman (used in dramas). -रूप a. real, actual. -वचनं denoting an abstract idea, conveying the abstract notion of a verb. -वचनं an abstract noun. -वचनसंमिश्रं a mixture of various emotions; (भाषायां वाच्यवाचकभावमपवा-नाद्युदासीनानां वा व्याप्तिर्भाष. B. G., vide ex-amples given ad. loc.). -युक्त a. devoid of real love. -संधिः the union or coexistence of two emotions, भाव-संधिरुन्मीलनाभिप्रेतयोर्विभक्तिभावयोगयोः। सा-मागमिकरणं B. G. see the examples there given). -समाहित a. abstracted in mind, devout. -सर्गः the mental or intellectual creation; i. e. the creation of the faculties of the human mind and their affections (opp. औ-दिकजन्यं or material creation). -रूप a. attached; devoted (to one); Ku. 5. 68. -रिचर a. firmly; rooted in the heart; S. 5. 2. -सिद्धि a. affectionately disposed, sincerely attached; Pt. 1. 285.

भाषक a. 1 Effecting, bringing about. 2 Promoting any one's welfare. 3 Fancying, imagining. 4 Having a taste for the sublime and beautiful, having a poetic taste. -कः 1 A feeling, sentiment. 2 The

external manifestation of one's senti-ments (especially of love).

भाषक a. (की f.) Effecting &c.; see भाव above. -वा 1 An efficient cause. 2 A creator; Mā. 9. 4. 3 An epithet of Siva. -व, -वा 1 Creating, manifesting. 2 Promoting any one's interests. 3 Conception, imagination, fancy, thought, idea; मनुष्यिरुदयति भाषनशीला Gt. 6; or भाषनया लयि क्षीमा 4; Pt. 3. 163. 4 Feeling of devotion, faith; Pt. 5. 105. 5 Meditation, contempla-tion, abstract meditation. 6 A supposition, hypothesis. 7 Observing, investigating. 8 Settling, deter-mining. Y. 2. 149. 9 Remembering, recollection. 10 Direct knowledge, perception or cognition. 11 The cause of memory which arises from direct perception (in logic); see भाषना and स्मृति in T. S. 12 Proof, demonstration, argument. 13 Steep-ing, infusion, saturating a dry powder with fluid. 14 Scenting, decorating with flowers and perfumes.

भाषातः 1 Emotion, passion, senti-ment. 2 The external indication of the feeling of love. 3 A pious or holy man. 4 An amorous man. 5 An actor. 6 Decoration, dress.

भाषिकः a. (की f.) 1 Natural, real, inherent, innate. 2 Sentimental, pervaded by feeling or sentiment. 3 Future. -क 1 Language full of love or passion. 2 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech which consists in describing the past or future so vividly that it appears to be actually present. It is thus defined by Mammata; तत्पदा इव वद्भाषाः कियंते भूत-भाविनः। तद्भाषिकं K. P. 10.

भाषित p. p. 1 Created, produced. 2 Manifested, displayed, exhibited; भाषितविषयविक्रियः Dk. 3 Cherished, fostered. 4 Conceived, imagined, supposed, presented to the imagina-tion. 5 Thought of, meditated upon. 6 Made to become, transformed into. 7 Sanctified by meditation, see भाषितामन्. 8 Proved, established. 9 Pervaded by, filled or saturated with, inspired by. 10 Soaked, steeped, infused in. 11 Perfumed, scented. 12 Mixed with. -सं A product obtained by multiplication. -Comp. -आत्मन्, -हृदि a. 1 one whose soul is purified by meditating on the Supreme spirit, one who has perceived the Supreme soul. 2 pure, devout, holy; Pt. 3. 66. 3 thoughtful, meditative; R. 1. 74. 4 engaged in, occupied with; Si. 12. 58.

भाषितकं The product of a mul-tiplication, a factum.

भाषितं The three worlds (heaven, earth, and lower regions).

भाषि a. 1 Being, becoming; वृत्त-भाषि R. 11. 49. 2 To be or to come to pass in future, what will take place; होकेन भाषी विदुषे तुल्यः R. 18. 38; Me. 41. 3 Future; समतीतं व भाष्य भाषि व R. 8. 78; तत्पदा इव वद्भाषाः कियंते भूत-भाविनः K. P. 10; N. 3. 11. 4 Capable of taking place. 5 What must take place or is destined to happen, predestined; यद्भाषि न तद्भाषि भाषि येष तत्पदा H. 1. 6 Noble, beautiful, illustrious. -नी 1 A handsome woman. 2 A noble or virtuous lady; Ku. 5. 38. 3 A wanton woman.

भाष्य a. 1 About to be or happen. 2 Becoming. 3 Prosperous, happy. 4 Auspicious, blessed. 5 Having a poetic taste, appreciative. -कः A sister's husband (used chiefly in dramas). -क 1 Happiness, welfare, prosperity; सख्यु शो दुःखघ्नो भाष्यकानो पररा K. P. 7 (given as an instance of the fault of composition called अवयुक्ता). 2 Language full of love and passion.

भाष्य a. 1 About to be or happen; oft. used impersonally like भाविनं q. v., किं तेभाष्ये मन हृदयस्यैः Bh. 3. 41. 2 Future. 3 To be performed or accomplished. 4 To be conceived or imagined. 5 To be proved or demonstrated. 6 To be determined or investigated. -व 1 What is destined or sure to happen in the future. 2 Futurity.

भाष 1 A (भाषते भाविन) 1 To say, speak, utter; त्वयैकमीदृशं वति साधु भाषितं Ku. 5. 81; oft. with two acc.; सीतां विप्रमित्वा वकी उभाये R. 7. 66; आशंकलाः; का-मदीपि वभाषे Ku. 8. 11; Bk. 9. 122. 2 To speak to, address; किञ्चिद्विद्वत्पार्थ-पतिं वभाषे R. 2. 46; 3. 51. 3 To tell, announce, declare; क्षितिपालमुच्यतेः श्रेया तनेवाचं समाचरेत् R. 2. 51. 4 To speak or talk about. 5 To name, call. 6 To describe. -With अनु 1 To speak, say. 2 To communicate, announce; Ma. 11. 228. -अप to revile, abuse, defame, censure, speak ill of; अहमनु-मन्त्रं न किञ्चिद्वचसाये Bv. 4. 27; न केवलं यो महतोऽवभाषते क्षुणोति तस्मादपि यः स पापमहत् Ku. 5. 83. -अभि 1 to speak to, address; Ma. 2. 128. 2 to speak, say. 3 to proclaim, announce, tell, communicate. 4 to relate. -आ 1 to speak to, address; वैश्वपात्रमहर्षिर्भाष-भाषे K. 117. 2 to say or speak something. आभाषि रामेन वचः कनीषात् Bk. 8. 51. -एति to lay down a conven-tion, to speak conventionally. -य to say, speak to; स्थितधीः किं वभाषेत Bg. 2. 54. -यति 1 to speak in return, reply or answer Bk. 5. 39. 2 to speak after hearing. 4 to

name, call; कश्चिन्नां तावन्तीति वति-  
मस्ति नक्षत्रवः. *Strut. 6.* -*वि* to lay  
down as an optional rule. -*न* to  
speak together, converse; *Ms. 8. 55.*  
भाषणं 1 Speaking, talking, saying.  
2 Speech, words, talk. 3 Kind  
words.

भाषा 1 Speech, talk; as in वाक्यमः.  
2 Language, tongue; *Ms. 8. 164.* 3  
A common or vernacular dialect;  
(a) the *Spoken Sanskrit language*  
(opp. *उच्च* or *वेद*); *विभाषा भाषा P.*  
*VI. 1. 181;* (b) any *Prākṛita*  
dialect (opp. *संस्कृत*); *Ms. 8. 332.* 4  
Definition, description; *विचाराय* वा  
भाषा *Bg. 2. 54.* 5 An epithet of  
Sarasvati, the goddess of speech.  
6 (In law) The first of the four  
stages of a law-suit; the plaint,  
charge or accusation. -*Comp.* -*भाष्य*  
1 another dialect or language. 2  
translation. -*वाच्य* a charge, plaint;  
see *वाच्य* (6) above. -*संज्ञा* a figure  
of speech, which consists in so  
arranging the words of a sentence  
that it may be considered and read  
either as *Sanskrit* or *Prākṛita* (one  
or more of its varieties); e. g.  
मञ्जुलजिमंजीरे कलमंभीरे विहारसंज्ञिरे ।  
विरसाति कोलिकीरे किमालि वीरे च नयसारसंज्ञिरे ॥  
*S. D. 642;* (७) *श्लोकः संस्कृतप्रामुख्यसार-*  
*मेवोपस्थाप्यंसीनामप्राप्यंशेष्वेकविंश एव*; *हि* त्वा  
भवाति विच्छेदश्चाकान्यासकारिणि । कामं कु  
वरादौ देहि मे परिमणं *Mā 6. 11* (which  
is in *Sanskrit* or *Sauraseni*); *so*  
*8. 10.*

भाषिका Speech, language.

भाषित *p. p.* Spoken, said, uttered.  
-*त* Speech, utterance, words,  
language; *Ms. 8. 26.* -*Comp.* -*वृत्त* =  
उच्चवृत्त *q. v.*

भाष्यं 1 Speaking, talking. 2 Any  
work in the common or vernacular  
language. 3 Exposition, gloss,  
commentary; as in वेदभाष्य. 4  
Especially, a commentary which  
explains *Sūtras* or aphorisms word  
by word with comments of its own;  
(सुत्रार्थं वर्णयते यत्र वदेः सुत्रानुसारिभिः) *सं-*  
*प्रदाति च नचने भाष्यं भाष्यविदो विदुः* (१); *संज्ञि-*  
*त्वाच्योऽर्थेन वाक्यस्यार्थगोचरः । हविस्ततरा*  
*वाच्यभाष्यद्वयं मन्त्रं* *Si. 2. 24.* 5 *N.* of  
the great commentary of *Patanjali*  
on *Pāṇini's Sūtras*. -*Comp.* -*कारः*,  
-*कारः*, -*कारः* *Ms. 1* a commentator,  
scholiast. 2 *N.* of *Patanjali*.

भास् 1 A. (भास्ते, भासिते) 1 To  
shine, glitter, be bright; *तवकायमनुपात-*  
*पमस्यमं विनं नभासे विभोः* *Bv. 2. 74;* 4.  
18; *Ku. 6. 11;* *Bk. 10. 61.* 2 To  
become clear or evident, come into  
the mind; *तव्यमादौ हरे कस्य विभे न भास्ते ।*  
*मास्तीसमापुतेसाकदलीना कदेरा* *Chandr.*  
*5. 42.* 3 To appear. -*Caus.* (भास्-  
वति-ते) 1 To brighten, irradiate, il-  
luminate: *अभिविस्तस्यमभरदास्तिमासमास-*

नमासवदीयः *R. 9. 21;* *Bg. 15. 6.* 2 To  
show, make clear or evident,  
manifest; *Bk. 15. 42.* -*With* *अव* 1  
to shine; *Ki. 3. 46.* 2 to appear,  
shine forth, become evident; *आश्लि-*  
*गुलमभारते युद्धाः* *Si. 8. 29.* -*आ* to ap-  
pear or shine like, seem like; *स्वाना-*  
*तरे स्वर्ग इवावभासे* *Ku. 7. 3;* *R. 7. 43;*  
14. 12. -*उह* 1 to shine. 2 to seem  
like. -*विस्* to shine forth; *Ki. 7. 36.*  
-*यति* 1 to shine. 2 to appear or look  
like. 3 to become clear, manifest  
oneself. -*वि* to shine.

भास् *f.* 1 Light, lustre, brightness;  
*रसा विदीर्यराजकमा* *N. 22. 43;* *R. 9.*  
*21;* *Ku. 7. 3.* 2 A ray of light; *Ki.*  
*5. 38, 46;* 9. 6; *Rata. 1. 24;* 4. 16.  
3 A reflection, an image. 4 Majesty,  
glory, splendour. 5 Wish, desire.  
-*Comp.* -*कारः* 1 the sun; *Si. 11. 69;*  
*R. 11. 7;* 12. 25; *Ku. 6. 49.* 2 a  
hero. 3 fire. 4 an epithet of *Siva*.  
5 *N.* of a celebrated Hindu  
astronomer who is said to have  
flourished in the eleventh or twelfth  
century A. D. (-*त*) gold. -*विषः* a  
ruby. -*तस्य* the seventh day in the  
bright half of *Māgha*. -*कारिः* the  
planet *Saturn*.

भासः 1 Brightness, light, lustre. 2  
Fancy. 3 A cock. 4 A vulture.  
5 A cow-shed (गोश्र). 6 *N.* of a post.  
भासी हासः कश्चिदुल्लसः कश्चिदासी विलासः *P.*  
*R. 1. 22;* *M. 1.*

भासक *a.* (सिक्ता *f.*) 1 Bright-  
ening, brightening, illuminating. 2  
Showing, making evident. 3 Mak-  
ing intelligible. -*का* *N.* of a post.  
भास्यं 1 Shining, glittering. 2  
Illuminating.

भासेन *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Shining. 2  
Beautiful, handsome. -*तः* 1 The  
sun. 2 The moon. 3 An asterism,  
a star. -*ती* An asterism (नक्षत्र).

भासुः The sun.

भासुरे *a.* 1 Shining, bright,  
splendid; *Ki. 5. 5;* *R. 6. 30.* 2  
Terrible. -*रः* 1 A hero. 2 A crystal.  
भासन *a.* (नी *f.*) Consisting of  
made of ashes, ashy; *Si. 4. 65.*  
भास्यत् *a.* Bright, shining, lu-  
minous, resplendent; *Ku. 1. 2;* 6.  
60. -*m.* 1 The sun; *मासायुदेयति हसिष्य*  
*ति नक्षत्रं* *Subhāsh.*; *R. 16. 44.* 2  
Light, lustre, splendour. 3 A hero.  
-*नी* The city of the sun.

भास्वर *a.* Shining, bright, radiant,  
brilliant. -*रः* 1 The sun. 2 A day.

भिक्षा 1 A. (भिक्षते, भिक्षित) 1 To ask,  
beg or ask for (with two acc.),  
भिक्षाणे वनं विभो *Bk. 6. 9.* 2 To beg (as  
alms); *न वसार्थं धनं ददादितो भिक्षा कर्हि-*  
*विन्* *Ms. 11. 24, 25.* 3 To ask without  
obtaining. 4 To be weary or  
distracted.

भिक्षणं, भिक्षा Begging, begging  
alms, mendicancy.

भिक्षा 1 Asking, begging, soliciting;  
*Ms. 6. 56.* 2 Anything, given as  
alms, alms; भवति भिक्षा देदि. 3 Wages,  
hire. 4 Service. -*Comp.* -*अहं* wan-  
dering about begging for alms. (-*नः*)  
a beggar, mendicant. -*अर्ध* food  
obtained by begging, alms. -*अधनं*  
(नं) = भिक्षादन *q. v.* -*अधि* a. begging  
for alms or charity (-*m.*) a beggar.  
-*अर्ह* a. worthy of alms, a fit object  
of charity. -*आश्लि* a. 1 living on  
alms. 2 dishonest. -*आहारः* begged  
food. -*उपजीविन्* a. living on alms, a  
beggar. -*करण* asking alms, begging.  
-*वर्ण*, -*वर्ध*, -*वर्ध* wandering about  
begging for alms. -*वाच* a begging-  
bowl, an alms-dish; *so* भिक्षावाच, भिक्षा-  
वाचन. -*वाचकः* a young beggar (used  
as a term of contempt). -*वृत्तिः* *f.*  
living by begging, a mendicant's life.  
भिक्षाकः (की *f.*) A beggar, men-  
dicant.

भिक्षित *p. p.* Begged, asked &c.  
भिक्षुः 1 A beggar, mendicant in  
general; भिक्षा च भिक्षुदेव्यात् *Ms. 3. 94.* 2  
A religious mendicant, a Brāhmana  
in the fourth order of his religious  
life (when he quits his house and  
family and lives only on alms), a  
*Sannyāsin*. 3 The fourth order or  
stage in the religious life of a Brāh-  
mana (संन्यास). 4 A Buddhist men-  
dicant. -*Comp.* -*वर्ध* begging, a men-  
dicant's life. -*संघः* a society of  
Buddhist mendicants. -*संचारी* old or  
tattered clothes (चीवर).

भिक्षुकः A beggar, mendicant;  
*Ms. 6. 51.*

भिर 1 A part, portion. 2 A frag-  
ment, bit. 3 A wall, partition.

भित्तिः *f.* 1 Breaking, splitting,  
dividing. 2 A wall, partition; *संज्ञा*  
*लीयमिति* *Dk.*; *Si. 4. 67.* 3 (Hence)  
Any place, spot or ground (आश्रय)  
to work anything upon; *विचरन्मनना-*  
*भित्तिं विना वतते* *Ms. 2. 4.* 4 A fragment,  
bit, piece, portion. 5 Anything broken.  
6 A rent, fissure. 7 A wall. 8 A flaw.  
9 An opportunity. -*Comp.* -*खातनः* a  
rat. -*खोरः* a house-breaker. -*पातनः* 1  
a kind of rat. 2 a rat.

भित्तिका 1 A wall, partition. 2 A  
small house-lizard.

भिद् 1. 1 *P.* (भित्ति) To divide or  
cut into parts. -*II.* 7 *वि* (भित्ति-*वि*,  
भित्ति) 1 To break, cleave, split, cut a-  
sunder, rend, pierce, break through  
or down; *अतिशीतलमप्यमः किं भित्ति न द्युताः*  
*H. 3. 45;* *तेषां कथं तु हृदयं न भित्ति लज्जा*  
*Ms. 3. 34.*; *Si. 8. 39.* *Ms. 3. 33;* *R.*  
*8. 55;* 12. 77. 2 To dig or tear up,  
excavate; *U. 1. 23.* 3 To pass  
through; *Pt. 1. 211, 212.* 4 To divide,  
separate; *द्विधा भिक्षा शिखिभिः* *R. 1.*  
*39;* to displace; *R. 14. 3.* 5 To  
violate, transgress, break, infringe;  
*यमं लक्ष्मणोऽभिद्* *R. 15. 94;* *पितृ*



स्थितिं भिद्न् दानवोऽसौ बलद्विधा Bk. 7. 68. 6 To remove, take away; Si. 15. 87. 7 To disturb, interrupt; as in समधि-भेदिन्. 8 To change, alter; (न) भिद्ति मदां गतिमश्नुयुः Ku. 1. 11; or विधासोपन-मादभिमनयतः शब्दं सहेति द्याः S. 1. 14. 9 To expand, cause to open or blossom, open; सुधीशुभिर्भिमविदारिद् Ku. 1. 12; नवोपसा भिमविदेकपदं S. 7. 16; Me. 107. 10 To disperse, scatter, scare away; भिमसा(गुप्यः S. 1. 33; V. 1. 16. 11 To disjoin, disunite, set at variance; Mu. 3. 13. 12 To loosen, relax, dissolve; पर्यकथं भिदिं विभेद Ku. 3. 59. 13 To disclose, divulge. 14 To perplex, distract. 15 To distinguish, discriminate. -Puss. ( भिद्यते ) 1 To be split, rent or shivered; Mk. 5. 22. 2 To be divided or separated. 3 To expand, blossom, open. 4 To be loose or relaxed; अस्याभिजा न वधेय नोभि R. 7. 9, 66. 5 To be different from ( with abl. ); R. 5. 37; U. 4. 6 To be destroyed. 7 To be divulged or betrayed, get abroad; पद्-कर्णो भिद्यते धनः &c. Pt. 1. 99. 8 To be harassed, pained or afflicted. -Caus. ( भिद्यति-ते ) 1 To split, cleave, divide, tear &c. 2 To destroy, dissolve. 3 To disunite, set at variance. 4 To perplex. 5 To seduce. -Desid. ( भि-भिससि-ते ) To wish to break &c. -With अङ् to divide, break down or through. -उद् to shoot up, germinate, grow ( as a plant ); Ku. 1. 24; R. 13. 21. -भिद् 1 to tear up, burst or tear asunder, break through; Bk. 9. 67. 2 to disclose, betray; U. 3. 1. -व 1 to break, tear, break or tear asunder. 2 to exude ( from the temples of an elephant ); Ku. 5. 80. -यति 1 to break through, pierce, penetrate. 2 to disclose, betray. 3 to reproach, abuse, censure, प्रतिभिद्य कान्तमपराधकृतं Si. 9. 56; R. 19. 22. 4 to reject, disown. 5 to touch, be in close contact with; Ku. 7. 35. -वि 1 to break, tear down. 2 to pierce, penetrate. 3 to divide, separate. 4 to interrupt. 5 to scatter, disperse. -सं 1 to break or tear asunder, break to pieces. 2 to mingle, meet, combine, mix, join, bring together; अन्त्यामशोभयदती सञ्जानो Māl. 1. 33; Bk. 7. 5.

विद्युः A sword. -क 1 A diamond. 2 Indra's thunderbolt.

विद्वा 1 Breaking, bursting, rending, tearing; Si. 6. 5. 2 Separation. 3 Difference. 4 Kind, species, sort.

भिदिः, भिदिर्, भिदुः Indra's thunderbolt.

भिदुर a. 1 Breaking, bursting, splitting. 2 Fragile, brittle. 3 Blended, variegated, mixed, mingled, नीलमण्यतिभिदुराभसोऽपराज Si. 4. 26;

19. 58. -रः The Plaksha tree. -र A thunderbolt.

भिद्यः 1 A rushing river. 2 N. of a particular river; तोषदामन इवोद्भवमि-द्योर्नामवेवसदस विवेष्टि R. 11. 8; ( see Malli. )

भिद्न् A thunderbolt.

भिद् ( वि ) पाळः 1 A small javelin thrown from the hand. 2 A sling, an instrument like a sling for throwing stones.

भिद्य p. p. 1 Broken, torn, split, rent. 2 Divided, separated. 3 Detached, disunited, disjoined. 4 Expanded, blown, opened. 5 Different from, other than ( with abl. ); तस्याद् भिद्यः. 6 Different, varied. 7 Loosened. 8 Mingled, mixed, blended. 9 Deviating from. 10 Changed. 11 Furious, in rut. 12 Without, deprived of. ( see भिद् ).

-कः A defect or flaw in a gem.

-क 1 A bit, fragment, part. 2 A blossom. 3 A wound, stab. 4 A fraction. -Comp. -भेजन् a kind of mixed collyrium, made of many pounded ingredients; यति...भिकाजनव-भेता वताः Si. 12. 68; Me. 59; Ra. 3. 5. -अर्थः a. clear, evident, intelligible.

-उद्गः 'horn of a different womb or mother,' a half-brother. -करः an elephant in rut ( from whose temples ichor exudes ). -कूट a. deprived of a leader ( as an army ). -क्रम a. out of order, disordered. -गति 1 going with broken steps. 2 going quickly.

-कर्ष a. broken up ( in the centre ), disorganized. -वृष्यन् multiplication of fractions. -वयः the cube of a fraction. वार्तिन् a. -making or seeing a difference, partial. -प्रकार a. of a different kind or sort. -भाजनं a pot-herd. -मर्मन् a. wounded in the vital parts, mortally wounded. -सर्वाद् a. 1 one who has transgressed the due limits, disrespectful; अस्तम-वरादभिमनयद् U. 5. 2 uncontrolled, uncontrolled. -रुचि a. having different tastes; भिरुचिर्भिर्लोकः R. 6. 30. -लिङ्गं, -वचनं incongruity of gender or number in a composition; see K. P. 10. -वर्चस्, वर्चस्क a. void- ing excrement. -वृत्त a. leading a bad life, abandoned. -वृत्ति v. 1 leading a bad life, followin evil courses. 2 having different feelings or tastes or emotions. 3 having different occupations. -संयुति a. disunited, dissolved. -स्वर a. 1 having a changed voice, faltering. 2 dissonant. -हृद्ग a. pierced through the heart; R. 11. 19.

भिरिदिका N. of a plant ( अथर्वज्जा ). भिद्यः N. of a wild tribe. -Comp. -नदी the female of the *Bos gaurus*. -रुद्रः the *lodhra* tree. -वृष्यन् the *Gunja* plant.

भिल्लिहः -रुद्रः The *lodhra* tree.

भिवक्त्र m. 1 A physician, doctor; भिवजानसायं R. 8. 93. 2 N. of Vishnu. -Comp. -जितं a drug or medicine. -वाक्ताः a quack doctor. -वरः an excellent physician.

भिवना, भिविमिजा-दा, भिवसना, भिवसि-दा, Parobed or fried grain.

भिवसा Boiled rice.

भी 3 P. ( विभेति, भीत ) 1 To fear, dread, be afraid of; सुखीविभेति किं बाल न त भीतं विभुचति; रावणाभिवर्षी युद्धं Bk. 8. 70; Si. 3. 45. 2 To be anxious or solicitous about ( A. ). -Caus. ( भाव-यति ) To frighten ( any one ) with anything; कुम्भिकेन भावयति Sk.; ( भावयते, भीषयते ) to frighten, terrify, intimidate; युद्धे भावयते Sk.; स्तानिनेन भीषयिष्या वाराहसेः परामुञ्चति Mk. 5. 26.

भी f. Fear, dread, alarm, fright, terror; अर्भीतः 'fearless' R. 15. 8; वपुष्माद् भीतभीषांभी वृत्तौ राजः वशस्वते Me. 7. 64.

भीत p. p. 1 Frightened, terrified, alarmed, afraid of ( with abl. ); न भीतो वरणादस्मि Mk. 10. 27. 2 Placed in danger, imperiled. -Comp. -भीत a. exceedingly afraid.

भीतकार a. Making ( one ) afraid.

भीतकार ind. Calling ( one ) a coward.

भीतिः f. 1 Fear, apprehension, dread, terror. 2 Shaking, tremour. -Comp. -नादितकं a gesticulation or representation of fear.

भीम a. Fearful, terrific, terrible, dreadful, formidable; न भेजित भीमवि-वेज भीतिं Bh. 2. 80; R. 1. 16; 3. 54. -सः 1 An epithet of Siva. 2 N. of the second Pandava prince. [ He was begotten on Kunti by the god Wind. From a child he showed that he was possessed of extraordinary strength, and hence he was called Bhīma. He had also a most voracious appetite, and was called Vrikodara, or 'wolf-bellied'. His most effective weapon was his mace. He played a very important part in the great war, and, on the last day of the battle, smashed the thigh of Duryodhana with his unfailing mace. Some of the principal events of his earlier life are his defeat of the demons Hidimba and Baka, the overthrow of Jarasandha, the fearful vow which he uttered against the Kauravas and particularly against Duhshasana for his insulting conduct towards Draupadi, the fulfilment of that vow by drinking Duhshasana's blood, the defeat of Jayadratha, his duel with Kichaka while he was serving as head-cook to king Virata, and several other exploits in which

he showed his usual extraordinary strength. His name has become proverbial for one who possesses immense strength and courage]. -**Comp.** -**उद्वी** an epithet of Umā. -**कर्म** a. of terrific prowess; Bg. 1. 15. -**वृषी** a. frightful in appearance, hideous. -**बाह्व** a. Sounding dreadfully. (-**ह**) 1 a loud or dreadful sound; Si. 15. 10. 2 a lion. 3 N. of one the seven clouds that will appear at the destruction of the world. -**वराह** a. of terrific prowess. -**रती** N. of the 7th night in the 7th month of the 77th year of a man's life (said to be a very dangerous period); (सप्तमरात्रिमे वर्षे सप्तमे मासि सप्तमी । रात्रिर्भीमरती नाम वराहानामिदुस्तथा). -**रूप** a. of terrific form. -**विक्रम** a. of terrific prowess. -**विक्रान्त** a lion. -**विग्रह** a. gigantic, of terrific form. -**हासन**: an epithet of Yama. -**देव**: 1 N. of the second Pandava prince. 2 a kind of camphor.

**भीमर** War, battle.

**भीमा** 1 An epithet of Durgā. 2 A kind of perfume (तेजस). 3 A whip.

**भीक** a. (ह or क f.) 1 Timid, cowardly, fearful; हास्या भीकः Il. 2. 26 2 Afraid of: (mostly in comp.); पाप, अन्ध, विद्रोहमय &c. -**क**: 1 A jackal. 2 A tiger. -**रूप** a. Silver. -**ज**: 1 A timid woman. 2 A goat. 3 A shadow. 4 A centipede. -**Comp.** -**देव** m. a deer. -**रूप** an oven, a furnace. -**सदृश** a. timid, fearful. -**हृदय**: a deer.

**भीक** (लु) क a. 1 Timid, cowardly, timorous. 2 Shy. -**क**: A bear. 2 An owl. 3 A kind of sugar-cane. -**क**: A forest, wood.

**भीक** (लु) f. A timid woman; त्वरसा भीक यतोऽपनीता B. 13. 24.

**भीलु**(लु) क: A bear.

**भीषण** a. Terrific, formidable, dreadful, horrible, frightening; विश्वविशालैरुग्रभीषणाय. Si. 3. 45. -**ज**: 1 The sentiment of terror (in rhetoric); see भयानक. 2 N. of Siva. 3 A pigeon, dove. -**ज**: Anything that excites terror.

**भीषा** 1 The act of terrifying or frightening, intimidating. 2 Fright, terror.

**भीषित** a. Frightened, terrified

**भीम** a. Terrible, dreadful, frightful, fearful. -**ज**: 1 The sentiment of terror (in rhetoric); see भयानक. 2 A demon, an imp, a fiend, goblin. 3 An epithet of Siva. 4 N. of the son of Santanu by Gangā. [He was the youngest of the eight sons of Santanu by Gangā; but all the others having died, he was the heir to the throne after his father. On

one occasion while Santanu was walking by the side of a river, he beheld a charming young damsel named Satyawati, the daughter of a fisherman, and, though bowed down with age, conceived a passion for her, and sent his son to negotiate the marriage. But the parents of the girl said that if their daughter bore sons to the king, they would not succeed to the throne, for after his death Santanava, being the rightful heir, would be the king. But Santanava, to please his father, made a vow to the parents that he would never accept the kingdom or marry a wife or become the father of children by any woman, so that if their daughter bore a son to Santanu, he would be the king. This 'dreadful' vow soon became known abroad, and thenceforth he was called *Bhisma*. He remained single, and, after the death of his father, he installed Vichitravirya, the son of Satyawati, on the throne, got him married to the two daughters of king Kasi-rajā (see Ambika), and became the guardian of his sons and grandsons, the Kauravas and Pandavas. In the great war he fought on the side of the Kauravas, but was wounded by Arjuna with the assistance of Sikhandin and was lodged in a 'cage of darts'. But having got from his father the power of choosing his own time for death, he waited till the sun had crossed the vernal equinox, and then gave up his soul. He was remarkable for his continence, wisdom, firmness of resolve, and unflinching devotion to God]. -**Comp.** -**अननी** an epithet of the Ganges. -**पञ्चक** N. of the five days from the eleventh to the fifteenth of the bright half of Kārtika (said to be sacred to Bhisma. -**ह** f. an epithet of the river Ganges.

**भीमक**: 1 N. of a son of Santanu by Gangā. 2 N. of a king of the Vidarbhas, whose daughter Rukmini was carried off by Krishna.

**भुज** p. p. 1 Eaten 2 Enjoyed, used. 3 Suffered, experienced. 4 Possessed, occupied (in law); (see भुज्). -**क**: 1 The act of eating or enjoying. 2 That which is eaten, food. 3 The place where any one has eaten. -**Comp.** -**उशिष्ट**, -**शेष**, -**समुशिष्ट** remnants of the food eaten, leavings of food, oris. -**भोग** a. 1 one who has enjoyed or suffered (anything). 2 that which has been

used, enjoyed or employed. -**भुज्** a. sleeping after a meal.

**भुक्ति** f. 1 Eating, enjoyment. 2 (in law) Possession, fruition; Pt. 3. 34; Y. 2. 22. 3 Food. 4 The daily motion of a planet. -**Comp.** -**भुजः** a kind of plant (भुज्). -**वर्जित** a. not allowed to be enjoyed.

**भुज** p. p. 1 Bent, bowed, stooping वायुभुज, कजाभुज &c. 2 Crooked curved; Bk. 11. 8; V. 4. 32. 3 Broken (for मन).

**भुज्** I. 6 P. (भुजति, भुजे) 1 To bend. 2 To curve, make crooked. -**II**. 7 U. (भुजति, भुजे) 1 To eat, devour, consume (Atm.); भुजन्त्यस्य न भुजति Ms. 4. 74; 3. 146; Bk. 14. 92; Bg. 2. 5. 2 To enjoy, use, possess (property, land &c.); V. 3. 1; Ms. 8. 146; Y. 2. 24. 3 To enjoy carnally (Atm.); सद्यं भुजते महाभुजः B. 8. 7, 4. 7, 15. 1, 18. 4; तस्मै वा कुर्वन् वा पुमानिदं भुजते Ms. 9. 14. 4 To rule, govern, protect, guard (Paras.); राजं व्यासविवाधुनह R. 12. 18; एकः कृतानां (परिणी) स्वपरिषदां भुजान् भुजति S. 2. 14. 5 To suffer, endure, experience; वृद्धो नरो दुःखतानि भुजे Sk. 6 To pass, live through (as time). -**Caus.** (भोजयति-ने) To cause to eat, feed with. -**Desid.** (भुजयति-ने) To wish to eat &c. -**With** अनु to enjoy, experience (good or bad things), suffer (bad consequences); नैषद्युक्तविशदा न चक्षिद (अन्वयः) R. 19. 39; Ku. 7. 5. -**उप** 1 to enjoy, taste (in all) senses; सपमाभुवभुजानाः कलानि Ku. 6. 10. 2 to enjoy (carnally), (as a woman). 3 to eat or drink; अर्षीर-भुजेन विभेन Ku. 3. 37; पयः प्रभोवभुज R. 2. 65, 1. 67; Bk. 8. 40. 4 to suffer, endure, bear; Ms. 12. 8. 5 to possess, have. -**परि** 1 to eat. 2 to use, enjoy; न खलु च परिभोक्तं देव शन्तोमि हातुं S. 5. 19; Ki. 5. 5, 6. 57. -**स** 1 to eat. 2 to enjoy. 3 to enjoy carnally.

**भुज** a. (At the end of comp.) Eating, enjoying, suffering, ruling, governing; स्वभाभुजः, हुतभुजः, पापं, क्षितिः नरो &c. -**f**. 1 Enjoyment. 2 Profit, advantage.

**भुजः** 1 The arm; शास्यसि द्वियुक्तो मे यस्मिन् शीर्षकिनाक हने S. 1. 13; R. 1. 34, 2. 74, 3. 5. 2 The hand. 3 The trunk of an elephant. 4 A bend, curve. 5 The side of a mathematical figure; as in त्रिभुजः 'a triangle'. 6 The base of a triangle. -**Comp** अंतर-भुजराजः the bosom, breast. R. 2. 54. 19. 32, M. 5. 10. -**आशीड**: claspings of folding in the arms. -**कोटर**: the arm-pit. -**उप** the base-sine. -**दृक्**: a staff-like arm. -**दृक्**-**ल** the hand. -**चपले** claspings, an embrace (in the arms) पटय भुजचपले Git. 10; Ku. 3. 39 -**चले**:



(usually with gen.; sometimes with dat. or loc.) यदि प्रभविष्णोऽस्य सः 1; U. 1; प्रभवति विजयः कर्मकाजस्य महाराजः Mā. 4; तत्प्रभवति अनुशासने देवी Vo. 2 7 to be a match for; प्रभवति मही महान Mbh. 8 to be sufficient for, be able to contain; Ku. 6. 59. 9 to be contained in (with loc.); उरुः प्रभुः प्रवृत्त नामनि R. 3. 17. 10 to be useful, 11 to implore, beseech. -वि (caus.) 1 to think of, reflect, contemplate. 2 to be aware of, know, perceive; see; S. 4. 3 to decide, settle, make clear. -सं 1 to arise, to be born or produced, spring up; कथमपि सुनस्मिन्नादृशाः संभवति Mā. 2. 9; यथैवंस्वाध्यायस्य संभवति कुं कुं Bg. 4. 8; Ki. 5. 22; Bk. 6. 138; Ms. 8. 155. 2 to be, become, exist. 3 to occur, take place. 4 to be possible. 5 to be adequate for, be competent for (with inf.); न वलितुं सममपि भावना Si. 1. 27, 6 to meet, be united or joined with; संयुक्तोपनिषन्नेति महानया न्यायना Si. 2. 100; सद्यैव सुखानि वेतति Mā. 5. 9. 7 to be consistent. 8 to be capable of holding. (-Caus.) 1 to produce, effect. 2 to imagine, conceive, fancy, think. 3 to guess or conjecture; S. 2. 4 to consider, regard. 5 to honour, respect, show respect to; प्राप्तेः संभावितुं न्यायना R. 5. 11. 7. 8. 6 to honour or present with, treat with; Ku. 3. 37. 7 to ascribe or impute to; Mk. 1. 36. -III. 1 U. (यत्किञ्च) To get, obtain. -III. 10 A. (यत्किञ्च) To obtain, gain. -IV. 10 U. (प्रभवति त) 1 To think, reflect. 2 To mix, mingle. 3 To be purified (connected with caus. of प्र. q. v. above).

धृ. a. (At the end of Caus.) Being, existing, becoming, springing from, arising or produced from, &c.; विष्णु, आनन्द, कमलम्, विष्णु &c. -m. An epithet of Vishnu.

धृ. f. 1 The earth (opp. अतरीक्ष or रश्मि); दिवं मरुतादिषु भोज्यते धृ. R. 8. 4. 18. 4; Me. 18; मधुमङ्गलदले धृ. इति कुतः. 2 The universe, globe. 3 Ground, floor; प्रासादोपरिधूमः; Mu. 3; मणिमङ्गलः (प्रासादाः) Me. 64. 4 Land, landed property. 5 A place, site, region, plot of ground; काननमृत्ति, उपवनमृत्ति &c. 6 Matter, subject-matter. 7 A symbolical expression for the number 'one.' 8 The base of a geometrical figure. 9 The first of the three Vyāhritis or mystical syllables (representing the earth) repeated by every Brāhmaṇa at the commencement of his daily Sandhyā. -Comp. -उत्तमं gold. -रश्मिः a kind of Kadamba tree. -लवः an earthquake. -कर्मः the diameter of the earth. -वसुधः an epithet of Vasudeva, Krishna's father. -कायः 1 a kind of

heron. 2 the curlew. 3 a kind of pigeon. -केशः the fig-tree. -केशा a female demon, demoness. -सिन्धु m. a hog. -वर्त a particular poison. -वर्तः an epithet of Bhavabhūti. -वृक्षः, -वेष्ट a cellar, a room underground. -गोलः terrestrial globe; ध्रुवोत्तरीक्षे Gīt. 1. ० विद्या geography. -धनः the body. -वर्तः the equator. -चर a. moving or living on land. (-रः) an epithet of Śiva. -छाया, छाये 1 earth's shadow (vulgarly called Rāhu). 2 darkness. -जंतुः 1 a kind of earth-worm. 2 an elephant. -जंतुः f. wheat. -तलं the surface of the earth. -तृणः, वृक्षतृणः a kind of fragrant grass. -द्वारः a hog. -देवः -द्वारः a Brāhmaṇa. -धनः a king. -धरः 1 a mountain. 2 an epithet of Śiva. 3 of Krishna. 4 the number 'seven'. -ईश्वरः, राजः an epithet of the mountain Himālaya. -जः a tree. -जगः a kind of earth-worm. -नेतृ m. a sovereign, ruler, king. -पः a sovereign, ruler; king. -पतिः 1 a king. 2 an epithet of Śiva. 3 of Indra. -पत्रः a tree. -पद्मि a particular kind of jasmine. -परिधिः the circumference of the earth. -पालः a king, sovereign. -पालनं sovereignty, dominion. -पुत्रः, पुत्रः the planet Mars. -पुत्री, पुत्रा 'daughter of the earth,' an epithet of Sītā. -पर्वतः an earth quake. -प्रदानं a gift of land. -दिशः -वे terrestrial globe. -मर्त्य m. a king, sovereign. -भागा a region, place, spot. -सुख m. a kin. -सुख m. a mountain; राजा ये सुखं नयः प्रमर्त्यकिं यदामिति Ku. 6. 1; R. 17. 78. 2 a king, sovereign; विष्णुमयं विष्णु सुखं R. 11. 81. 3 an epithet of Vishnu. -मंदल 'the earth,' terrestrial globe. -वृक्षः a tree. -लोका (पुलीका) the terrestrial globe. -वर्षः the terrestrial globe. -वर्षभः a king, sovereign. -वृत्ते the equator. -शक्रः 'Indra on earth,' a king, sovereign. -शयः an epithet of Vishnu. -अवधु m. an ant-hill. -धुरः a Brāhmaṇa. -सुखा m. 1 a man. 2 mankind. 3 a Vaisya. -स्वर्गः an epithet of the mountain Meru. -स्वामिन् m. a landlord.

धृ. -क 1 A cavity, hole, chasm. 2 A spring. 3 Time.

धृ. कलः A restive horse.

धृ. p. p. 1 Become, being, existing. 2 Produced, formed. 3 Actually being, really happened, true. 4 Right, proper, fit. 5 Past, gone. 6 Obtained. 7 Mixed or joined with. 8 Being like, similar. (see q.). -तः 1 A son, child. 2 An epithet of Śiva. 3 The fourteenth day of the dark half of a lunar month. -तः 1 Any being (human, divine or even inanimate); Ku. 4. 45; Pt. 2. 87. 2 A living being, an animal, a creature भूतं किं न कर्मा ननुः

लीकरोति Bv. 1. 122; U. 4. 6. A spirit, ghost, an imp, a devil. 4 An element; (they are five, i.e. पृथ्वी, अप, तेजस्, वायु and आकाश); तं वेधाविद्वे नूनं महाभूतसमाधिना R. 1. 29. 5 An actual occurrence, a fact, a matter of fact. 6 The past, past time. 7 The world. 8 Well-being, welfare. 9 A symbolical expression for the number 'five'. -Comp. -अनुकंपा compassion for all beings; भूतानुकंपा तव चेत् R. 2. 48. -अंतकः the god of death, Yama. -अर्थः the fact, real fact, true state, truth, reality; अर्थं कथयामि ते भूतार्थं S. 1, भूतार्थयोगादियमाजनेना Ku. 7. 13; कः भद्रा-ल्वति भूतार्थं त्वेवं मां तुल्यिष्यति Mk. 3. 24. -कथनं, व्याहृतिः f. a statement of facts; भूतार्थव्याहृतिः सा हि न स्तुतिः परमेष्ठिनः R. 10. 93. -आत्मक a. consisting or composed of the elements. -आत्मन् m. 1 the individual, as opposed to the Supreme, soul. 2 an epithet of Brāhma. 3 of Śiva. 4 an elementary substance. 5 the body. 6 war, conflict. -आदिः 1 the Supreme Spirit. 2 an epithet of Ahankāra (in Śāṅkhya phil.). -आर्त a. possessed by a devil. -आवासः 1 the body. 2 an epithet of Śiva. 3 of Vishnu. -आविष्ट a. possessed by a devil or evil spirit. -आवेशः demoniac possession. -हव्यं, हव्यं making oblations to the Bhūtas. -हृदा the fourteenth day of a lunar fortnight. -हृदाः 1 an epithet of Brāhma. 2 of Vishnu. 3 of Śiva; सुतेजस्य हृदयमग्नि-वलयस्य हृदयं तुल्यं जटाः Mā. 1. 2. -ईश्वरः an epithet of Śiva; R. 2. 46. -उन्मादः demoniac possession. -उपसृष्ट, उपसृष्ट a. possessed by a devil. -ओषधः a dish of rice. -कर्तुं, कर्तुं m. an epithet of Brāhma. -कालः 1 past time. 2 (in gram.) the past or preterite time. -केशी the holy basil. -कालिः f. possession by a devil. -नयः 1 the collection of created beings. 2 the whole class of spirits or devils; Bg. 18. 4. -अस्त a. possessed by a devil. -जगमः 1 the whole multitude or aggregate of living beings; U. 7, Bg. 8. 19. 2 a multitude of spirits. 3 the body. -जगः 1 a camel. 2 garlic. (-जनी) the holy basil. -चतुर्दशी the fourteenth day of the dark half of Kārtika. -धारिन् m. an epithet of Śiva. -जयः victory over the elements. -व्या compassion towards all beings, universal benevolence. -धरा, धारी, धारिणी the earth. -नाथः an epithet of Śiva. -नारिका an epithet of Durgā. -नाशनः 1 the marking-nut plant. 2 mustard. 3 pepper. -नि-चयः the body. -पतिः 1 an epithet of Śiva.; Ku. 3. 43, 74. 2 of Agni. 3 the sacred basil. -पद्मि the holy basil. -पुष्पिना the day of full-moon in the month of Ārviṇa. -पूर्व a.

वृष्टिः १. १ Most, most numerous or abundant. २ Most important, principal, chief. ३ Very great or large, very much, much, many, numerous. ४ Chiefly or for the most part composed of, mostly composed or consisting of, chiefly filled with or characterized by (at the end of Couc. ) अभिस्त्वृष्टिः वृष्टिः S. १, वृत्तमानवृष्टिः आहारोपपत्तेः S. २; R. ४ 70. ५ Almost, mostly, nearly all ( usually after a past passive participle ) ; अने उदितवृष्टि र्व तपः Ml. १; विर्भाववृष्टिप्रकाशः बर्हिः Ku. ३, ५२; V. १ ९. — ६ ind. १ For the most part, mostly; S. १. ३१. २ Exceedingly, very much, in the highest degree; वृ-



भुज्ज I A. ( प्रज्जे ) To roast, fry.  
 भुज्जिका A species of plant.  
 भुज्जिः f. A wave.  
 भुज्ज n. p. 1 Cherish. 2 Supported.  
 maintained, cherished, fostered. 3  
 Possessed, endowed or furnished  
 with. 4 Full of, filled with. 5  
 Hired, paid. -सः A hired servant;  
 hiring, mercenary; उत्तमस्वपुत्रीयो यो  
 ब्रह्मसुतु कृषिपलः । अयमो भारथा स्वादिशैव  
 विविधो वृतः Mit.  
 भुज्जक, a. Hired, paid. -कः A hired  
 servant. -Comp. -अध्यापकः a hired  
 teacher. -अध्यापितः a. taught by

paid teacher. (-तः) a student who pays his teacher for his labour (= 'a paying student' of the modern days); Ms. 3. 156.

भुति: f. 1 Bearing, upholding, supporting. 2 Supporting, maintaining. 3 Bringing, leading to. 4 Nourishment, support, maintenance. 5 Food. 6 Wages, hire. 7 Service for hire. 8 Capital, principal. -Comp. -अभ्युपनिषत् teaching (especially the Vedas) for hire. -भुक् m. a hired servant, a hireling. -रूपं a reward in place of the wages due, but not to be paid.

भुत्वा a. To be nourished or maintained &c. -स्य: 1 Any one requiring to be supported. 2 A servant, dependant, slave. 3 A king's servant, minister of state. -स्वा 1 Rearing, fostering, nourishing, taking care of; as in इमारुत्वा q. v. 2 Maintenance, support. 3 A means of sustenance, food. 4 Wages. 5 Service. -Comp. -जनः 1 a servant, dependant. 2 servant taken collectively. -जन्तु m. the master of a family. -वन्: the body of servants. -वात्सल्यं kindness to servants. -वृत्ति: f. maintenance of servants; Ms. 11. 7.

भुजिम a. Supported, nourished.

भुजि: An eddy, a whirlpool:

भुज 4 P. (भुजति To fall down; see वृज्).

भुज a. (compar. बलिवत् superl. प्रबलित) Strong, powerful, mighty, intense, excessive, very much. -अं ind. 1 Much, very much, exceedingly, intensely, violently, excessively, in a high degree, greatly; न वेदय वृजि वा भुज Ku. 4. 25; तद्वृजिं वृजि तन ललितः R. 3. 61; उकोप तस्मै च भुज 3. 66; Ms. 7. 170; Rs. 1. 11. 2 Often, repeatedly. 3 In a better or superior manner. -Comp. -कोपन a. highly choleric or irascible. -दुःखित, -पीडित a. exceedingly afflicted. -संवृष्ट a. very much delighted.

भुज p. p. Fried, roasted, parched. -Comp. -अन्नं rice boiled and fried. -वशा: (pl.) parched rice.

भुति: f. 1 Frying, parching, roasting. 2 A deserted garden or orchard.

भु 9 P. (भुजति) 1 To rear, nourish, support, maintain. 2 To fry. 3 To blame, censure.

भेकः 1 A frog; वके निम्नो कश्चि भेको भवति शृंगः 2 A timid man. 3 A cloud. -क्रो: 1 A small frog. 2 A female frog. -Comp. -शृङ्ग m. a serpent. -रवः, -शब्दः the croaking of frogs.

भेडः 1 A ram, sheep. 2 A raft, boat.

भेडः A ram.

भेडः 1 Breaking splitting, cleaving; hitting (as a mark). 2 Rending, tearing. 3 Dividing, separating. 4 Piecing through, perforation. 5 Breach, rupture. 6 Disturbance, interruption. 7 Division, separation. 8 A chasm, gap, fissure, cleft. 9 Hurt, injury, wound. 10 Difference, distinction; तयोरेवमपिपरितति भे Bh. 3. 99; अगोपयभेदेन Ku. 6. 12; Bg. 18. 19, 29; रत्नं, कालं &c. 11 A change, modification; दुष्टिमेव Bg. 3. 26. 12 Dissension, disunion. 13 Disclosure, betrayal; as in हस्तभेदः. 14 Treachery, treason. 15 A kind, variety; भेदाः पद्मसंज्ञादयो विभे: Ak.; विविधे उपभेदा: &c. 16 Dualism. 17 (In politics) Sowing dissensions in an enemy's party and thus winning him over to one's side, one of the four Upāyas or means of success against an enemy; see उत्पन्न and उपययतुष्टव. 18 Defeat. 19 (In medicine) evacuation of the bowels. -Comp. -अभेदी (dual) 1 disunion and union, disagreement and agreement. 2 Difference and sameness; भेदभेदज्ञानं. -उन्मुक्त a. on the point of bursting forth or opening; V. 2. 7. -कर, -कृद् a. sowing dissensions. -दृष्टि, -दृष्टि, -दृष्टि a. considering the universe as distinct from the Supreme Spirit. -पक्षयः belief in dualism. -वादिन m. one who maintains the doctrine of dualism. -सह a. 1 capable of being divided or separated. 2 corruptible, seducible.

भेदक a. (विका f.) 1 Breaking, splitting, dividing, separating. 2 Breaking through, piercing. 3 Destroying, a destroyer. 4 Distinguishing, discriminating. 5 Defining. -कः An adjective or differentiating attribute.

भेदने 1 Splitting, breaking, rending. 2 Dividing, separating. 3 Distinguishing. 4 Sowing dissensions, creating discord. 5 Dissolving, loosening. 6 Disclosing, betraying. -नः A bog.

भेदिन a. reaking, dividing, distinguishing &c.

भेदिनः भेदर A thunderbolt.

भेद A substantive. -Comp. -लिंग a. distinguished by the gender.

भेदः A kettle-drum.

भेदि: -री f. A kettle-drum; B. 1. 13.

भेद a. Terrible, frightful, awful, fearful. -हः A species of bird. -3 Conception, pregnancy.

भेदकः A jackal.

भेद a. 1 Timid, cowardly. 2 Fool-guorant. 3 Unsteady, incons-

tant. 4 Tall. 5 Agile, quick. -नः A boat, raft, float.

भेलकः -नः A boat, raft.

भेद 1 U (भेति-ते) To fear, dread be afraid.

भेदने 1 A medicine, medicament, or drug; नरानेव भुजं लभित परं भेदजगति G. L. 15; अतिवीर्यवीर्य भेदने बहुलीयति हृष्यते गुणः Ki. 2. 4. 2 A remedy or cure in general. 3 A kind of fennel. -Comp. -अ(आ)गारः, -त an apothecary's shop. -अनं anything taken after medicine.

भेद a. (क्षी f.) Living on alms. -नः 1 Begging, mendicancy; Ms. 6. 65; Y. 3. 42. 2 Anything got by begging, alms, charity; भेदेन स्तव्यमितं Ms. 3. 188, 4. 5. -Comp. -अन्नं alms, food obtained by begging. -आक्षिप a. eating food obtained by begging. (-m.) a beggar, mendicant. -आहारः a beggar. -कालः the time for begging. -चरणं, -चरी, -चर्या going about begging, begging, collecting alms. -जिविका, -वृत्ति: f. mendicancy. -युक् m. a beggar, mendicant.

भेदने, भेदक A number of beggars.

भेद Food got by begging, alms, charity; see भेद.

भेद a. (सी f.) Relating to Bhima. -सी 1 'The daughter of Bhima,' a patronymic of Damayanti, wife of Nala. 2 The eleventh day of the bright half of Māgha or a festival performed on that day.

भेदसेनि: -स्य: A son of Bhimasena.

भेद a. (सी f.) 1 Terrible, frightful, horrible, formidable. 2 Relating, to Bhairava. -नः A form of Siva (of which 8 kinds are enumerated). -नी 1 A form of the goddess Durgā. 2 N. of a Rāgi in the Hindu musical system. 3 A girl of 12 or a young girl representing the goddess Durgā at the Durgā festival. -4 Terror, horror. -Comp. -हृद्गः an epithet of Vishnu (of Siva 2); न-तज्जः -स-नन्त a sort of penitentiary torment inflicted by Bhairava of Benares on those who die there, to make their spirits fit for absorption into the Supreme spirit.

भेदने A medicine, drug. -नः The bird called शृङ्ग or quail.

भेदने 1 Administering medicines medical treatment. 2 A medicinal, medicine, drug. 3 Healing power, curativeness.

भेदकी A patronymic of Rukmini, daughter of Bhishmaka of Vidarbha.

भेदक a. 1 One who enjoys or eats. 2 Possessing. 3 Employing or making use of. 4 Feeling, enduring, experiencing. -m. 1 A possessor, enjoyer, user. 2 A husband. 3 A king, ruler. 4 A lover.

अङ्क 1 A., 4 P. (मल्ले, अङ्कलि, अङ्क; with abl. in most cases) 1 To fall or drop down, tumble; हस्तान्तरितं निशामयं S. 3. 26. 2 To fall from, deviate or swerve from, stray from; युवाङ्कः H. 4; R. 14. 16. 3 To be deprived of, lose; अङ्कलिं पुनस्तः Bk. 14. 71; Pt. 2. 108; 4. 37. 4 To escape, flee from; संशामयं अङ्कः कलि Bk.

14. 105; 15. 59. 5 To decline, decay, decrease. 6 To disappear, vanish, depart; M 1. 8. 12. -Caus. (अक्षयति-ते) 1 To cause to fall, to throw or cast down. 2 To deprive of. -With परि 1 to fall or drop down, tumble, slip. 2 to stray from, astray. 3 to fall away from, swerve, deviate. 4 to lose, be deprived of; Ms. 10. 20. -य 1 to drop or fall down, slip; प्रक्षयमानमवक्षयन् R. 14. 54. 2 to lose, be deprived of; प्रक्षयते तेजसः Mk. 1. 14. (-Caus.) to throw or bring down from, cause to fall down from, R. 13. 86. -वि 1 to drop or fall down. 2 to go to ruin, decay. 3 to fall off, stray from, go astray. 4 to lose.

अक्षः-सः 1 Falling off, dropping down, fall, slipping or falling down; सेवेत्य न अक्षमो न होमात् R. 16. 74; इक्ष-वक्षप्रक्षारिकप्रकोटः Me. 2. 2 Decline, decrease, decay. 3 Fall, destruction, ruin, overthrow. 4 Running away. 5 Disappearance. 6 Losing, loss, deprivation; स्वतिष्ठन्नाहं दुःखितः Bg. 2. 63; so जानिप्रक्ष, स्वायप्रक्ष. 7 Straying, swerving or deviating from.

अक्षयुः see प्रक्षययुः.

अक्ष(स)न a. (नी f.) Throwing down. -न 1 The act of dropping down. 2 Falling from, being deprived of, losing.

अक्षिन् a. 1 Falling off or down, falling from. 2 Decaying. 3 Straying away from. 4 Ruining, destroying.

अक्षः = अक्ष q. v.

अक्षुण्णः An actor in female dress. अक्ष 1 U. (अक्षति-ते) To eat, devour. अक्षज् The act of frying, roasting or parching.

अक्ष 1 P. (अक्षति) To sound.

अक्षयः = अक्षय q. v.

अक्ष 1. 4 P. (अक्षति, अक्षति, आक्षति, आन) 1 To roam or wander about, move or go about, rove, ramble (fig. also); अक्षति भुवने कन्दर्पाक्ष Mā. 1. 17; मनो निहाक्षन् अक्षति च क्षिप्रशालिखति च 31; oft. with acc. of place; अक्षं वक्षाम Dk.; दिक्षुः अक्षं अक्षति मानसं आपलेन Bh. 3. 77; so मिश्रं अक्षं to go about begging. 2 To turn or whirl round, revolve, move round or in a circle; हृषी आक्षति निन्दयेव गये Bh. 2. 95; अक्षना अक्षेण Git. 3. 3 To go astray, stray, swerve, deviate. 4 To totter, reel, stagger, be in doubt or suspense, waver; Mā. 5. 20. 5 To err, be in error or mistake, be mistaken; आमरणकारस्तु तादृश इति वक्षाम. 6 To flicker, flutter, quiver, move unsteadily; चक्षुः अक्षति Pt. 4. 78. 7 To surround. -Caus. (अक्षयति ते or अक्षयति-त) 1 To cause to

rove or wander, cause to revolve or turn round, whirl round; अक्षय जलान्-मनोमर्त्य Mā. 9. 41. 2 To cause to err, delude, mislead, perplex, confuse, embarrass, cause to reel or stagger; विचारयितुं अक्षयति च संमीलयति च U. 1. 35. 3 To wave, brandish, vibrate; लीलायति अक्षययकार It. 6. 13. -With अक्ष 1 to wander, roam about, to be confused; धातुसुद्धमति प्रमीलति पतस्यति हृष्टयति Git. 4. 2 to err, be in error. 3 to be agitated or distracted; R. 12. 74. -परि 1 to rove, wander about, ramble, move to and fro; परिभ्रमति किं इया अक्षय विच विचरति Bh. 3. 137. 2 to hover, whirl round; परिभ्रमन्मृगजटपदकुलिः Ki. 5. 14. 3 to revolve, rotate, move or turn round. 4 to wander or roam over (with acc.). 5 to turn round (anything), circumbulate. -वि 1 to roam, wander about. 2 to hover, whirl or wheel round. 3 to scare away, disperse, scatter about. 4 to be confused or disordered, be bewildered or perplexed; Bg. 16. 16. (-Caus.) to confound, confuse; प्रभातचक्षो जगदिदमक्षो विभ्रमयति K. P. 10. -य 1 to roam, rove. 2 to be in error, be perplexed or confused, be bewildered.

अक्षः 1 Moving or roaming about, roving. 2 Turning round, whirling, revolving. 3 Circular motion, rotation. 4 Straying, deviating. 5 An error, mistake, misapprehension, delusion; सुक्ती रजतमिदि जावं अक्षः. 6 Confusion, perplexity, embarrassment. 7 An eddy, a whirlpool. 8 A potter's wheel. 9 A grind stone. 10 A lathe. 11 Giddiness. 12 A fountain, watercourse. -Comp. -आकुल a. confused. -आसक्तः a sword-cleaner, an armourer.

अक्षय 1 Moving or roving about, roaming about. 2 Turning round, revolution. 3 Deviation, swerving. 4 Shaking, tottering, unsteadiness, staggering. 5 Erring. 6 Giddiness, dizziness. -क्षी 1 A kind of game. 2 A leech.

अक्षय a. Wandering, roving &c. -Comp. -कुटी a kind of umbrella.

अक्षरः 1 A bee, large black bee; मलिनेषु रागद्वेषी विकसितवन्दनामनन्तजन्तेषु । त्वति चक्षुषि च सारदा अक्षरं कथं वा सरोजिनीं यजति Bv. 1. 109 (where the next meaning is also suggested). 2 A lover, gallant, libertine. 3 A potter's wheel. -क्षी Giddiness, vertigo. -Comp. -अक्षिणिः the Champaka tree. -अक्षिणीय a with bees clung or attached to; B. 3. 8. -अक्षः a curl on the forehead. -क्षः the tree called ह्योनाक. -उत्सवा the Mādhavi creeper. -क्षरद्वयः a small box containing: bees

(carried by thieves to extinguish light in a house by letting the bees escape). -क्षीः a species of wasp. -क्षिः a kind of Kadamba tree. -आक्ष मोlestation by a bee; S. 1. -अक्षरः a swarm of bees.

अक्षरः 1 A bee. 2 A whirlpool, an eddy. -क्षः 1 A lock of hair or curl hanging down on the forehead. 2 A ball for playing with. 3 A humming-top.

अक्षरिका Roving in all directions. अक्षिः f. 1 Whirling or turning round, circular movement, moving about or round, revolution; U. 3. 19; 6. 3; Mā. 5. 28. 2 A potter's wheel. 3 A turner's lathe. 4 A whirlpool. 5 A whirlwind. 6 A circular arrangement of troops. 7 An error, a mistake.

-क्षः See अक्ष.

अक्षिमन् m. Violence, excessiveness, impetuosity, vehemence.

अक्ष p. p. 1 Fallen or dropped down. 2 Fallen from. 3 Strayed or deviated from. 4 Separated from, deprived of, expelled or turned out from; as in अक्षिकार q. v. 5 Decayed, declined, ruined. 6 Disappeared, lost. 7 Vicious, depraved. -Comp. -अक्षिकार a. deprived of office or power, dismissed. -क्षिप a. one who has omitted prescribed rites. -युद्ध a. suffering from prolapsus ani. योमः a back-slides.

अक्ष 6 U. (अक्षति, अक्ष ; caus. अक्षयति ते, अक्षयति ते ; desid. अक्षयति-विभ्रमति, विभ्रमति विभ्रमिष्यति) To fry, roast, parch, broil; (fig. also); वक्षज् विहते तस्मिन् शोको रावणमाद्रिबत् Bk. 14. 86.

अक्ष 1 A. (अक्षति) To shine, gleam, flash, glitter; हस्तुर्भूति केसरीहृषा हरिराजताः Bk. 14. 78; 15. 24. -With वि to shine brilliantly or intensely; विभाजते मकरेतनमर्चयती Ratn. 1. 21.

अक्षः N. of one of the seven suns. -क्षे N. of a Sa'man.

अक्षय a (अक्षि f.) Illuminating, irradiating. -क्षे Bile, gall.

अक्षयुः Splendour, lustre, brilliancy, beauty.

अक्षिन् a. Shining, glittering.

अक्षिण्य a. Shining, resplendent, bright, radiant. -युः 1 An epithet of Siva. 2 of Vishnu.

अक्ष m. 1 A brother; uterine brother. 2 An intimate friend or relation. 3 A near relative in general. 4 A term of friendly address (my good friend); अक्षः कथमो Bh. 3. 37; 2. 34; तस्य पितरं तदिदं अक्षः Moha M. 3. -Dual. A brother and sister. -Comp. -क्षी, क्षिण्य a. having only the name of a brother, a brother in mere name. -क्षः a brother's son. (-क्ष) a brother's daughter. -आक्ष





1 A couch, bed, sofa. 2 A raised seat or platform. 3 A stand

for holding fire. -**Comp.** -आयुधः 'a bed-bug,' bug in general.

संविता 1 A chair. 2 A trough, tray.

मंजरी 1 A cluster of blossoms. 2 A pearl. 3 The plant *Tilaka*.

मंजरी-रि. 1 A shoot, sprout, spring; निषेः सहकारमंजरी Ku. 4. 38. सहकारित-लक्ष्यत मंजरी R. 9. 44, 16. 51; so स्फुरत् कुम्भमयोरपरि नमिमंजरी Gtt. 10; सुखं युक्ता हयो रते यममिःकलमंजरी Kav. 2. 71. 2 A cluster of blossoms. 3 A flower-bud. 4 A branching flower-stalk. 5 A (parallel) line or row. 6 A pearl. 7 A creeper. 8 The holy basil. 9 The plant *Tilaka*. -**Comp.** -चामरे a *Chourie* in the form of a spout, fan-like sprout; V. 4. 4. -मन्त्रः the plant called मन्त्र.

मंजरीत a. 1 Furnished with or possessing clusters of blossoms. 2 Mounted on a stalk (as a bud).

मंजा 1 A she-goat. 2 A cluster of blossoms. 3 A creeper.

मंजि-जी. 1 A cluster of blossoms. 2 A creeper. -**Comp.** -कला the plantain tree

मंजिका A harlot, prostitute, courtesan.

मंजिम m. Beauty, loveliness.

मंजिहा Bengal or Indian madder. -**Comp.** -सेहः a kind of urinary disease. -रत्नः 1 the colour of the Indian madder. 2 (fig.) attachment as charming and durable as the colour of the madder; i. e. durable or permanent attachment.

मंजीरः -रं An anklet or ornament for the foot (युग); सिंजानमंजुमंजीरं पवित्रं निकेतनं Gtt. 11; or सुखमयं रिपु-मिहं लिङ्गं लोभं 5; Mā. 1. -रं A post round which the string of the churning stick passes.

मंजीलः A village inhabited by washermen.

मंजु a. 1 Lovely, beautiful, charming, sweet, pleasing, agreeable, attractive; स्वलक्ष्ममंजुमयिते ते (मन्त्रिणि) U. 4. 4; अदि दलद्रुविदं स्पंदमानं मरुं तव किमपि लिहंते मनु धंजंतु भंगा. Bv. 1. 6; तन्मंजु मंदहासितं म्भसिनिनि तादि 2. 3. -**Comp.** -केशिन् m. an epithet of Krishna. -गमन a having a lovely gait. (-मा) 1 a goose 2 a flamingo. -मर्तः N. of the country called Nepal. -मिर a. sweet-voiced; वने मंजुमिरः युक्ता Kav. 2. 9. -मुजः a charming hum. -शेष a. uttering a sweet sound. -जाही 1 a handsome woman. 2 an epithet of Durgā. 3 of Sachi, wife of Indra. -पाठकः 1 parrot. -पानः an epithet of Bruhmā. -पाणिन्, -पाण a. sweet-speaking; (मिरं अनुवदति) सुकले मंजुभाक् पंचरत्नः R. 5. 74, 12. 39. -वक्त्र a. having a beautiful face, handsome. -स्वन, -स्वर a. sweet sounding.

५३

मंजु a. Lovely, beautiful, agreeable, charming, sweet, melodious (voices); संपति मंजुहंशुलकीमणि केलिशिवमयुक्तं Gtt. 11; वृजितं राजहंसानां वधते. मंजुवृक्ष Kav. 2. 334. -लः 1 A kind of gallinule. -लं 1 An harbour, bower. 2 A spring, well.

मंजुषा 1 A box, casket, chest, receptacle; मदीयपरालना मंजुषा मया कृता Bv. 4. 45. 2 A large basket, hamper. 3 Madder (= मंजिहा) 4 A stone.

मन्वरी, मन्वरी Hall. मन्वरीति 'Beginning of pride', incipient pride.

मन्वरी The ridge of a roof.

मन्व 1 P. (मन्वते) 1 To dwell, inhabit. 2 To go. 3 To grind.

मन्वः -रं 1 The hut of an ascetic, a small cell or room. 2 A monastery, convent. 3 A seminary, college, place of learning. 4 A temple. 5 A cart drawn by oxen. -री 1 A cell. 2 A cloister, convent. -**Comp.** -आयतनं a monastery, college.

मन्व a. Intoxicated, drunk.

मन्विका A small cell, a hut or cottage.

मन्वः, मन्वकः A kind of drum.

मन्व 1 P. (मन्वति) To sound, murmur.

मन्विः (said to be f. also, but rarely used) 1 A jewel, gem, precious stone; अलम्भशान्तिरूपणा नृपणा न जातु मौली मन्विं वदति Bv. 1. 73; मन्वि वक्ष्यमु-त्कीर्णं वृषस्वभासि मे गतिः R. 1. 4, 3. 18. 2 An ornament in general. 3 Anything best of its kind; cf. रत्न. 4 A magnet, load-stone. 5 The wrist. 6 A water-pot. 7 Clitoris. 8 Glaupe-nis. (also written मन्वि in these senses). -**Comp.** -इन्द्रः, -राजा a diamond. -कंठः the blue jay. -कंठकः a cock. -कर्णिका, -कर्णी N. of a sacred pool in Benares. -काचः the feathered part of an arrow. -काननं the neck. -कारः a lapidary, jeweller. -तारकः the crane or Sakras bird. -वर्णः a jewelled mirror. -द्वीपः 1 the hood of the serpent Ananta. 2 N. of a fabulous island in the ocean of nectar. -धनुः m., -धनुस् n. a rainbow. -पाली a female keeper of jewels. -पुष्पकः N. of the conch-shell of Sahadeva; Bg. 1. 16. -पूरः 1 the navel. 2 a kind of bodice richly adorned with jewels. (-रं) N. of a town in Kalinga. -पंचः 1 the wrist; S. 7. 2 the fastening of jewels; R. 12. 102. -पंचन 1 fastening on of jewels, a string or ornament of pearls. 2 that part of a ring or bracelet where the jewels are set, collet; S. 6. 3 the wrist; S. 3. 13. -बीजः, -बीजः the pomegranate tree. -भित्तिः f. N. of the palace of Seetha. -भूः f. a floor set with jewels. -भूतिः f. 1 a mine of jewels. 2 a jewelled floor,

floor inlaid with jewels. -मंथ rock-salt. -माला 1 a string or necklace of jewels. 2 lustre, splendour, beauty. 3 a circular impression left by a bite (in amorous sports). 4 N. of Lakshmi. 5 N. of a rostre. -पणि m. f. a jewelled stick, a string of jewels. -रत्न a jewel, gem. -रत्नः the colour of jewels. (-रं) vermillion. -सिला a jewelled slab. -सरः a necklace. -सुवर्ण a string of pearls. -सोपानं a jewelled staircase. -स्तम्भः a pillar inlaid with jewels. -हर्म्य a jewelled or crystal palace.

मन्विकः -कं A water-jar. -कः A jewel, gem.

मन्वितं An inarticulate murmuring sound uttered at cohabitation; Si. 10. 75.

मन्विमम् a. Jewelled. -म. 1 The sun. 2 N. of a mountain. 3 N. of a place of pilgrimage.

मन्विषकः A king-fisher. -कं The moon-stone.

मन्विषकं A flower.

मन्व 1 A. (मन्वते) 1 To long for. 2 To remember with regret, think of sorrowfully.

मन्वः A kind of baked sweetmeat.

मन्व 1. 1. P., 10 U. (मन्वति, मन्वतिने, मन्वित) 1 To adorn, decorate; प्रमन्वि मन्वितुं वपुरंगः Ki. 10. 59; Bk. 10. 23. 2 To rejoice. -II. 1 A. (मन्वते) 1 To clothe, dress. 2 To surround, encompass. 3 To distribute, divide.

मन्वः -रं 1 The thick oily matter or scum forming on the surface of any liquid. 2 The scum of boiled rice; मन्वितोदममन्वमयुरं U. 4. 1. 3 Cream (of milk). 4 Foam, froth or scum in general. 5 Ferment. 6 Gruel. 7 Pith, essence. 8 The head. -रः 1 An ornament, decoration. 2 A frog. 3 The castor-oil tree. -रः 1 Spirituous liquor. 2 The emblic myrobalan tree. -**Comp.** -उदकं 1 larm. 2 decorating walls, floors &c. on festive occasions. 3 mental agitation or excitement. -व a. drinking scum or cream. -हारकः a distiller of spirits &c.

मन्वकः 1 A kind of baked flour. 2 A very thin kind of cake (भार. मादे.)

मन्वन् 1 The act of decorating or ornamenting, adorning; मान ह्यं मन्व-कालावनेः R. 13. 16; मन्वविधिः S. 6. 5. 2 An ornament, decoration, embellishment; सा मन्वामन्वमयमन्व Ku. 7. 5; Ki. 8. 40; R. 8. 71. -मः (or मन्वमन्विः) N. of a philosopher who is said to have been defeated in controversy by Sankarāchārya.

मन्वः 1 A temporary hall erected on ceremonial occasions, an open hall; विनामन्वः. 2 A tent, pavilion; R.

मत्कुजः 1 A bug ; मत्कुजापि ग्रामरिपूरी  
 Si. 14. 68. 2 An elephant without  
 tusks. 3 A small elephant. 4 A  
 beardless man. 5 A buffalo. 6 The  
 cocoa-nut tree.-७ An armour for the

legs or the thighs. -Comp. -ent:  
hemp.

**१** Intoxicated, drunk, inebriated (fig. also); **२** अस्वस्थपानमदमत्तः कथं वा कथं वा (अपठः) Vb. 1. 11; **३** मद्यमत्तः अस्वस्थः विमद्यमत्तः K. P. 10; **४** मद्यमत्तः, **५** मद्यमत्तः, &c. **६** Mad, insane. **७** In rut, furious (as an elephant); R. 12. 93. **८** Proud, arrogant. **९** Delighted, overjoyed, excited with joy. **१०** Amorous, sportive, wanton. — **११** **१** A drunkard. **२** A mad man. **३** An elephant in rut. **४** A cuckoo. **५** A buffalo. **६** The thorn apple or Dhatthra plant.

-**Comp.** -**बारा**: a fence round a large building (usu of a rich man). -**बारा**: an elephant in rut. **बारा** a woman having the gait of an elephant in rut; i. e. with a leaping gait. -**बारा** (बि) **बी** a handsome and very fascinating woman. -**बारा** **म.**, **बारा**, **बारा**: an elephant in rut. (-**ब**, -**बी**) 1 a fence round a large building or mansion. 2 a turret or small room on the top of a large building. 3 a veranda. 4 a pavilion. (-**ब**) pounded betel-nuts.

and 1 A harrow. 2 The means of acquiring knowledge. 3 The exercise of knowledge.

मन्त्रः १. A fish. २. A lord of the  
Malayna.

अस्वर् १. 1 Jealous, envious, 2 In-  
tiate, greedy, covetous. 3 Niggard-  
ly. 4 Wicked. -रः 1 Envy, jealousy;  
अस्वाभाविकी दया K. +5; पराद्वेषः दय-  
वर्णनी Kt. 13. 7; Si. 9. 63; Ku. 5.  
17. 2 Hostility, enmity; R. 3. 60. 3  
Pride; Si. 8. 71. 4 Covetousness,  
greediness, 5 Anger, passion. 6 A  
gnat or mosquito.

मरुत्तिय् *u.* 1 Envious, jealous; वदुहित्तिय् मरुत्तिय् इति भाषिणः *Si.* 15. 1; 2, 115; कृष्णानां वदुहित्तियम् (मरुत्तियम्) *Mk.* 9. 27; *It.* 18. 19. 2 Hostile, inimical. 3 (greedy after, selfishly addicted to) (with loc). 4 Wicked.

मत्स्याः १ A fish; मत्स्य मत्स्यादिवाचकम्  
द्व्यन्तानामनन्तराः Ms. 7. 20. 2 A particular  
variety of fish. 3 A king of the  
Mateyas. -मत्स्यी (dual) The sign  
Places of the sodiac. -मत्स्यी (pl.) N.  
of a country and its inhabitants; Ms.  
8. 19; Y. 1. 88. Comp. -मत्स्यन्, मत्स्यी N.  
of a kind of Noma plant. -मत्स्य, -मत्स्य  
मत्स्यः feeding on fish; fish-eater.  
-मत्स्यः; the first of the ten incarna-  
tions of Vishnu; (during the  
reign of the seventh Manu, the  
whole earth, which had become  
corrupt, was swept away by a flood,  
and all living beings perished ex-  
cept the pious Manu and the seven  
sages who were saved by Vishnu in  
the form of a fish); cf. Jayadeva's  
description of this Avatara; मत्स्य पुराणि  
अथ मत्स्यावतारे इति विहितमवतारविधानम् इति

पुत्राभिर्जातौ अथ जगदीश द्वे Gtt. 1. -अवसावः  
1 a king-fisher. 2 one who eats fish. अशुः N. of a demon. -आवासी, -वासी  
a fishbasket (used by fishermen). -उवारी m. an epithet of Virāṭa. -उवारी  
an epithet of Satyawati. -उवारीवः an epithet of Vyāsa -उवारीविष् m.  
-आवारीवः a fisherman. -काशिका a fish-  
basket. -दंघ a. having the smell of  
fish. (-घ) N. of Satyawati. -दंघः  
a kind of fish-sauce. -वासिष्, जीवन्त, जी-  
विष् m. a fisherman. -जाले a fishing-  
net. -देशः the country of the Mutayus  
-नारी an epithet of Satyawati.  
-नासकः -नासकः an ospray. पुराण  
N. of one of the eighteen Purāṇas.  
-बंघः, -बंघिष् m. a fisherman. -बंघनं  
a fish-hook, an angle. -बंघ (वि) जी व  
fish-basket. -रंघः, -रंघः, -रंघकः  
halcyons, king-fisher. -रंघनं, -रंघनी  
an angle. -रंघातः a shoal of fish.  
मत्स्यसिंहः, मत्स्यसिंहः Coarse or unrefined  
sugar; हि ही इदं श्रीहृषीकेशेतिमत्स्य  
(मत्स्यसिंहः) पदमा. M. 3.

સાધુ દિને જાણ.  
સાધુ-સાધુ Q. V

मधुन अ. (नी. १.) 1 Churning, stirring, up. 2 Hurting, injuring. 3 Killing, destroying, a destroyer; दुष्ये मधुमन्मदुगमसुदुग राक्षसे (itt. 2 -नः N. of a tree. -अ १ Churning, stirring round, agitating. 2 Rubbing, friction. 3 Injury, hurting, destruction -Comp. -अक्षतः, -रुतः -the mountain Mandara, used as a churning-stick.

And a churning-stick.

मथित *p. p.* 1 Churned, stirred round, agitated, shaken about. 2 Crushed, ground, pinched. 3 Afflicted, distressed, oppressed. 4 Killed, destroyed. 5 Dislocated; (see *irg.*)  
-त Pure butter-milk (without water.)

सधिन् m. (Nom. sing. सधा, acc. pl. सधः) 1 A churning-stick; सुहः प्रसुतेषु सधा विमर्दिनस्य कृतेषु युगमर्धे Ki. 4, 16; N. 22. 44, 2 Wind. 3 A thunder bolt. 4 The penis.

अयु (यू) रा N. of an ancient town situated on the right bank of the Yamuna, the birth-place of Krishna, and the scene of his amours and exploits; it is one of the seven sacred cities in India (see *सप्त*), and is, to this day, the favourite resort of thousands of devotees. It is said to have been founded by Natrugunan; निर्देश निर्देशोऽयं अयुः मयुराकृतिः B. 15. 28; कर्णिकया मयुरा गदाद्वि गेताविंशत्यजलेषु मादि 6. 48. —*Goanp*. —*ईश*, —*नाथ*, epithets of Krishna.

मह A form of the first personal pronoun in the singular number used chiefly at the beginning of compo.; as मर्ह 'for me', 'for my sake'; मर्हिन thinking of me'; मर्हवन, मर्हद्विषा, मर्हद्विषि कर्ह, कर्ह.

अन्व. I. 4 P. (माद्यति, मत्) 1 To be drunk or intoxicated; दीक्ष्य मद्यमिश्रा ह्नु मन्वाद् Si. 10. 27. 2 To be mad. 3 To revel or delight in. 4 To be glad or rejoiced. --Caus. (माद्यति) 1 To intoxicate; inebriate, madden. 2 (माद्यति) To exhilarate, gladden, delight; Mål. 1. 36, 3 To inflame with passion; Mål. 3. 6. --WITH अन्व. 1 to be drunk or intoxicated; (fig. also). 2 to be mad; Ms. 3. 161. (--Caus.) to intoxicate or inebriate; अन्वापि मे हृदयमुपमद्यति इति Bv. 2. 5. --अ 1 to be intoxicated or drunk. 2 to be careless about, to be negligent or heedless (with loc.); अतोऽप्यत्र प्रमाद्यति मन्वाद् विवक्षितः Ms. 2. 213. 3 to omit to do, to swerve or deviate from; as in स्वाधिकारात्पन्नः Mc. 1. 4 to make a mistake, to err, go astray; Bk. 5. 8, 17. 39; 18. 8. --अ 1 to be intoxicated 2 to rejoice, be glad--II. 10 A. (माद्यति) To please, gratify.

**मद्यः** 1 Intoxication, drunkenness, inebriety; मदेनासृष्टे Dk.; मदप्रकाराणां रसिकः K. 45, see compo. below. 2 Madness, insanity. 3 Ardent passion, wanton or lustful passion, lasciviousness, lust; इति नदमदनान्यां रागिणः स्वहारात् St. 10. 91. 4 Rut, lehor or the juice that exudes from the temples of an elephant in rut; मदेन भाति कलभः प्रतापेन मदीयति Chandr. B. 45; so see मञ्जुक., मद्योष्णः; Me. 20, R. 2. 7; 12. 102. 5 Love, desire, ardour. 6 Pride, arrogance, conceit; Pt. 1. 240. 7 Rapture, excessive delight. 8 Spirituous liquor. 9 Honey. 10 Musk. 11 Semen virile. —Comp.

-अस्वयः, -आतकः any distemper (such as head-ache) resulting from drunkenness. -अव्यः a. 1 blinded by intoxication, dead drunk, drunk with passion; अव्यमिन् नृपाय पातुष्या वृत्ता V. 4. 13. 2 blinded by pride, arrogant. -अवनयन removal of intoxication. -अव्यः 1 an elephant in rut. 2 N. of Airavat, the elephant of Indra. -अव्यस्य a. languid with passion or intoxication. -अव्यव्या 1 a state of drunkenness. 2 wantonness, lustfulness. 3 rut, being in rut; R. 2. 7. -आकुल a. furious with rut. -आव्य a. drunk, intoxicated. (-व्याः) the palm tree. -आव्यनातः a kettle-drum carried on the back of an elephant. -आव्यपिन् m. a cuckoo. -आव्यस्य. -अव्यस्य a. 1 intoxicated, excited by drink. 2 furious with passion, lustful. 3 arrogant, proud, haughty. 4 ruttish, under the influence of rut; R. 6. 7. (-व्यः) 1 an elephant in rut. 2 a dove. (-व्यः) spirituous liquor. -अव्यस्य, अव्यस्य a. 1 drunk, intoxicated. 2 furious, drunk with passion; पशोदयाः ककुपयन्तरि तावदव्यस्यः R. 4. 22. 3 arrogant, proud, haughty. -अव्यस्य a. 1 dru

with passion; Ku. 3. 31. 2 inflated with pride. -उत्तुपिन् *m.* the cuckoo. -कर *a.* intoxicating, causing intoxication. -करिन् *m.* an elephant in rut. -कल *a.* speaking softly or inarticulately, speaking indistinctly; R. 9. 37. 2 uttering low sounds of love. 3 drunk with passion; U. 1. 31; Mā. 9. 14. 4 indistinct yet sweet; मधुर्लङ्घितं सारसो Me. 31. 5 rutish, furious, under the influence of rut, V. 4. 24. (-लः) an elephant in rut. -कोहलः a bull set at liberty (to roam at will). -लेल *a.* stately or sportive through passion, V. 4. 16. -नपा 1 an intoxicating drink. 2 hemp. -नमनः a buffalo. -युत् *a.* 1 distilling rut (as an elephant). 2 lustful, wanton, drunk. 3 gladdening, exhilarating. (-मः) an epithet of Indra. -जल, -जलि *n.* rutting juice, ichor exuding from the temples of a rutish elephant. -उररः fever of pride or passion; Bh. 3. 23. -द्विपः a furious elephant, an elephant in rut. -प्रयोगः, -प्रयोजः, -प्रयोजनं, -प्रयोजः *f.* the exudation of ichor or rutting juice from the temples of an elephant. -धुत् *a.* 'dropping down-ichor', furious, intoxicated; U. 3. 15. -रक्त *a.* affected with passion, -रागः 1 Cupid. 2 a cock. 3 a drunkard. -विह्वल *a.* 1 in rut, furious. 2 agitated by lust or passion. -विह्वल *a.* 1 maddened by lust or pride. 2 stupefied with intoxication. -वृद्धः an elephant. -मृदुलं nutmeg. -सारः a cotton shrub. -स्थानं, -स्थानः an ale-house, a dram-shop, tavern.

मधुन *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Intoxicating, maddening, 2 Delighting, exhilarating. -मः 1 The god of love, Cupid; व्यापारोपि मदनस्य विधेयित्वं N. 1. 27. स्वमति विधेयः मदनः Bh. 3. 19. 2 Love, passion, sexual love, lust; निन्दयातिवृद्धि-रनन्तरं न विप्रो मदनो न च मयः S. 2. 11. हर्मयोगिनो मदनस्य शीघ्रः R. 1. 3. R. 5. 63; so मदनानुर, मदनवर्द्धि *etc.* 3 The spring season. 4 A bee. 5 Bees'-wax. 6 A kind of embrace. 7 The Dhātūra plant. 8 The Bakula tree. -मा, -मी 1 Spirituous liquor. 2 Musk. 3 The *almukta* creeper (-नी only in the two senses). -मं 1 Intoxicating. 2 Gladdening, delighting. -Comp. -अयकः a species of grain (कांदर). -अङ्गुः 1 the penis. 2 a ingernail, or a wound inflicted by it in cohabitation. -अंतकः, -अरिः, -दमनः, -वहनः, -मग्नः, -रिपुः epithets of Niva. -अवस्था *a.* in love, enamoured. -आहुर, आर्तः, -किट, पीडित *a.* afflicted by love, smit with love, love-sick; R. 12. 32, S. 3. 10. -आहुतं 1 pudendum mulieb. 3 'Cupid's missile', and of a very lovely woman. -आलसः-नं 1 pudendum mulieb. 2 a lotus. 3 a king.

-कुचफालं a kind of mango. -उत्सवः the vernal festival celebrated in honour of Cupid. (-वा) an *apsaras*. -उत्सुक *a.* pining or languid with love. -उद्यानं 'a pleasure garden', N. of a garden. -मृदकः 1 erection of hair caused by the feeling of love. 2 N. of a tree. -कलहः 'love's quarrel', sexual union, उद्गुह्यत Mā. 2. 12. -काकुरः a dove or pigeon. -गोपालः an epithet of Krishna. -चतुर्विंशी the fourteenth day in the bright half of Chaitra, or the festival celebrated on that day in honour of Cupid. -त्रयोविंशी the thirteenth day in the bright half of Chaitra, or the festival celebrated on that day in honour of Cupid. -मालिका a faithless wife. -पक्षिन् *m.* the Khanjana bird. -पाठकः the cuckoo. -पीडा, -पाथा pangs or torments of love. -महोत्सवः a festival celebrated in honour of Cupid. -मेघनः an epithet of Krishna. -लालि-तं amorous sport or dalliance. -लेख a love-letter. -वश *a.* influenced by love enamoured. -मलका 1 the female of the cuckoo. 2 an aphrodisiac. मधुनकः N. of a plant (रमनक). मधुपतिका, मधुपती A kind of Jasmine (Arabian).

मधुविल्ल *a.* 1 Intoxicating, maddening. 2 Gladdening. -ल्लुः 1 The god of love. 2 A cloud. 3 A distiller of spirituous liquors. 4 A drunken man. 5 Spirituous liquor (a. also in this sense).

मधुरः 1 An elephant in rut. 2 A hog. 3 A thorn-apple or Dhātūra. 4 A lover, libertine. 5 A kind of perfume. 6 A cheat or rogue (?). मदिः *f.* A kind of roller or barrow.

मदिर *a.* 1 Intoxicating, maddening. 2 Delighting, fascinating, gladdening (eyes &c.) -रः A kind of Khadira tree (red-flowered). -Comp. -अक्षी, -ईक्ष्वा, -मयना, -लोचना a woman with fascinating or bewitching eyes; मयुर मदिराक्षः शतं तस्याः प्रकृति V. 4. 22; R. 8. 68. -आवतनयन *a.* having long and fascinating eyes; S. 3. 5. -आसनः an intoxicating drink.

मदिरा 1 Spirituous liquor; काष्ठस्यैव वदनमादुरं देहद्वयजननम् Me. 78; Si. 11. 49. 2 A kind of wag-tail. 3 N. of Durgā. -Comp. -उत्सुक, -उत्सुक *a.* intoxicated with spirituous liquor. -सुहं, -साला an ale-house, dram-house, a tavern. -सखः the mango tree.

मदिरा Spirituous liquor.

मदिर *a.* My, mine, belonging to me; R. 2. 45, 65, 5. 25.

मधुः A kind of aquatic bird, a cormorant or diver. 2 A kind of snake. 3 A kind of wild animal. 4 A kind of galleon or vessel of war; कोपि मधु-

मधुवत् Dk. 5 N. of a degraded mixed tribe, the offspring of a Brahmana by a woman of the bard class; see Ms. 10. 48. 6 An outcast.

मधुरः 1 A diver, pearl-fisher. 2 A kind of sheat-fish. 3 N. of a degraded mixed tribe; see मधु (5).

मद्य *a.* 1 Intoxicating. 2 Gladdening, exhilarating. -चं Spirituous liquor, wine, any intoxicating drink; रत्नसिद्धि. श्रेयिणमद्यकुत्सा R. 7. 49; Ms. 5. 56. 9. 84, 10. 89. -Comp. -आमोदः the *Bakula* tree. -कीडः a kind of insect. -द्रुमः a kind of tree (माडवृक्ष). -यः a drunkard, tippler, sot. -वानं 1 drinking intoxicating liquor. 2 any intoxicating drink. -वीत *a.* intoxicated with drink. -वृषा the plant called Dhātakt. -वी(वी)जं a drug used to cause fermentation, leaven. -अजनं a wine-glass; so मद्यमोह. -मद्यः barn, yeast. -वासिनी the plant called धानकी. -संधानं distillation of spirit.

मद्रः 1 N. of a country. 2 A ruler of that country. -मद्रः (pl.) The inhabitants of Madra. -मृ Joy, happiness. (मद्राकृ = मद्राकृ 'to shave or shear'). -Comp. -कार *a.* (also मद्रकार) producing delight.

मद्रुकः A ruler or inhabitant of Madra. -मद्रः (pl.) N. of a degraded tribe in the south.

मधुप्यः The month called Vaisakha.

मधु *a.* (धु or मी *f.*) Sweet, pleasant, agreeable, delightful. -म. (धु) 1 Honey, रसास्वामधुनो वाराक्षोऽपि मधिवत्, N. 3. 34; मधु तिष्ठति जिह्वेति इदं नृ इत्याह्वनः 2 The juice or nectar of flowers; Ku. 3. 36. धृति मूलकमलमधुवानं Git. 10. 3 A sweet intoxicating drink, wine, spirituous liquor; विषयेते स मधोरा मधुमिदं नमश्च R. 4. 65; R. 1. 3. 4 Water. 5 Sugar. 6 Sweetness. -म. (धुः) 1 The spring or vernal season. 2 मधुपयः सखा कुसुमायोजितकामुकी मधुः Ku. 4. 24, 25, 3. 10, 30. 2 The month of Chaitra; मास्करस्य मधुनापवाधि R. 11. 7; मधु मयी मधुरकोकिलमृगनादि रामा हरति इदं प्रथमं नाराय R. 6. 24. 3 N. of a demon killed by Vishnu. 4 N. of another demon, father of Lavana and killed by Satrugna. 5 The Asoka tree. 6 N. of king Kārtavīrya. -Comp. -अक्षीला a lump of honey, clotted honey. -आधारः wax. -आवात *a.* having honey at the first taste; Ms. 11. 9. -आमः a kind of mango tree. -आसवः sweet spirituous liquor (made from honey). -आस्वार *a.* having the taste of honey. -आहुतिः *f.* a sacrificial offering of sweet things. -अ-मिष्ट, -अम्य, -अमिषं bees' wax. -उत्सवः the spring or vernal festival. -उत्सुक 'honey-water', water mixed with honey, hydromel. -उद्यानं a spring-garden. -उपवनं 'the abode of Madhu,'



an epithet of Mathurā; R. 15. 15. -**कंद**: the cuckoo. -**कर**: 1 a large black bee; कृदं सतु तेनेहा तेने हा मधुकरेण कथं Bv. 1. 10; R. 9. 30; Me. 35. 47. 2 a lover, libertine. -**कण**: **कणि**: f. a swarm of bees. -**कर्करी**: 1 sweetlime, a kind of citron. 2 a kind of date. -**कानन**, **वन** the forest of the demon Madhu. -**कार**: **कारि** m. a bee. -**कुकुटिका**, **कुकुटी** a sort of citron tree. -**कुसुमा** a stream of honey. -**कुत** m. a bee. -**केशर**: a bee. -**कोडा**: **क**: a bee-hive. -**कन**: a bee-hive. (pl.) drinking-bout, carousals. -**क्षीर**: **क्षीरक**: a Kharjāra tree. -**गयन**: the cuckoo. -**ग**: a libation of honey. -**घोर**: the cuckoo. -**ज** bees-wax. -**जा**: 1 sugar-candy. 2 the earth. -**जंजीर**: a kind of citron. -**जिह्वा**, **जिह्व**, **जिह्वन्**, **जिह्वु** m., **जघ**, **जघन**, **रिपु**, **जघु**, **जघन** epithets of Vishnu; इति मधुरिपुणा सखी विजुता Git. 5; R. 9. 48; Si. 15. 1. -**जुजा**: **ज** sugar-cane. -**ज** the three sweet things; i. e. sugar, honey, and clarified butter. -**जीव**: the god of love. -**जूत**: the mango tree. -**क्रीड**: the extracting of sweetness or honey. -**द**: 1 a bee. 2 a libertine. -**द्व**: N. of a tree having red blossoms. -**दुम**: the mango tree. -**धातु**: a kind of yellow pyrites. -**धारा** a stream of honey. -**धुलि**: molasses. -**मालिकेरक** a kind of cocoanut. -**मेह** m. a bee. -**प**: a bee or a drunkard; राजभिषा: केराभिषयी रमेने मधुपे. सह Bv. 1. 126, 1. 63. (where both meanings are intended). -**पदल**: a beehive. -**पनि**: an epithet of Krishna. -**पक**: 'a mixture of honey', a respectful offering made to a guest or to the bridegroom on his arrival at the door of the father of the bride; its usual ingredients are five.—इति सविमेलं ह्रीं विंशतिं पंचमिः । प्रोच्यते मधुरकैः ; समामो मधुरकैः । U. 4; असिष्वद्वचमधुपकमर्षिने म तद् व्यासकैः सुदर्कवर्जिनाम् । वदेव पादमधु भीमजगत् सिनेन पुण्याविति नदा कृतं N. 16. 13; Me. 3. 119 et seq. -**पकरी** a. worthy of madhuparka q. v. -**पणिका**, **पणी** the Indigo plant. -**पायि** m. a bee. -**पुर**, **री** an epithet of Mathurā; सत्य-जितपातन मधुरी मध्ये हरिः भव्यते Bv. 4. 43. -**पुष्प**: 1 the Asoka tree. 2 the Bakula tree. 3 the Danti tree. 4 the Sirisha tree. -**मगध**: addiction to wine. -**मनेह**: diabetes, saccharine urine. -**मगान** one of the sixteen purificatory Sanskāras (which consists in putting a little honey into the mouth of a new-born male-child). -**मिष**: an epithet of Balarāma. -**फल**: a kind of cocoa-nut. -**फलिका** a kind of date. -**मधुला** the Madhava creeper. -**मी(की)ज**: a pomegranate tree. -**मी(की)जपुर**: a kind of citron. -**मका**: **मा**, **मासिका** a bee. -**मज्जन**: the rect called अमोह. -**मह**: the in-

toxication of liquor. -**महि**: **महि** f. the Mālati creeper. -**माधवी** 1 a kind of intoxicating drink. 2 any springflower. -**माधवीक** a kind of intoxicating liquor. -**मारक** a bee. -**मेह**: **मेह** q. v. -**महि**: f. sugar-cane. -**रस**: 1 the wine-palm. 2 sugar-cane. 3 sweetness. (-**सा**) 1 a bunch of grapes 2 vine. -**लघ**: N. of a tree. -**लिह**, **लेह**, **लेहि** m. **लोहप**, a bee; so मधु: **मोलेह**: **वन** N. of the forest inhabited by the demon Madhu where Satrugna founded Mathurā. (-**न**:) the cuckoo. -**नारा**: (m. pl.) drinking often and often, tippling, carousing मजिरे बहुमताः मयदानमोहयारकमुदी मधुनामः Ki. 8. 59; क्षातिनः नृ क्षमिने उ वपुर्ना क्षमिने नृ इत्यं पुनरे: Si. 10. 14; sometimes in the sing. also; see Ki. 8. 57. -**नन**: a bee; मर्षिकः को मर्दानमोहेन मधुवतं Bv. 1. 117; तस्मिन्मधुवते विविक्तमाधवीकमाकाक्षाने 46. -**शकरा** honey-sugar. -**शाक**: a kind of tree. -**शिह** **शिव** wax. -**सका**: **सहाय**: **साराधि**: **सुहृ** m. the god of love. -**सिकध**: a kind of poison. -**सुध**: a bee. -**स्थान** a bee-hive. -**स्वर**: the cuckoo. -**सु** m. 1 a destroyer or collector of honey. 2 a kind of bird of prey. 3 a sooth-sayer. 4 an epithet of Vishnu.

**मधुक**: 1 N. of a tree (=मधुक q. v.) 2 The Asoka tree. 3 A kind of bird. -**क** 1 Tin. 2 Liquorice. **मधुर** a. 1 Sweet. 2 Honied, mellifuous. 3 Pleasant, charming, attractive, agreeable; अतो मधुरमासं दृश्ये S. 1; Ku. 5. 9; U. 1. 20. 4 Melodious (as a sound). -**र**: 1 The red sugar-cane. 2 Rice. 3 A kind of sugar, molasses (गुह). 4 A kind of mango. -**र** 1 Sweetness. 2 A sweet drink, syrup. 3 Poison. 4 Tin. -**र** ind. Sweetly, pleasantly, agreeably. -**Comp.** -**अक्षर** a. sounding sweetly, uttering sweet sounds, melodious -**आलाप** a. uttering sweet sounds. (-**प**) sweet or melodious notes: मधुरालापविरतपदेता. Ku. 4. 16. (-**पर**) a kind of thrush. -**कटक**: a kind of fish. -**जंजीर** a species of lime. -**ज** = मधुनं q. v. -**फल**: a sort of jujube tree (राजबदर). -**भायि**, **भाय** a. sweet speaking. -**मरा** a kind of date tree. -**स्वर**, **स्वन** a. warbling sweetly, sweet-voiced.

**मधुरता** **र** Sweetness, pleasantness, agreeableness.

**मधुरिम** m. Sweetness, agreeableness; मधुरिमविज्ञेयं वयोऽयं Bv. 1. 113.

**मधुलिका** Black mustard.

**मधुक**: 1 A bee. 2 N. of a tree. -**क** A flower of the Madhuka tree; दृशयता पदमधुकुसुमा Ku. 7. 14; सिन्धो मधुकुसुमावर्षः Git 10. B. 6. 25.

**मधुल**: A kind of tree. -**ली** The mango tree.

**मधुलिका** A kind of tree.

**मध्य** a. 1 Middle, central, being in the middle or centre; Mo. 46; Ms. 2. 21. 2 Intervening, intermediate. 3 Middling, moderate, of a middling size or quality, mediocre; प्राप्य दिव्य विदना विरमति मध्याः Bh. 2. 27. 4 Neutral, impartial. 5 Just, right. 6 Mean (in astr.). -**म**, **मं** 1 The middle, centre, middle or central part; अहः मध्य midday; तद्वत्सद्विधितलं करोति मध्यमहः Māl. 1 'the sun is on the meridian' or 'right overhead'; ज्योमये V. 2. 1. 2 The middle of the body, the waist; मध्ये क्षामा Me. 82; वेदिविज्ञेयमध्या Ku. 1. 39. विशालवक्षसलद्वयमध्या R. 6. 32. 3 The belly, abdomen; मध्वे... वल्लिवं बाह्वारं बाला Ku. 1. 39. 4 The inside or interior of anything; 5 A middle state or condition. 6 The flank of a horse. 7 Mean time in music. 8 The middle term of a progression. -**म** 'the middle finger. -**मं** Ten thousand billions [ The acc., instr. abl. and loc. singulars of मध्य are used adverbially. (a) मध्य into the midst of, into; (b) मध्येन through or between; (c) मध्यात् out of, from among, from the midst (with gen.); तेन मध्यात् काकः प्रोवाच Pt. 1. (d) मध्ये 1 in the middle, between, among, in the midst; R. 12. 29. 2. in, into, within, inside, off, as the first member of adverbial compounds; e. g. मध्येन into the Ganges; मध्येनतरं, in the belly; Bv. 1. 61; मध्येनगरं inside the city; मध्येनदि in the middle of the river; मध्येनदुःखे on the back; मध्येनकं a medicine taken in the middle of one's meals; मध्येनरं in the battle, Bv. 1. 128; मध्येनतं in or before an assembly; N. 6. 76; मध्येनसुखं in the midst of the sea; Si. 3. 33. ] -**Comp.** -**अधुलि**, **ली** f. the middle finger. -**अहः** (for अह्नः). midday, noon. **कुत**, **किवा** a midday rite or observance. **कालः**, **वेला**; **समयः** noon-time, midday. **मगध**; midday ablution -**कर्म** a radius. -**म** a. being or going in the middle or among -**म** a. central, middle, being in the middle. -**मध**: the mango tree -**मधुल** the middle of an eclipse -**मयेन** (also मध्येन) 1 mid-day, noon. 2 a midday offering. -**दीपक** a variety of the figure called Dipaka, in which the common attribute that throws light on the whole description is placed in the middle; e. g. Bk. 10. 24. -**देश**: 1 the middle region or space, the middle part of anything. 2 the waist. 3 the belly. 4 the meridian. 5 the central region, the country lying between the Himalaya and Vindhya mountains; हिमवद्विषयोर्मध्ये यत्प्राचिनज्ञानमदि प्रायेण प्रगयाच न देशः स कीर्तितः Ms. 2. 21.

-**शु**: the trunk of the body, the belly. -**शु** the middle word. **शुशु** see **शुशुशुशुशु**. -**शुशु**: communion, intercourse. -**शुशु**: 1 the middle part. 2 the waist. -**शुशु**: middle state, mediocrity. -**शुशु**: a weight of six white mustard seeds. -**शुशु**, -**शुशु**: *f.* midnight. -**शुशु** the central or first meridian. -**शुशु**: the middle of the three worlds; *i. e.* the earth or world of mortals. -**शुशु**, -**शुशु**: a king. -**शुशु** *a.* middle-aged. -**शुशु** *a.* middle, central. (-*m.*) an arbitrator, a mediator. -**शुशु** the navel. -**शुशु** = **शुशुशु** *q. v.* -**शुशु** *a.* 1 being or standing in the middle, central. 2 intermediate, intervening. 3 mid-dling. 4 mediating acting as an umpire between two parties. 5 impartial. 6 neutral. 7 indifferent, unconcerned; *S. S.* (-**शुशु**): 1 an umpire, arbitrator, a mediator. 2 an epithet of *Siva*. -**शुशु** 1 the middle or centre. 2 the middle space or region. 3 the waist. -**शुशु** 1 the middle station 2 the middle space; *i. e.* air. 3 a neutral region. -**शुशु** *a.* central, inter-mediate.

~~From~~ ind. 1 From the middle or  
midst, out of. 2 Among, between.

**मध्य**, *mādyā*, m. १ Being or standing in the middle, middle, central; वि० वरं मध्यमवयस्य V. 1. 19; so मध्यमोक्तवान्, मध्यमदे, मध्यमोक्ता q. q. v. v. ३ Inter-mediate, intervening. २ Middling, of a middling condition or quality. *mēdīlōga*; as in सुप्रसङ्गमध्यमः. ४ Middling, moderate; तेन मध्यमशक्तिनिमित्तानि स्वर्णिमाभ्याम् R. 17. 88. 5 Middle-sized. 6 Neither youngest nor oldest, the middle-born (as a brother); प्रथमाने पित्रौ वा मध्यमः पितृयोः Vol. 8. 26. 7 Impartial, neutral. -**वा**: 1 The fifth note in music. 2 A particular musical mode. 3 The midland country; see **वामपूर**. 4 The second person (in grammar). 5 A neutral sovereign; वर्णनेन मध्यममहर्षे R. 18. 7. 6 -The governor of a province. -**ना**: 1 The middle finger. 2 A marriageable girl, one arrived at the age of puberty. 3 The perisperm of a lotus. 4 One of the classes of heroines (*Nāyikās*) in poetic compositions, a woman in the middle of her youth; cf. S. D. 100. -**त**: 1 The waist. -**घट्ट**: *mūṭhi*: the middle finger. -**जनन** (in alg.) elimination of the middle term in an equation. -**जल**: the middle courtyard. -**जात** n. middle-born. -**युग्मे** the middle member (of a compound). \* **दीप्ति** m. a subdivision of the Tatpurusha compound in which the middle word is omitted in composition; the usual measure given is *अष्टाक्षरः* which is dissolved as *अष्टाक्षरः*

मध्यः; here the middle word *मि* is omitted: so *ग्राम्यः*, *ग्राम्या* &c., *पतिवः* an epithet of Arjuna. *युव्यः* the second person (in grammar). *भूतवः* a husbandman or cultivator (who works both for himself and his master or landlord). *दिव्यः* midnight. *लोकः* the middle world, the earth. *वर्णः* a king; B. 2. 16. *वयस्य* n. middle aged. *वयस्य* middle-aged. *संव्यः* intrigue of a middling character, such as sending presents of flowers &c. to another's wife; it is thus defined by Vyāsa. *संव्यः* संव्यासात्। *सुव्यः* सुव्यासात्। *पञ्चममे* पाचमामेवमः *संव्यः* संव्यः n. *संव्यः* the second of the three penalties or modes of punishment; see Ma. 3. 138. ( *संव्यः* ) an outrage or offence to the middle class. *संव्यः* being in the middle.

मध्यम अ. (मिटर १.) Middle, m'd.  
diagon.

A girl arrived at  
puberty.

any one under any.

was: N. of a celebrated preceptor and author, the founder of the sect of Vaishnavas, and author of a Bhāṣya on the Vedānta Sūtras.

अथवा: A bus;

Any intoxicating drink,  
spirituous liquor.

मन्त्र I. 1. P. (नमस्ति) १ To be proud.  
 २ To worship. -II. 10. A. (मानयते) To be proud -III. 4. 8. A. (अपहृते,  
 मनुदे, मतं) १ To think, believe, sup-  
 pose, imagine, fancy, conceive: अहं  
 कश्चिद्, हासकिरि त्रकादिभेः पदार्थे भविरे Subhāsh-  
 वाक नम्यि दुर्वादिभिस्तु तुल्यकारणानामिति U  
 ३; कथं मयात् नम्यते 'what is your opinion?'  
 २ To consider, regard, deem, look  
 upon, take (one) for, take to be;  
 लघीयुता दक्षिणिबुधवनमयि वक्तुं मयुतं Bh.  
 II. 84; अवस्थाय चरित्तम वराचञ्जलमा विवरे-  
 त्तिता स्थितिप्रत्ययम् R. ४. 27;  
 1. 39. 6. 84. Bg. 2. 86. 35; Bh. 9.  
 117; अन्यादिभिहितमयि हारिद्वारा वा यद्युतं कुश-  
 मयूरीर नात् GH. 4. ३ To honour, respect,  
 value, esteem, think highly of, prize  
 बलाद्धागिनि इमे कुपनाधिपत्योपायदा। कुपनीय-  
 वत्ता यदिति Bh. ४. 78. ५ To know, un-  
 derstand, perceive, observe, have regard  
 to; ज्ञप्ता देवे अन्यादिष्वर्थे ये माहात्म्यं Me.  
 78. ५ To agree or consent to, set up  
 to; तस्यापश्य मन यत्नं Mk. 5. ६ To think  
 or reflect 'upon.' ७ To intend, wish  
 or hope for. ८ To set the heart or  
 mind on. The senses of are variously  
 modified according to the word  
 with which it is used; e. g. अहं अहं  
 to think lightly or much of, value  
 greatly, prize, esteem; अहं मृतं मृतं ते  
 मनुदेति मनुदेति मनुदेति अहं GH. ६; see  
 तिष्ठति अहं अहं; अहं अहं to think lightly  
 of; despise, slight; ९. 7. १ मनुदेति

to think otherwise, doubt; **अन्यथा** **चिन्तय** to think well of, approve, consider satisfactory; **S.** 1. 2; **असाध्यम्** to disapprove; **तुल्यम्** **वद्** or **तुल्यम्** **वद्** to value at a straw, value lightly, make light of; **हृदिन्यस्तम्** **तुल्यम्** **S.** 15. 61; **वद्** to disregard, not to mind. —**Causa** (नामवर्तिने) To honour, esteem, respect, pay respect, to value; **मायायाम्** **नामव** **Bh.** 2. 77. —**Desid.** (वर्तिमाने) 1 To reflect upon, examine, investigate, inquire into. 2 To doubt, call in question (with loc.). With **अनु** to agree or consent to, approve, grant, permit, allow, sanction; **एतन्मात्रमनुमतिरुच्यते** **R.** 4. 37. 14. 20; **मा** **साहचर्यमनुमतिं** **दीयते** **किञ्चन** **वर्ति** 11 30; **Ku.** 1. 59; **S.** 60, 5 68; **Bh.** 3 22; **K.** 16. 55. (—**Caus.**, ) to ask for leave or permission, ask the consent of; **अनुमतां** **महाराज** **S.** 2. —**वर्ति** 1 to wish or desire for, covet; **Ms.** 10. 95. 2 to approve of, assent to. 3 to think, fancy, imagine, regard. —**वद्** to despise, condemn, disregard, slight, think lightly of; **वदुर्गिणां** **साधनम्** **आदि** **Ku.** 6. 63; **Ms.** 4. 155. (—**V.** ) 1. —**वर्ति** to think, reflect. (—**Caus.** ) 1 to honour, hold in honour, respect. 2 to approve, applaud. 3 to allow, permit. —**वि** (—**Caus.** ) to despise, slight, disregard, condemn; **विशिष्टा-मिता** **कायुषाणां** **विशेषे** **वद्** **Mk.** 8. 9. —**वद्** 1 to agree, concur, be of the same mind. 2 to assent or consent to, approve, like. 3 to think, suppose, regard. 4 to sanction, authorize. 5 to esteem, honour, value highly; **कश्चिद्विशिष्टायाः** **काले** **वन्द्यम्** **वर्ति** **Bk.** 6. 65; **समर्थम्** **वद्** **S.** 1. 3. 6 to allow, permit. (—**Caus.** ) to honour, respect, value highly.

जननं १ Thinking, reflection, meditation, cogitation; जननाभ्युदितवति Hariv. २ Intelligence, understanding. ३ An inference arrived at by reasoning. ४ A guess, conjecture.

**मनस्** m. १ The mind, heart, understanding, perception, intelligence; as in मनसः, बुद्धिर्मान् &c. ३ ( Ia phil.) The mind or internal organ of perception and cognition, the instrument by which objects of sense affect the soul; (in Nyāya phil. मान् is regarded as a Dravya or substance and is distinct from मात्तृन् or the soul); नयेत्युक्तं वाचापराधविषयनिमित्तं प्रतिज्ञाया विमान्ति किं च Tarka K. ३ Conscience, the faculty of discrimination or judgment. ४ Thought, idea, fancy, imagination, conception; वचसात्मनोवार्ता Ku. ३. 61; इ. २. २7; क्वचित्वाचमन्त्रायै शब्दः ६. ६ Design, purpose, intention. ७ Will, wish, desire, inclination; In this sense मान् is fre-

quently used with the infinitive form with the final *इ* dropped and forms adjectives; *मनः* *जगः* *ब्रह्म* *सर्व* *कु.* 5. 40; of. *मनः* 7 Reflection. 8 Disposition, temper, mood. 9 Spirit, energy, mettle. 10 N. of the lake called *Mūṣa*. (*मनः* *कु.* 5. 40. to think of, contemplate, remember; *कु.* 2. 03; *मनः* *कु.* to fix the mind upon, direct the thoughts towards; with dat. or loc.; *मनो* *इ* *कु.* to fix the heart or affection upon; *अभिलक्षि* *मनो* *वर्धमानवान्* *विष्णु* *सा* *R.* 3. 4; *मनः* *समाधाय* to collect oneself; *मनसि* *उच्यते* to cross the mind; *मनसि* *कु.* to think, to bear in mind; to resolve, determine, think of). -*Comp.* -*अभिमानः* a lover, husband. -*अनन्यता* inattention. -*अनुमत्* *a.* suiting the mind, agreeable. -*अपहारी* *a.* captivating the heart. -*अभिनिवेशः* close application of mind, firmness of purpose. -*अभिराम* *a.* pleasing the mind, gratifying to the heart; *R.* 1. 39. -*अभिलाषः* the desire or longing of the heart. -*आप* *a.* gaining the heart, attractive, pleasing. -*आप्त* *a.* ( *मनः* *आप्त* or *मनः* *आप्त* ) dear to the mind, pleasant, agreeable. -*आप्त* perfect perception, full consciousness (of pleasure or pain). -*आप्तः* distraction of the mind, mental confusion. -*आप्त* *a.* 1 existing or passing in the mind, concealed in the breast internal, inward, secret; *वेदे* *न* *अप्त* *मनो* *मनः* *आप्त* *S.* 3. 12. 2 affecting the mind, desired. (-*आप्त*) 1 a wish, desire; *मनो* *आप्त* *सा* *न* *आप्त* *कु.* 5. 61. 2 an idea, thought, notion, opinion. -*आप्तः* *f.* desire of the heart. -*आप्त* wish, desire. -*आप्त* red arsenic. -*आप्त* captivating the mind. -*आप्त* *a.* captivating or fascinating the mind. -*आप्त* *a.* mind-born. (-*आप्त*) the god of love. -*आप्त* *a.* 1 quick or swift as thought. 2 quick in thought or conception. 3 fatherly, paternal. -*आप्त* *a.* resembling a father, fatherly. -*आप्त* *a.* mind-born, arisen or produced in the mind. -*आप्त* *a.* scenting out, i. e. guessing the thoughts. -*आप्त* *a.* pleasing, lovely, agreeable, beautiful, charming; *इत्य* *अपि* *मनो* *आप्त* *वत्* *कु.* 1. 20; *R.* 3. 7; 6. 7. (-*आप्त*) N. of a Gandharva. (-*आप्त*) 1 red arsenic. 2 an intoxicating drink. 3 a princess. -*आप्तः* *a.* 1 mental pain or agony, anguish. 2 repentance, contrition. -*आप्तः* *f.* satisfaction of the mind. -*आप्त* an epithet of *Durgā*. -*आप्तः* complete control over the mind or thoughts; *Ms.* 10. 10; cf. *अपि* *कु.* -*आप्त* *a.* devoted in thought, mentally dedicated. -*आप्तः* *a.* mental distress or torment. -*आप्तः* loss of the mind or understanding, dementedness.

-*आप्त* *a.* approved, chosen. -*आप्त* an epithet of *Viṣṇu*. -*आप्त* *a.* 1 considered pure by the mind, approved by one's conscience; *मनः* *आप्त* *Ms.* 6. 40. 2 of a pure mind, conscientious. -*आप्त* *a.* agreeable or pleasing to the mind. -*आप्त* *a.* composure of mind, mental calm. -*आप्त* *f.* mental satisfaction, joy, delight. -*आप्त* *a.* 1 the god of love, cupid; *रे* *मनो* *मनः* *आप्त* *वत्* *कु.* 1. 20. 2 love, passion, lust; *अपहारी* *हि* *मनो* *आप्त* *मनो* *कु.* 12. 33. -*आप्तः* the god of love. -*आप्त* see separately. -*आप्त* *a.* 1 going at will or pleasure. 2 swift, quick as thought. -*आप्त* close application of the mind, close attention. -*आप्तः* the god of love. -*आप्त* 1 pleasing the mind. 2 pleasantness. -*आप्त* 1 'the car of the mind', a wish, desire; *अपहारी* *हि* *मनो* *आप्त* *Ms.* 1. 21; *मनो* *आप्त* *मनो* *कु.* 5. 64; *R.* 3. 72, 12. 59. 2 a desired object; *मनो* *आप्त* *मनो* *S.* 7. 12. 3 (in dramas) a hint, a wish expressed indirectly or covertly. -*आप्त* *a.* fulfilling one's expectations (-*आप्त*) N. of a *Kalpateeru*. -*आप्तः* *f.* fulfilment of one's desires. -*आप्त* *f.* a creation of the fancy, a castle in the air. -*आप्त* *a.* attractive, pleasing, agreeable, lovely, beautiful; *अपहारी* *मनो* *आप्त* *कु.* 6. 10. (-*आप्त*) 1 a lovely woman, 2 a kind of pigment. -*आप्त* 'kingdom of the fancy', a castle in the air; *मनो* *आप्त* *मनो* *कु.* 'this is building castles in the air.' -*आप्त* loss of consciousness. -*आप्त* freak, caprice. -*आप्त* *a.* 1 a wish of the heart, a desire. -*आप्तः* *f.* emotion of the mind. -*आप्तः* *f.* 1 working of the mind, volition. 2 disposition, temper. -*आप्त* quickness of thought. -*आप्त* mental pain or anguish. -*आप्त* *a.* 1 red arsenic; *मनः* *आप्त* *कु.* 1. 55; *R.* 12. 80. -*आप्त* *a.* quick as thought. -*आप्त* attachment of the mind (to anything). -*आप्त* *a.* 1 anguish of the mind. -*आप्त* *a.* being in the heart, mental. -*आप्त* firmness of mind. -*आप्त* *a.* disappointed. -*आप्त* *a.* pleasing, charming, attractive, fascinating, lovely; *अपहारी* *मनो* *कु.* 1. 17; *Ku.* 3. 39; *R.* 3. 32. (-*आप्त*) a kind of *Jasmine*. (-*आप्त*) gold. -*आप्त* *a.* heart-stealing, captivating, agreeable, pleasing; *हि* *मनो* *आप्त* *कु.* 1. 4. -*आप्त* an unchaste or unfaithful woman. -*आप्त* gladness of heart. -*आप्त* red arsenic.

*मनः* N. of a daughter of *Kaṣyapa*, sister of the serpent king *Ananta* and wife of the sage *अनन्त*; so *मनसा* *देवी*. *मनसि* 1 The god of love; *R.* 18. 62. 2 Love, passion; *मनसि* *कु.* 1. 20.

*मनसा* *देवी* V. 3. 10; *R.* 3. 9. *मनसि* *कु.* The god of love; *R.* 7. 2.

*मनसा* *ind.* From the mind or heart; *R.* 14. 81.

*मनसि* *a.* 1 Wise, intelligent, clever, high-souled, high-minded; *R.* 1. 82; *Pr.* 2. 120. 2 Steady-minded, resolute, determined; *Ku.* 5. 6. -*मनः* 1 A high-minded or proud woman; *मनसि* *मनः* *कु.* 3. 32; *M.* 1. 10. 2 A wise or virtuous woman. 3 N. of *Durgā*.

*मनसा* *ind.* 1 A little, slightly, in a small degree; *न* *मनसा* 'not at all'; *रे* *वत्* *मनसा* *न* *मनसा* *कु.* 3. 32; *M.* 1. 11. 2 Slowly, tardily. -*Comp.* -*आप्त* *a.* doing little. (-*आप्त*) a kind of fragrant alcoh-wood.

*मनसा* A female elephant.

*मनसि* *p. p.* Known, perceived, understood.

*मनसि* *Collyrium*, eye-salve.

*मनसा* 1 Desire, wish; *मनसा* *कु.* 1. 95. 2 Intelligence, understanding. 3 A thought, idea.

*मनसि* *Understanding*, intelligence.

*मनसि* *a.* 1 Wished for, desired, liked, loved, dear; *मनसि* *कु.* 5. 4. 2 Agreeable. -*आप्त* A wish, desire, desired object; *मनसि* *कु.* 5. 33.

*मनसि* *a.* Wise, learned, intelligent, clever, thoughtful, prudent. *R.* 1. 25. -*m.* A wise or learned person, a sage, a Pandit; *मनसि* *कु.* 1. 11; *मनसा* *कु.* 1. 28, 5. 39; *R.* 3. 44.

*मनुः* 1 N. of a celebrated personage regarded as the representative man and father of the human race (sometimes regarded as one of the divine beings). 2 Particularly, the fourteen successive progenitors or sovereigns of the earth mentioned in *Ms.* 1. 63. (The first *Manu* called *सत्ययुग* is supposed to be a sort of secondary creator, who produced the ten *Prajāpatis* or *Maharshis* and to whom the code of laws known as *Manusmṛiti* is ascribed. The seventh *Manu* called *वैवस्वत*, being supposed to be born from the sun, is regarded as the progenitor of the present race of living beings and was saved from a great flood by *Viṣṇu* in the form of a fish, cf. *मनुसा* *कु.* he is also regarded as the founder of the solar race of kings who ruled at *Ayodhya*; see *U.* 6. 18; *R.* 1. 11. The names of the fourteen *Manus* in order are:— 1 *सत्ययुग*, 2 *वैवस्वत*, 3 *ओषधि*, 4 *तमस*, 5 *विश्व*, 6 *जादव*, 7 *वैव*, 8 *जादव*, 9 *जादव*, 10 *मनुसा*, 11 *मनुसा*, 12 *मनुसा*, 13 *मनुसा*, 14 *मनुसा*.

11 चतुर्दशवर्ष, 12 द्वादशवर्ष, 13 त्रयोदश-वर्ष-  
 (and 14 द्वादशवर्ष). 3 A symbolical  
 expression for the number 'fourteen'.  
 -**ह** *f.* The wife of Manu. -**क****म्प**.  
 -अतरे the period or age of a Manu;  
 (this period, according to Ma. 1. 79,  
 comprises 4,320,000 human years or  
 1/14th day of Brahmā, the fourteen  
*Manvantaras* making up one whole  
 day; each of these fourteen periods  
 is supposed to be presided over by  
 its own Manu; six such periods have  
 already passed away; we are at present  
 living in the seventh, and seven  
 more are yet to come). -**ज**: a man,  
 mankind. -अधिपति, अधिपति, ईश्वर,  
 पति, राजः a king, sovereign. -लोकः  
 the world of men, i. e. the earth.  
 -जातः a man. -उपेष्टः a sword. -यणीत  
 a. taught or expounded by Manu.  
 -यः a man, mankind. -राज m. an  
 epithet of Kubera. -अष्टः an epithet  
 of Vishnu. -संहिता the code of laws  
 ascribed to the first Manu, the insti-  
 tutes of Manu.

मनुष्यः 1 A man, human being,  
 mortal. 2 A male. -**क****म्प**. -ईश्वर,  
 ईश्वरः a king, sovereign; R. 2. 2.  
 -जातिः mankind, human race. -देवः  
 1 a king; R. 2. 52. 2 a god among  
 men, a Brāhmana. -धर्मः 1 the duty  
 of man. 2 the character of man, human  
 character. -धर्मन् m. an epithet  
 of Kubera. -मरणं homicide. -यज्ञः  
 hospitality, hospitable reception of  
 guests, one of the five daily acts of  
 a house-holder; see नृयज्ञ. -लोकः the  
 world of mortals, the earth. -विज्ञा,  
 -विज्ञा *f.* -विज्ञा human race, mankind.  
 -होमिन्त human blood; (यस्य) दूधहोमिन्त  
 मनुष्य-होमिन्त R. 3. 54. -सना 1 an as-  
 sembly of men. 2 a crowd, multi-  
 tude.

मनोमय a. Me. spiritual. -**क****म्प**.  
 -कोशः -व. the second of the five  
 vestures or sheaths which are sup-  
 posed to enshrine the soul.

मनुः 1 A fault, an offence; दुष्ट  
 मनु परिकल्प्य Bv. 2. 13. 2 Man, mankind.  
 -**तु** *f.* Understanding.

मनु m. A sage, wis- man, an ad-  
 visor or counsellor.

मनु 10 A. (मनुष्ये, but sometime:  
 मनुष्यति also, मनुष्ये) 1 To consult, de-  
 liberate, ponder over, hold consulta-  
 tion, take counsel; न हि मनुष्यः सह मनु-  
 ष्यं दुज्जेत Pt. 5; Ms. 7. 146. 2 To  
 advise; counsel, give advice; अनीत-  
 लाभस्य च सन्मार्गः. न मनुष्येतेषां परमो हि मेतः  
 Pt. 2. 182. 3 To consecrate with  
 sacred texts, enchant with spells or  
 charms. 4 To say, speak, talk, mut-  
 ter; किमपि हृदये कृत्वा मनुष्ये S. 1; किमेका-  
 किना मनुष्यति S. 6; हला संभितशालापरिहरेणलो  
 कितादिनिर्वाणं त्वं किं मनुष्यासीः Mā. 2. -With  
 अनु 1 to consecrate or accompany

with spells; विशुद्धं वाग्देवायुर्भवितीत्यः  
 U. 2. 2 to dismiss with a blessing;  
 (यमारोह कृत्वा स कणायुर्भवितीः Mb. -अभि  
 1 to consecrate or accompany with  
 sacred hymns or spells; पञ्चमो वीर्य-  
 मयः कर्तुः हतः Ak.; Y. 2. 102, 3. 326.  
 2 to enchant, charm. -आ 1 to bid  
 farewell, bid adieu; आमन्त्रय सहर S.  
 3; Ku. 6. 94. 2 to speak to, call out  
 to, tell, address, converse; तस्मान्मन्त्राय-  
 न् K. 81, V. 1. 3 to say, speak;  
 परिजनेष्वेवमन्त्रयते K. 195; Bk. 9. 98. 4  
 to call, invite. -उप to advise, per-  
 suade, induce. -नि to invite, call;  
 summon; हिम्यो विमवितावेनतमिन्मन्त्रयते  
 R. 15-59, 11. 32; Y. 1. 225. -वरि to  
 consecrate by means of spell. -स to  
 consult or take counsel with; मम हृदयेन  
 सह संमेल्योक्तवानसि Mu. 1.

मन्त्रः 1 A Vedic hymn or sacred  
 prayer (addressed to any deity), a  
 sacred text; (it is of three kinds—it  
 is called मन्त्र if metrical and intended  
 to be loudly recited; अनुमन्त्र if in prose  
 and muttered in a low tone; and  
 तामन्त्र if, being metrical, it is intended  
 for chanting). 2 The portion of the  
 Veda including the Samhitā and dis-  
 tinguished from the Brāhmana q. v.  
 3. A charm, spell, an incantation;  
 न हि जीवन्ति जना मन्त्रमन्त्राः Bv. 1. 111,  
 अथैवो हि मन्त्रमन्त्रोपदेशो प्रमाद्य. Ratn. 2;  
 2. 32, 5. 57. 4 A formula (of prayer),  
 sacred to any deity; ओं नमः शिवाय &c.  
 5 Consultation, deliberation, counsel,  
 advice, resolution, plan; तस्य संयुक्तमन्त्र  
 R. 1. 20; 17. 20; Pt. 2. 182; Ms. 7.  
 58. 6 Secret plan or consultation, a  
 secret. -**क****म्प**. -आराधनं endeavour-  
 ing to obtain by spells or incanta-  
 tions; मन्त्रायनतत्वेण मन्त्रा नीताः इत्येवमिति  
 Bh. 3. 4. -उपवर्क, -जल, -तोय, -वारि a.  
 water consecrated by means of spells,  
 charmed water. -उपहृत् backing up by  
 advice. -करणं 1 Vedic texts. 2 com-  
 posing or reciting sacred texts. -कारः  
 the author of Vedic hymns. -कालः  
 time of consultation or deliberation.  
 कुशल a. skilled in giving advice. -कृत  
 m. 1 an author or composer of Vedic  
 hymns; R. 5. 4, 1. 61, 15. 31. 2 one  
 who recites a sacred text. 3 a coun-  
 sellor, an adviser. 4 an ambassador.  
 -गहकः knowledge, science. -गुह्यः *f.*  
 secret counsel. -गृह्य a spy, a secret  
 emissary or agent. -जिह्वः fire; Nī 2.  
 107. -ज्ञः 1 a counsellor, adviser. 2 a  
 learned Brāhmana. 3 a spy. -वृ-  
 -वाट् m. a spiritual preceptor or  
 teacher. -वृत्तिन् m. 1 a seer of Ve-  
 dic hymns. 2 a Brāhmana versed in  
 the Vedas. -वृत्तिनिः, fire. -हृद् m. 1  
 a seer of Vedic hymns. 2 an adviser  
 a counsellor. -देवता the deity invok-  
 ed in a sacred text or mantra. -हरः  
 a counsellor. -निर्णयः final decision

after deliberation. -वर्क the word  
 of a sacred text. -वृत् a. purified by  
 mantras. -व्येय application of spells.  
 -वी(वी) the first syllable of a  
 spell. -वैयः breach or betrayal of  
 counsel. -वृत्तिः an epithet of Siva.  
 -वृत्त magic. -वृत्त a mystical dia-  
 gram with a magical formula. -व्येयः  
 1 employment or application of spells.  
 2 magic. -वर्ज ind. without the use  
 of spells. -विदुः see मन्त्रज्ञ above. -विद्या  
 the science of spells, magic. -संस्कारः  
 any Samskāra or rite performed with  
 sacred texts. -संहिता the whole body  
 of Vedic hymns. -साधकः a magician,  
 conjurer. -साधनं 1 effecting or sub-  
 duing by magic. 2 a spell, an incan-  
 tation. -साधय a. 1 to be effected or sub-  
 dued by magic spells. 2 attainable by  
 consultation. -सिद्धिः *f.* 1 the working  
 or accomplishment of a spell. 2 the  
 power which the possession or know-  
 ledge of a spell gives to a person.  
 -स्युक्त a. obtaining (anything) by  
 means of spells. -हीन a. destitute of  
 or contrary to sacred hymns.

मन्त्रणं -गी Deliberation, consulta-  
 tion.

मन्त्रवत् a. Attended with spells or  
 incantations; R. 3. 31.

मन्त्रि = मन्त्रिन् q. v.

मन्त्रित *p. p.* 1 Consulted. 2 Coun-  
 selled, advised. 3 Said, spoken. 4  
 Charmed, consecrated by mantras.  
 5 Settled, determined.

मन्त्रिन् m. A minister, counsellor, a  
 King's minister; R. 8. 17; Ms. 8. 1.  
 -**क****म्प**. -पुर a. able to bear the  
 burden of a minister's office. -पतिः  
 -प्रधानः, -प्रमुखः, -मुख्यः, -वरः, अष्टः the  
 prime minister, premier. -वक्ताः an  
 excellent or eminent minister. -व्यो-  
 चियः a minister conversant with the  
 Vedas.

मनु, मनु 1. 9. P. (मनुति, मनुति, मनुति,  
 मनुति; *pass.* मनुते) 1 To churn, produce  
 by churning; (oft. with two acc.);  
 हवा सागरं मनुष्यः. 2 To agitate, shake, stir  
 round or up, turn up and down; तस्मात्  
 समुद्रादिव मध्यमानात् R. 16. 79. 3 To  
 grind down, oppress, afflict, trouble,  
 distress sorely; मनुष्यो गो मनुष्यजिज्ञासा  
 मनुष्यं करोति Bk.; जात मनुष्ये शिशिरमपि  
 पश्यान् वानस्पत्यं Me. 83. 4 To hurt, in-  
 jure. 5 To destroy, kill, annihilate,  
 crush down; मनुष्यमि कोरुष्वन्तं वमो न  
 कंषाम Ve. 1. 15; मनुष्यीय पराधीक Bk.  
 15. 46; 14. 36. 6 To tear off, dia-  
 locate. -With उप 1 to strike, kill,  
 destroy; मीमांसकानुसन्मन्त्रा सहसा इत्सी  
 मुनिं मीमांस Pt. 2. 33; धर्मसुमन्त्र Mā. 1.  
 18 'destroying or uprooting.' 2 to  
 shake, disturb. 3 to tear, cut or peel  
 off; R. 2. 37. -निद्रु 1 to churn,  
 sha e, stir round; अनुसन्मन्त्रे निद्रुष्वामने







**मल** *a.* Mortal. -**मर्त्यः** 1 A mortal, a human being, man; *Ma.* 5. 97. 2 The world of mortals, the earth. -**मर्त्यः** The body. -**Comp.** -**मर्त्यः** mortality. -**मर्त्यः** *a.* mortal. -**मिवासात्** *m.* a mortal, human nature. -**मृचनं** the earth. -**मलितः** a god. -**मुखाः** a *kinara*, a being having the face of a man and the figure of an animal, and regarded as an attendant of Kubera. -**लोकः** the world of mortals, the earth; *श्री* पुण्ये मल्लोक्तं विज्ञेति *Bg.* 9. 21.

**मर्द** *a.* Crushing, pounding, grinding, destroying &c. (at the end of comp.). -**मर्दः** 1 Grinding, pounding. 2 A violent stroke.

**मर्दन** *a.* (नी *f.*) Crushing, grinding, destroying, tormenting &c. -**मर्द** 1 Crushing, grinding. 2 Rubbing, shampooing. 3 Anointing, (with unguents &c.). 4 Pressing, kneading. 5 Paining, tormenting, afflicting. 6 Destroying, devastating.

**मर्दलः** A kind of drum; *Si.* 6. 31; *Rs.* 2. 1.

**मर्ग** 1 *P.* (मर्गति) To go, move.

**मर्ग** *m.* 1 A vital part of the body, the vitals; तथैव मर्गो यदि शोकशून्यमर्थं किं न भवेत् *U.* 2. 35; *Y.* 1. 153; *Bk.* 16. 15; स्वहृदयमर्थं वयं करोति *Gt.* 4. 2 Any weak or vulnerable point, a defect, failing. 3 The core, quick. 4 Any joint (of a limb). 5 The secret or hidden meaning, the pith or essence (of anything); काव्यमर्थप्रकाशिका टीका; नत्वा गगणं मनेषकांशं तनुने गुह्यं-मर्गमन्त्रम्. 6 A secret, a mystery. -**Comp.** -**अग्नि** *a.* piercing deeply into the vital parts; *Si.* 20. 77. -**अन्वे** *नं* 1 probing the vital Parts. 2 seeking weak or vulnerable points.

-**आवरणं** an armour, a coat of mail.

-**आविर्**, उपधासिद् *a.* piercing the vitals (of the heart); *Mv.* 3. 10.

-**कीलः** a husband, -**न** *a.* piercing to the quick, very acute, poignant. -**न**

1. Piercing the vitals, excessively painful. -**न** the heart. -**निद्र**, -**निद्र**

(so **निद्रि**, **निद्रि**) *a.* 1 piercing the vitals, cutting to the quick, excessively painful; *U.S.* 31. 2 wounding mortally, mortal. -**ज्ञ** *a.* **वि** *a.* 1 knowing the weak or vulnerable points of another.

2 knowing the most secret portions of a subject. 3 having a deep insight into anything, exceedingly acute or clever. (-**ज्ञः**) any acute or learned man. -**न** a coat of mail.

-**पारम** *a.* having a deep insight into, thoroughly conversant with, one who has entered into the secret recesses of anything. -**प्रेक्षः** 1 piercing the vitals. 2 disclosing the secrets or vulnerable points of another. -**प्रेक्षः**, **प्रेक्षि** *m.* an arrow. -**प्रेक्ष** see **मर्ग**.

-**प्रेक्ष**, **प्रेक्ष** 1 a sensitive or vital part. 2 a weak or vulnerable point.

-**प्रेक्ष** 1 piercing the vitals, stinging to the quick. 2 very cutting, poignant, sharp or stinging (words &c.).

**मर्जर** *a.* Rustling (leaves, garments &c.); तीक्ष्ण ताक्षीयमर्थं *R.* 6. 57, 4. 78; 19. 41; मर्जिताः प्रत्येकं विचरन्त्यन्तर्-

मर्जरमोक्षः *Kn.* 3. 31. -**र** 1 A rustling sound. 2 A murmur.

**मर्जरी** 1 A species of pine tree 2 Turmeric.

**मर्जरीकः** 1 A poor man, pauper. 2 A wicked man.

**मर्ग** 1 A limit, boundary.

**मर्गादि** 1 A limit, boundary (fig. also); bound, border, frontier, verge; मर्गाद्व्यतिष्ठतः *Pt.* 1. 2 End, termination, terminus. 3 A shore, bank. 4 A mark, land-mark. 5 The bounds of morality, any fixed usage or established rule, moral law. 6 A rule of propriety or decorum, bounds or limits of propriety, propriety of conduct; आस्तातस्तत्प्रमाणं *U.* 5; *Pt.* 1. 142. 7 A contract, covenant, agreement. -**Comp.** -**अचलः**, **गिरिः**, **पर्वतः** a frontier mountain. -**मर्दकः** a destroyer of land-marks.

**मर्गादि** *m.* A neighbour, borderer.

**मर्ग** 1 *P.* (मर्गति) 1 To go, move. 2 To fill.

**मर्ग**: 1 Deliberation. 2 Advice, counsel. 3 A statutory.

**मर्ग** 1 Rubbing. 2 Examination, inquiry. 3 Consideration, deliberation. 4 Advising, counselling. 5 Removing, rubbing off.

**मर्ग**, **मर्ग** Endurance, forbearance, patience.

**मर्ग**, *p. p.* 1 Endured, patiently borne or endured. 2 Excused, forgiven. -**न** Endurance, patience.

**मर्ग** *a.* Enduring, forbearing.

**मर्ग** 1 *A.* 10 *P.*: (मर्गते, मर्गयति) To hold, possess.

**मल**: -**ल** 1 Dirt, filth, impurity, dust, any impure matter; मलदायकाः सन्ताः *K.* 2; काया न युक्तिं मलोपहतमसि युजे तु दर्पणतले

हलभावकाणां *S.* 7. 32. 2 Dress, refuse, sediment, feces, duff. 3 Dross (of metals), rust, alloy. 4 Moral taint or impurity, sin. 5 Any impure secretion of the body; (according to Manu these excretions are twelve: -

वसा शुक्रमशूकं मूत्रा मूत्रविद्वांश्चालकं विद्वांश्चालकं मूत्रा मूत्रा *Ms.* 5. 135.) 6 Camphor. 7 Cuttle-fish bone. 8 Tanned leather; a leather-garment. -**ल** A kind of base metal. -**Comp.** -**अवकर्षण** 1 removing the dirt, purification. 2 removal of sin. -**अग्निः** a kind of natron. -**अचरीयः** constipation of the bowels. -**आकर्षण** *m.* a sweeper, scavenger. -**आवृ** *a.* caus-

ing dirt, dirtying, soiling. 2 defiling, polluting. -**आस्रवः** the stomach. -**उ-**

**त्सवः** evacuation of the feces, voiding the excrement. -**उ** *a.* cleaning, detergent. -**पु** pus, matter. -**पुषित**

*a.* dirty, foul, soiled. -**पुषः** purging, diarrhoea. -**पुषी** a nurse who attends to a child's necessities. -**पृष्ठ** the first (or outer) page of a book.

-**पुष्प** *m.* a crow. -**पुष्पकः** a strip of cloth covering the privities (कीर्ण).

-**पुषः** an intercalary month (so called because during that month religious ceremonies are not performed). -**पुषः** *f.* a woman in her courses. -**पुषः**, -**पुषः**, **पुषः** *f.* evacuation of the bowels. -**पुषः** *a.* removing dirt or sin.

**मल** *a.* Crushing, grinding. -**म**: A tent.

**मलय**: 1 *N.* of a mountain range in the south of India, abounding in sandal trees; (Poets usually represent the breeze from the Malaya mountain as wafting the odour of sandal trees and other plants growing thereon, which peculiarly affects persons who are smit with love),

स्तनाविशिशस्तस्याः शैली मलयवृत्तिं *R.* 4. 51; 9. 25; 13. 2; विना मलयमग्न्यं चन्दनं न प्रवेदति *Pt.* 1. 41. 2 *N.* of the country lying to the east of the Malaya range, Malabar. 3 A garden. 4 The garden of Indra. -**Comp.** -**अचलः**, -**अग्निः**, -**गिरिः**, -**पर्वतः** &c. the Malaya mountain. -**अग्निः**, -**वातः**, **समीरः** the wind blowing from the Malaya mountain, south-wind; ललितलवणमलतापरिशीलनकामल-

मलयसमीरे *Gt.* 1; cf. अपमत्तसिन्धु इक्षिणा-निलहृत्क पूर्वासे मनोरथाः कृतं कर्तव्यं वेदेदानीं दधेह *K.* -**उद्ग** sandalwood. -**जः** a sandal tree; अग्नि मलयज महिमां कस्य विमस्तु विवस्ते *Bv.* 1. 11. (-**जः** -**जः**) sandal-wood. (-**जः**) an epithet of Rāhu. -**रज** *a.* the dust of sandal. -**गुमः** a sandal tree. -**वासिनी** an epithet of Durgā.

**मलका** 1 An amorous or lustful woman. 2 A female messenger, confidante. 3 A female elephant.

**मलिन** *a.* 1 Dirty, foul, filthy, impure, unclean, soiled, stained, sullied (fig. also); चण्डालस्य रजसा

मलिनीमवेष्टी *S.* 7. 17; किमिति युवा मलिनं यशः कुक्षे *Ve.* 3. 4. 2 Black, dark (fig. also); मलिनमपि विमोक्षितं लक्ष्मीं तनोति, *S.* 1. 20; अतिमलिनं कर्मण्ये भवति, सलामासतीप विपुला श्रीः *Vās.*; *Si.* 9. 18. 3 Sinful, wicked, depraved; मलिनापतिं कर्म हृत्प्रेमसाधनं *Kāv.* 2. 178. 4 Low, vile; base; लवणः वक्तीमवेष्टी मलिनामवतः *Si.* 9. 23. 5 Clouded, obscured. -**न** 1 Sin, fault, guilt. 2 Butter-milk. 3 Borax. -**न**, -**नी** A woman during menstruation. -**Comp.**



sacridos. 3 A buffalo. 4 Light, lustre; cf. मह also.

महर्षिः 1 An eminent man. 2 A tortoise. 3 N. of Vishnu.

महत् a. (compar. महिष्ठ; superl. महिष्ठ; Nom. महान्, महाती, महाता; acc. pl. महताः) 1 Great, big, large, huge, vast; महान् सिंहः—प्रायः &c. 2 Ample, copious, abundant, many, numerous; महाजनः, महान् इच्छासिद्धिः. 3 Long, extended, extensive; महाती वायु यस्य स महाबाहुः; 40 महाती कथा, महानन्दा. 4 Strong, powerful, mighty; 50 महान् वीरः. 5 Violent, intense, excessive; महती क्षिप्रवेद्या, महती पिपासा. 6 Gross, thick, dense; महानन्दाकारः. 7 Important, weighty, momentous; महान्कार्यद्वयस्ति, महती वार्ता. 8 High, lofty, eminent, distinguished, noble; महकुलं, महासुजनः. 9 Loud; महान् रोषः—अवि. 10 Early or late; महति यस्तु 'early in the morning'; महत्यपराह्णे 'late in the afternoon.' 11 High; महर्षः—m. 1 A camel. 2 An epithet of Siva. 3 (In Śān. phil.) The great principle, the intellect (distinguished from मनः), the second of the twenty five elements or tattvas recognized by the Sāṅkhyas; Ma. 12. 14; Śān. K. 3, 8, 22 &c.—n. 1 Greatness, infiniteness, numerousness. 2 Kingdom, dominion. 3 Sacred knowledge.—ind. Greatly, excessively, very much, exceedingly. (Note. महत् as the first member of a Tatpuruṣa compound and a few other cases, remains unchanged, while in Karmadhāraya and Bahuvrīhi compounds it is changed to महा q. v.)—Comp. आरातः a spacious or large building. आकाश a high hope. आश्चर्य a. very wonderful. आश्रयः dependance on, or seeking protection with, the great. अय a. talked of or mentioned by the great, in great men's mouths. अय a. occupying a wide territory. अय the second of the 25 principles of the Sāṅkhyas. अय the atmosphere. अय service of the great. अयान a high place, lofty station.

महती 1 A kind of lute. 2 N. of the lute of Nārada; अयस्य नाम महती सुहृद्; Śi. 1. 10. 3 The egg-plant. 4 Greatness, importance.

महत्तर a. Greater larger &c.—r: 1 The principal, chief, or oldest person, the most respectable person; U. 4. 2 A chamberlain. 3 A courtier. 4 The head or the oldest man of a village.

महत्तरकः A courtier, chamberlain.

महर्ष 1 Greatness, largeness, magnitude, great extent. 2 Mightiness, majesty. 3 Importance. 4

Exalted position, height, elevation. 5 Intensity, violence, high degree.

महर्षिः a. Worthy of honour, respectable, worthy, illustrious, glorious, noble, exalted; महर्षिज्ञानः R. 3. 69; महर्षिर्ज्ञानः 2. 25.

महर्षिः The superior of a monastery.

महर्ष (महर्ष) ind. The fourth of the seven worlds which rise one above the other from the earth (being between svar and janas); (महर्षि also in this sense).

महर्षि-महर्षिकः A eunuch in a king's harem (a word derived from Arabic).

महर्षक a. Weak, feeble, old.—r: 1 A eunuch in a king's harem. 2 A large house, latial building; (cf. Mar. महाल.)

महर्ष n. 1 A festival, a festive occasion. 2 An offering, oblation, a sacrifice. 3 Light, lustre; कल्याणानां महर्षि महान् भाजनं विष्णुर्ल Māl. 1. 3; U. 4. 10. 4 The fourth of seven worlds; see महर्ष.

महर्षत्, महर्षिः a. Splendid, bright, brilliant, luminous, lustrous.

महा A cow.

महा The substitute of महत् at the beginning of Karmadhāraya and Bahuvrīhi compounds, and also at the beginning of some other irregular words. (Note. The number of compounds of which महा is the first member is very large and may be multiplied ad infinitum. The more important of them, or such as have peculiar significations, are given below).—Comp. अयः an epithet of Siva. अय a. huge, bulky. (यः) 1 a camel. 2 a kind of rat. 3 N. of Siva. अयानः N. of a mountain. अययः a great danger of calamity. अययिक a. 'having gone a long way', dead. अययः a great sacrifice. अययः a heavy carriage. (यः-लं) a kitchen. अययय a. 1 of great prowess, dignified, noble, glorious, magnanimous, exalted, illustrious; Śi. 1. 17; S. 3. 2 virtuous, righteous, just. (यः) a worthy or respectable person. अययः 1 death. 2 an epithet of Siva. अयययः 1 thick darkness. 2 gross (spiritual) ignorance. अययः (pl.) N. of a people and their country. अययय, अभिजय a. nobly born, of noble birth. (यः-यः, यः) noble birth, high descent. अभिजयः the great extraction of Soma. अयययः the chief or prime minister (of a king). अयययः an epithet of Siva. अयययः a billion. अययय a very sour. (यः-लं) the fruit of the tamarind tree. अयययः a great (dreary) forest, large forest. अयय a. very costly, costing a high price. (यः) a

kind of quail. अयय a. valuable, precious. अभिजय a. flaming high. अययः 1 the great ocean. 2 N. of Siva. अययय one thousand millions. अयय a. 1 very valuable, very costly; Ku. 5. 12. 2 invaluable, inestimable; U. 6. 11. (यः-लं) white sandal-wood. अयययः the fig-tree. अयययययः a great banner in the form of the thunderbolt; R. 3. 56. अययय a. voracious, gluttonous. अययय m. a precious stone, ruby. अययय the eighth day in the bright half of Āṣvina sacred to Durgā. अययः a large sword. अययय N. of Durgā. अययः the afternoon. आकार a. extensive, large, great. आकारः 1 a great teacher. 2 an epithet of Siva. आकार a. wealthy, very rich. (यः) the Kadamba tree. आत्मन् a. 1 high-souled, high-minded, magnanimous, noble; अय दृष्ट्वा अयया महामय, कीदृशः Mu. 7; क्षिप्रं भवान्महान् महात्मन् Ku. 5. 75; U. 1. 49. 2 illustrious, distinguished, exalted, eminent. (—m.) the Supreme Spirit; Ma. 1. 54; (महात्मन् means the same as महात्मन्). आत्मन् a kind of large drum. आनन्दः, नन्दः 1 a great joy or bliss. 2 especially, the great bliss of final beatitude. आपय a great river. आयुः an epithet of Siva. आयय a. undertaking great works, enterprising. (यः) any great enterprise. आययः 1 a temple in general. 2 a sanctuary, an asylum. 3 a great dwelling. 4 a place of pilgrimage. 5 the world of Brahman. 6 the Supreme spirit. (यः) N. of a particular deity. आयय a. high-souled, nobly-minded, magnanimous, noble; see महात्मन्. (यः) 1 a noble-minded or magnanimous person; महात्मन्कर्तृ Bv. 1. 70. 2 the ocean. आययय a. 1 occupying a great position. 2 mighty, powerful. आययः a great or tumultuous fight. आयय a. 1 magnanimous, noble-minded, high-souled, noble; R. 18. 88. 2 having lofty aims or aspirations, ambitious. आययः 1 'the great Indra,' N. of Indra; Ku. 5. 53; R. 13. 2; Ma. 7. 7. 2 a chief or leader in general. 3 N. of a mountain range; आयय rain-bow. आययय N. of Amarāvatt, the capital of Indra. आययय m. an epithet of Brihaspati. आयययः a great archer, a great warrior; Bg. 1. 4. आययय N. of Siva. आयययय N. of Pārvatī. आयययः 1 a great lord, sovereign. 2 N. of Siva. 3 of Vishnu. (यः-रि) N. of Durgā. आययः (for आयय) a large bull, a full grown or strong bull; महोद्यता वस्तुतः आययय R. 3. 82, 4. 22, 6. 72; Śi. 5. 63. आययय a large blue lotus.

-उत्सवः 1 a great festival or occasion of joy. 2 the god of love. -उत्साह a. possessed of great energy, energetic persevering. (-हः) perseverance. -उदधिः 1 the great ocean; R. 8. 17. 2 an epithet of Indra. -उः a conch-shell, shell. -उद्युव a. very prosperous or lucky, very glorious or splendid; of great prosperity. (-यः) 1 great elevation or rise, greatness, prosperity; R. 8. 16. 2 final beatitude. 3 a lord, master. 4 N. of the district called Kānyakubja or Kanouja. 5 N. of the capital of Kanouja. 6 sour milk mixed with honey. -उदर a. big-bellied, corpulent. (-रः) 1 a big belly. 2 dropsy. -उदार a. very generous or magnanimous. -उद्यम a. = महोद्यम q. v. -उद्योग a. very industrious or diligent, hard-working. -उच्चर a. exceedingly lofty. (-रः) the palmyra tree. -उच्यति f. great rise or elevation (fig. also), high rank. -उपकारः a great obligation. -उपसर्पकः a great preceptor, a learned teacher. -उरगः a great serpent; R. 12. 98. -उरस्क a. broad-chested. (-स्कः) an epithet of Siva. -उरुका 1 a great meteor. 2 a great firebrand. -उद्विः f. great prosperity or affluence. -उग्रवः a great bull. -उग्रिः 1 a great sage or saint; (the term is applied in Mb. 1. 34 to the ten *Prajāpatis* or patriarchs of mankind, but it is also used in the general sense of 'a great sage'). 2 N. of Siva. -ओष्ठ (महोष्ठ) a. having large lips. (-ष्ठः) an epithet of Siva. -ओजस a. very mighty or powerful possessed of great splendour or glory; महोजसो भगवता यमविताः Ki. 1. 19. (-मः) a great hero or warrior, a champion. -ओजसं the discus of Vishnu. -ओषधिः f. 1 a very efficacious medicinal plant, a sovereign drug. 2 the *Dūrva* grass. -ओषधं 1 a sovereign remedy, panacea. 2 ginger. 3 garlic. 4 a kind of poison (चलनाम). -कच्छः 1 the sea. 2 N. of Varāṇa. 3 a mountain. -कङ्कः garlic. -कर्पूरः a kind of shell. -कशिराः 1 the Bilva tree. 2 red garlic. -केशु a. stark naked. (-शुः) an epithet of Siva. -कर a. 1 large-handed. 2 having a large revenue. -कर्णः an epithet of Siva. -कर्मेष्टु a. doing great works. (-मः) an epithet of Siva. -कला the night of the new moon. -कविः 1 a great poet, a classical poet such as कालिदास, मघवति, वस, भारवि &c. 2 an epithet of Sukra. -कसिः an epithet of Siva. (-सः) the earth. -काय a. big-bodied, big, gigantic, bulky. (-यः) 1 an elephant. 2 an epithet of Siva. 3 of Vishnu.

4 of a being attending on Siva (= वेदि). -कालिकी the night of full-moon in the month of Kārtika. -काशः 1 a form of Siva in his character as the destroyer of the world. 2 N. of a celebrated shrine or temple of Siva (Mahākāśa), established at Ujjayini (immortalized by Kālidāsa in his *Meghadūta*, which gives a very beautiful description of the god, his temple, worship &c., together with a graphic picture of the city; cf. Mb. 80-38; also R. 6. 34). 3 an epithet of Vishnu. 4 N. of a kind of gourd. -कुं the city of Ujjayini. -काली an epithet of Durgā in her terrific form. -काव्य a great or classical poem; (for a full description of its nature, contents &c. according to Rhetoricians see S. D. 559). (The number of Mahākāvya is usually said to be five:—रघुवंश, कुमारवंश, किरातार्जुन, सिनुवाहवध and मेघदूत, or six if मेघदूत—a very small poem or संदकाव्य—be added to the list. But this enumeration is apparently only traditional, as there are several other poems, such as the मद्रिकाव्य, विक्रमांकदेवचरित, हर्षचरित &c. which have an equal claim to be considered as Mahākāvya.) -कुमारः the eldest son of a reigning prince, heir-apparent. -कुल a. of noble birth or descent, sprung from a noble family nobly-born. (-लः) a noble birth or family, high descent. -कुपय a great penance. -कुशः an epithet of Siva. -कृतः a great sacrifice; s. g. a horse-sacrifice; R. 8. 46. -कृशः an epithet of Vishnu. -क्रीचः an epithet of Siva. -कृत्रयः a great satrap. -कीरः sugarcane. -कूर्चः-र्चः a high number (ten billions?). -गजः a great elephant; see विक्रि. -गणपतिः a form of the god Ganesa. -गंधः a kind of cane. (-धः) a kind of sandal-wood. -गवः *Bos gaurus*. -गुण a. very efficacious, sovereign (as a medicine). -गुहिः a cow with a large hump. -गहः an epithet of Rāhu. -गविः 1 a camel. 2 an epithet of Siva. -गीर्घ्रि m. a camel. -गूर्णः spirituous liquor. -गोर्षः a market, fair. (-र्षः) a loud noise, clamour. -गणपति m. a universal monarch. -गव्यः f. a large army. -गवः the fig-tree. -गवः an epithet of Siva. -गव्य a. having a great collar-bone. (-व्यः) an epithet of Siva. -गवः 1 a multitude of men, a great many beings, the general populace or public; महागवो येन यतः स रक्षा Mb. 2 the populace, mob; महागवः (मेघदूत) मणिमणि Ku. 6. 70. 3 a great man, a distinguished or

eminent man; महागवस्य सौम्यः कश्यपो-  
पतिकारः । महागवस्य हीनं वसे मुक्ता-कर्मिणं  
Subhāsh. 4 the chief of a trade. 5  
a merchant, tradesman. -गार्गी a. 1  
rather large. 2 of an excellent kind.  
-गोर्षि m. an epithet of Siva. -गव्य  
m. 1 a great ascetic. 2 an epithet  
of Vishnu. -गवः N. of one of the  
seven lower regions; see वाता. -  
गिः the Nimba tree. -गीर्घ्रि a.  
exceedingly sharp or pungent.  
(-ग्वः) the marking-nut plant. -गव्य  
a. 1 possessed of great lustre or  
splendour. 2 very vigorous or  
powerful, heroic. (-मः) 1 a hero,  
warrior. 2 fire. 3 an epithet of  
Kārtikeya. (-नः) quick-silver.  
-गवः 1 an elephant with large tusks.  
2 an epithet of Siva. -गवः 1 a  
long arm. 2 a severe punishment.  
-गवः the influence exercised (over  
a man's destiny) by a predominant  
planet. -गवः the Devadaru tree.  
-गवः N. of Siva. (-वः) N. of  
Pārvatī. -गवः the sacred fig tree.  
-गव a. 1 rich. 2 expensive, costly.  
(-वः) 1 gold. 2 incense. 3 a costly  
or rich dress. -गव्य m. an epithet  
of Siva. -गवः 1 gold. 2 an epithet  
of Siva. 3 of Meru. -गवः an epithet  
of Siva. -गवः a great river. -गदी  
1 a great river; such as Gāṅgā,  
Kṛishnā; संभ्रमोपि मयोति महागवा यता-  
वता Si. 2. 100. 2 N. of a river fall-  
ing into the bay of Bengal. -गदी 1  
spirituous liquor. 2 N. of a river.  
-गवः N. of one of the 21 bells.  
-गवः a kind of road. -गवसी the  
ninth day in the bright half  
of Aśvina, sacred to the worship of  
Durgā. -गवः 'the great drama',  
N. of a drama, also called  
Hānumānātaka, (being popularly  
ascribed to Hānumat.). -गवः a loud  
sound, uproar. 2 a great drum. 3 a  
thunder-cloud. 4 a shell. 5 an ele-  
phant. 6 a lion. 7 the ear. 8 a camel.  
9 an epithet of Siva. (-वः) a  
musical instrument. -गवः an  
epithet of Siva. -गिः 'the great  
sleep', death. -गिः an epithet of  
Vishnu. -गिर्घ्रि total extinction of  
individuality (according to the  
Buddhists). -गिः 1 the dead of  
night, the second and third watches  
of the night; महागिः तु विज्ञेया मयर्षं मह-  
द्वयः-गीर्घ्रिः a washerman. -गीर्घ्रि a.  
dark-blue. (-रः) a kind of sapphire  
or emerald; Si. 1. 16, 4. 44; R. 18.  
47. -गवः a sapphire. -गवः an  
epithet of Siva. -गवः a crow. -गवः  
1 an epithet of Garuḍa. 2 a kind of  
duck. (-वः) an owl. -गवः the  
five great roots:—विद्योपनिषदः इत्येताः  
काव्यो वाटका तथा सर्वेषु विहितेति महागवा-  
देवदूतः a. -गवः the five great or



deadly poisons:—**मौली** *m.* कालकृद्वह  
मूलको बलवान्मयः । संज्ञकमिति योगीश्वरं महा-  
देवविशेषः । **मः** *m.* **मयः** 1 chief road,  
principal street, high or main road;  
Ku. 7. 8. 2 the passage into the  
next world, i. e. death. 3 N. of  
certain mountain-tops from which  
devout persons used to throw  
themselves down to secure entrance  
into heaven. 4 an epithet of Śiva.  
**मयः** 1 a particular high number. 2  
N. of Nārada. 3 N. of one of the  
nine treasures of Kubera. (**म**) 1  
a white lotus. 2 N. of a city. **मतिः**  
N. of Nārada. **मराहः** a late hour  
in the afternoon. **मराहः** 1 a great  
sin, a heinous crime; **मराहः** कृतान्  
इति मुद्राभाषणम् । महाति वातक्रान्तादुल्लसत्तमं  
मराहम् । Ms. 11. 54. 2 any great sin  
or transgression. **मराहः** a prime  
minister. **मराहः** an epithet of Śiva.  
**मराहः** a very sinful or wicked. **मराहः**  
a great man. **मराहः** 1 a great man,  
an eminent or distinguished  
personage; **मराहः** महाप्रबुद्धमिति निरुद्ध  
U. 6. 7. 2 the Supreme Spirit. 3 an  
epithet of Viṣṇu. **मराहः** a kind of  
worm. **मराहः** great worship; any  
solemn worship performed on extra-  
ordinary occasions. **मराहः** a camel.  
**मराहः** the great universe. **मराहः** *a.* of  
great lustre. (**म**) the light of a  
lamp. **मराहः** 1 a great lord. 2 a king,  
sovereign. 3 a chief. 4 an epithet  
of Indra. 5 of Śiva. 6 of Viṣṇu.  
**मराहः** 'the great dissolution,' the  
total annihilation of the universe  
at the end of the life of  
Brahman, when all the *lohas* with  
their inhabitants, the gods, saints  
&c. including Brahman himself, are  
annihilated. **मराहः** 1 a great  
favour. 2 a great present (of food  
offered to an idol). **मराहः** depart-  
ing this life, death. **मराहः** 1 the  
hard breathing or aspirate sound  
made in the pronunciation of the  
aspirates. 2 the aspirated letters  
themselves (*pl.*); they are:—**म**, **य**,  
**र**, **ल**, **व**, **श**, **ष**, **ज**, **झ**, **ञ**, **ट**, **ठ**, **ड**, **ढ**, **ण**, **त**, **थ**, **द**, **ध**, **न**. 3 a  
raven. **मराहः** a great flood, deluge.  
**मराहः** *a.* bearing much fruit. (**म**) 1  
a bitter gourd, 2 a kind of spear.  
(**म**) a great fruit or reward. **मराहः**  
*a.* very strong. (**म**) wind. (**म**)  
lead. **मराहः** N. of a *linga* of Śiva  
near the modern Mahābaleswar.  
**मराहः** *a.* long-armed, powerful.  
(**म**) an epithet of Viṣṇu. **मराहः**  
(**म**) 1 the atmosphere. 2 the  
heart. 3 a water-jar, pitcher. 4 a  
hole, cave. **मराहः** an epithet  
of Śiva. **मराहः** (or) **मराहः** the perianth.  
**मराहः** a Buddha. **मराहः** *a.*  
the Supreme Spirit. **मराहः** 1 a  
great or learned Brāhmaṇa. 2 a  
low or contemptible Brāhmaṇa.

**मराहः** *a.* 1 very fortunate or blessed,  
very lucky or prosperous. 2  
illustrious, distinguished, glorious;  
मराहः कामे वरपतिरभिवाधितः S. 5. 10;  
Ms. 3. 192. 3 very pure or holy,  
highly virtuous. **मराहः** *a.* very  
fortunate or prosperous. **मराहः** N.  
of the celebrated epic which  
describes the rivalries and contests  
of the sons of Dhṛitarāṣṭra  
and Pāṇḍu. (It consists of 18  
parvas or books, and is said to be  
the composition of Vyāsa; cf. the  
word *मराह* also). **मराहः** 1 a great  
commentary. 2 particularly, the great  
commentary of Patañjali on the  
Sūtras of Pāṇini. **मराहः** an epithet  
of king Santanu. **मराहः** a sort of  
beetle or fly. **मराहः** *a.* long-armed,  
powerful. **मराहः** a great or primary  
element; see *मराहः*; **मराहः** इति महाप्र-  
बुद्धमिति निरुद्धम् । Ms. 1. 20; Ms. 1. 6. (**म**)  
a great creature. **मराहः** an epithet  
of Durgā. **मराहः** a costly or precious  
jewel. **मराहः** *a.* 1 high-minded. 2  
clever. (**म**) N. of Brihaspati or  
Jupiter. **मराहः** *a.* greatly intoxicated.  
(**म**) an elephant in rat. **मराहः**  
*a.* 1 high-minded, noble-mind-  
ed, magnanimous. 2 liberal. 3 proud,  
haughty. (**म**) a fabulous animal  
called *मराहः* q. v. **मराहः** *m.*  
the prime-minister, premier. **मराहः**  
पराहः 1 a very great preceptor.  
2 a title given to learned  
men and reputed scholars; *a.* g.  
महाप्रबुद्धमिति निरुद्धम् &c. **मराहः** 'costly  
flesh', especially human flesh; Mā. 5. 12. **मराहः** 1 a great officer of state,  
high state official, a chief minister;  
मराहः कर्मणि. मराहः इति मराहः वरिष्ठः । मराहः च  
मराहः इति महाप्रबुद्धम् । Ms. 9.  
259. 2 an elephant-driver or keeper;  
Pt. 1. 161. 3 a superintendent of  
elephants. (**मराहः**) 1 the wife of a  
chief minister. 2 the wife of a  
spiritual teacher. **मराहः** an epithet  
of Viṣṇu. **मराहः** worldly illusion,  
which makes the material world  
appear really existent. **मराहः** cholera,  
an epidemic. **मराहः** a great wor-  
shipper of Maheshvara or Śiva. **मराहः**  
a crocodile. **मराहः** 1 a great sage. 2  
N. of Vyāsa. (**मराहः**) any medicinal  
herb or drug. **मराहः** *m.* an epithet of  
Śiva. **मराहः** a large radish. (**मराहः**) a  
kind of onion. **मराहः** *a.* very costly.  
(**मराहः**) a ruby. **मराहः** any large animal.  
2 an elephant. **मराहः** the coral tree.  
**मराहः** great infatuation of mind.  
(**मराहः**) an epithet of Durgā. **मराहः**  
'a great sacrifice,' a term applied to  
the five daily sacrifices or acts of  
poity to be performed by a house-  
holder; मराहः मराहः विद्वत्सु तर्कम् ।  
मराहः देवो (or) देवमराहः ) मराहः इति (or) मराहः  
मराहः ) मराहः इति मराहः Ms. 3. 70, 71,

72. **मराहः** 'a great Yamaka' i. e. a  
stanza all the four lines of which  
have exactly the same words, though  
different in sense; *a.* g. see Ki. 15.  
52 where विद्वत्सु तर्कम् मराहः has four  
different senses; cf. also Bk. 10. 19.  
**मराहः** 'the great pilgrimage,' the pil-  
grimage to Benares. **मराहः** an epithet  
of Viṣṇu. **मराहः** 'a great Yuga,' con-  
sisting of the four Yugas of mortals,  
or comprising 3,200,000 years of  
men. **मराहः** *m.* 1 an epithet of  
Śiva. 2 of Viṣṇu. 3 a cock. **मराहः** 1  
gold. 2 the thorn-apple. **मराहः** 1  
safflower. 2 gold. **मराहः** a precious  
jewel. **मराहः** 1 a great chariot. 2 a  
great warrior or hero; **मराहः** इति  
मराहः महारथजयमराहः विद्वत्सु तर्कम् । Ms. 2;  
R. 9. 1; Si. 3. 22; (a *maraḥ* is thus  
defined:—**मराहः** इति मराहः विद्वत्सु तर्कम् ।  
मराहः इति मराहः विद्वत्सु तर्कम् ।  
*a.* very savoury. (**मराहः**) 1 a sugar-  
cane. 2 quicksilver. 3 a precious  
mineral. (**मराहः**) sour rice-water.  
**मराहः** 1 a great king, sovereign or  
supreme ruler. 2 a respectful mode  
of addressing kings or other great  
personages (my lord, your majesty,  
your highness). **मराहः** a kind of  
mango tree. **मराहः** (*m. pl.*) an  
epithet of a class of gods (said to  
be 220 or 236 in number). **मराहः** the  
chief queen, principal wife of a  
king. **मराहः** *f.* see महाप्रबुद्धम्. **मराहः**  
'the great kingdom', N. of a coun-  
try in the west of India, the country  
of the Marāṭhās. 2 the people of  
Mahārāṣṭra; the Marāṭhās (*pl.*).  
(**मराहः**) N. of the principal Prākṛita  
dialect, the language of the people  
of the Mahārāṣṭra; cf. Dandin:—  
महाराष्ट्रभाषा भाषा बहुवचनं विदुः Kāv. 1.  
34. **मराहः** *a.* mighty in form. (**मराहः**) 1  
an epithet of Śiva. 2 resin. **मराहः** *m.*  
an epithet of Śiva. **मराहः** *a.* very  
dreadful. (**मराहः**) an epithet of Durgā.  
**मराहः** N. of one of the 21 belts; Ms.  
4. 88-90. **मराहः** 1 the great Lakṣmī,  
or Sakti of Nārāyaṇa. 2 a young  
girl who represents the goddess  
Durgā at the Durgā festival. **मराहः**  
the great *linga* or Phalus. (**मराहः**)  
an epithet of Śiva. **मराहः** a crow.  
**मराहः** a magnet. **मराहः** 1 a large forest.  
2 N. of a large forest in Vrindāvana.  
**मराहः** 'the great bear', an epithet  
of Viṣṇu in his third or bear incar-  
nation. **मराहः** the porpoise. **मराहः** 1 a  
long sentence. 2 any continuous com-  
position or literary work. 3 a great  
proposition, principal sentence such  
as मराहः, मराहः इति &c. **मराहः** a stormy  
wind, violent wind. **मराहः** N. of the  
Vārtikas of Kātyāyana on Pāṇini's  
Sūtras. **मराहः** N. of a certain  
state or condition of the mind in the

Yoga system of philosophy. -विश्वः a rule giving a general option or alternative. -विषुवः the vernal equinox. -वसन्तः f. the vernal equinox (the sun's entering the sign Aries). -वीरः 1 a great hero or warrior. 2 a lion. 3 the thunderbolt of Indra. 4 an epithet of Vishnu. 5 of Garuḍa. 6 of Hanumat. 7 a cuckoo. 8 a white horse. 9 a sacrificial fire. 10 a sacrificial vessel. 11 a kind of hawk. -वीर्यः an epithet of रत्नः, the wife of the sun. -वृषः a great bull. -वेद्य a, very swift or fleet. (-यः) 1 great speed, excessive velocity. 2 an ape. 3 the bird Garuḍa. -वेल्लः a. billowy. -व्याधिः f. 1 a great disease. 2 a very bad kind of leprosy (black leprosy). -व्याधिः f. a great mystical word; i. e. वृत्, ध्रुव and स्वः. -व्रतः a. very d-votional, rigidly observing vows. (-तः) 1 a great vow, a great religious observance. 2 any great or fundamental duty; श्रुतेरपि हिता श्रुत्यपेक्षी व्यावर्जनम् । आत्मनीयं शिवापानमेवैकीकृतमिहाव्रतम् Mr. 5. 59. -व्रतिवृत्तः m. 1 a devotee, an ascetic. 2 an epithet of Śiva. -वसतिः 1 an epithet of Śiva. 2 of Kārtikeya. -वंशः 1 a great conch-shell; Bg. 1. 15. 2 the temporal bone, forehead. 3 a human bone. 4 a particular high number. -वन्धः a kind of thorn-apple. -वन्धः a. making a loud sound, very noisy, boisterous. -वल्कः a kind of sea-urab or prawn; Ms. 3. 272. -वालः a great householder. -वालिः m. a kind of serpent. -वलिः f. a pearl-shell. -वृक्षा an epithet of Sarasvatī. -वृक्षं silver. -वृक्षः ( वृक्षः ) 1 a Śūdra in a high position. 2 a cowherd. -वसन्तः an epithet of Benares. -वसन्तः an epithet of Buddha. -वासः a kind of asthma. -वसन्तः 1 an epithet of Sarasvatī. 2 of Durgā. 3 white angar. -वसन्तः f. the winter solstice. -वसन्तः a very chaste woman. -वसन्तः absolute existence. -वसन्तः an epithet of Yama. -वसन्तः an epithet of Kubera. -संविद्यः the office of the minister of peace and war. -वसन्तः an epithet of Kubera. -वसन्तः the bread-fruit of jacktree. -वसन्तः a kind of very rigid penance; see Ms. 11. 212. -संविद्यः a minister of peace and war. -वसन्तः a kind of Khadira tree. -वसन्तः an epithet of Aruṇa. -वसन्तः great violence or outrage, great audacity. -वसन्तः a dacoit, highwayman, a daring robber. -वसन्तः the fabulous animal called Sarabha. -वसन्तः f. a kind of magical power. -वसन्तः 1 great pleasure. 2 copulation. -वसन्तः a. a military drum. -वसन्तः 1 an epithet of Kārtikeya. 2 the Commander of a large army. (-ना)

a great army. -**एकः** a camel. -**एकः** the earth. -**एकः** a great position. -**एकः** a kind of drum. -**इक्षु** an epithet of Vishnu. -**इक्षु** n. clarified butter. -**हिमवत्** m. N. of a mountain. -**महिषा** Frost. mist.

महिष *p. p.* Honoured, worshipped, esteemed, revered; see महु. -तं The trident of Siva.

महिम्य *m. 1* Greatness (*fig. also*),  
अवि महयज महिमाम् कस्य विराजसु विराजते  
*Bv. 1. 11. 2* Glory, majesty, might,  
power; *Ku. 2. 6*; *U. 4. 21. 3* high  
rank, exalted rank, or position,  
dignity *4* One of the *Siddhis*, the  
power of increasing size at will; see  
सिद्धि.

महिरः The sun.

महिला 1 A woman. 2 An amorous or intoxicated woman ; निर्दोष विह्वल-  
 दया विज्जलमीनाको महिला Bv. 2. 68. 3 The  
 creeper called Priyangu. 4 A kind  
 of perfume or fragrant plant (रौप्य).  
 -Comp. आहवा the Priyangu creeper.  
 महिलारोपं N. of a city in the  
 south.

महिषः । A. buffalo ; ( considered  
as the vehicle of Yama ) ; महिषा महिषा  
निघानसहितं नाममुद्रुसहितं S. 2. 6. 3 N. of  
a demon killed by Durgā. -Comp.  
-अर्धनः an epithet of Kārtikeya -अधुरः  
the demon Mahiṣas. -वातिनी, -मयनी,  
-मर्दनी, -वर्दनी epithets of Durgā.  
-हनी an epithet of Durgā. -हवजः an  
epithet of Yama. -पालः, -पालकः a  
buffalo-keeper. -वहजः, -वाहन epithets  
of Yama ; वृहजः किं साक्षात्माहिषवहजोऽसौवेति  
युनः K. P. 10.

महिषी 1 A she-buffalo, buffalo-cow; Ms. 9. 55; Y. 2. 159. 2 The principal queen, queen-consort; महिषिक: R. 1. 48, 2. 25, 3. 9. 3 A queen in general. 4 The female of a bird. 5 A lady's maid, female servant (सेविका). 6 An immoral woman. 7 Money acquired by the prostitution of one's wife, cf. महिषिक. -Comp. -पालः a keeper of she buffaloes. -स्तम्भः a pillar adorned with a buffalo's head.

अहिमत् a. Possessing, rich or  
abounding in buffaloes.

मही 1 Earth; as in महीपाल, महीशू &c.;  
मही रम्या शय्या Bh. 3. 79. 2 Ground,  
soil. 3 Landed properly or estate,  
land 4 A country, kingdom. 5 N. of  
a river, falling into the gulf of  
Cambay. 6 (In geom.) the base of  
any plane figure. -Comp. -ह्वः, ह्वरः  
a king; न न मही नमहीनंपराक्रम R. 9. 5.  
-क्षय an earthquake. -शिरः a king,  
sovereign; R. 1. 11. 85; 19. 20. -जः  
1 the planet Mars. 2 a tree. (-जं)  
wet ginger. -सतं surface of the earth,  
-पुई an earth fort. -वरः 1 a mountain;  
R. 6. 52; Ku. 6. 89. 2 an epithet of

Vishnu. -**शु.** 1 a mountain; **Bb.** 2. 10; **Si.** 15. 24, **R.** 8. 60, 13. 7. 2 an epithet of Vishnu. -**वशु.** -**वशु.** -**वशि.** -**वशु** m., -**वशुव** m., -**वशुव** a king; **Bg.** 1. 20; **R.** 2. 24, 6. 12. -**वशु.** -**वशु.** -**वशु.** 1 the planet Mars. 2 epithets of the demon Narsaka. -**वशी.** -**वशा** an epithet of Sita. -**वशप.** an earthquake. -**वशेव.** -**वशु** m., -**वशु** a tree; **Ki.** 5. 10; **Si.** 20. 49. -**वाशीर.** -**वावर.** the sea. -**वर्ष** m. a king. -**वसु** m. 1 a mountain; **Ku.** 1, 27, **Ki.** 5. 1. 2 a king, sovereign. -**वसु** an earthworm. -**वसु.** a Brāhmana. **महीवसु** a. Greater, larger, more powerful or weighty or important, mightier, stronger ( compar. of **वसु** j. v. ). -**म.** A great or noble-minded person; **वसुति.** **कल** ता **महीवसु** इत्येता **नाम्यसु** -**वसुति** इति **Ki.** 2. 21; **Si.** 2. 15.

महीरा, महेरा A woman, female.  
 ना ind. A particle of prohibition (rarely of negation) usually joined with the imperative; महाणि मा कुर्व विशादमनारोच Bv. 4. 41; also (a) with the Aorist, when the augment अ is dropped; नरे एति मा कुर्वतः Bh. 2. 77; मा इत्येतु सन्तु भवेत्तममव्ययज्मा मा ते महीरासहिचरण न मतिरेतुः Māl. 1. 82; (b) the Imperfect (the augment being dropped here also); मा भैतममिमाद्यथाः Rām.; (c) the Future, or Potential mood; in the sense of 'lest', 'that not'; लघु वना परिचायस्य मा कस्यापि तपस्विना हस्ते पणिमति S. 2; मा कश्चिन्मत्प्यनयो भवेत् Pt. 5; मा नाम देवाः किमप्यहितदुष्टं भवेत् K. 307; (d) the present participle when a course is implied; मा जीवन्त्याः पराकाशुः सवन्त्यपि जीवन्ति Si. 2. 45; or (e) with potential passive participles; भवेत्तार्थ्यम्. मा is sometimes used without any verb; मा तावत् 'oh! do not (say or do) so; मा मेव'; मा नाम एहिजः Mk. 3 'may it not be the police'; see under ताव. Sometimes मा is followed by एव and is used with the Aorist or Imperfect and rarely with the potential mood; देव्य मा एव नमः शर्ष Bg. 2. 3; मा नमः प्रतीपः S. 4. 17; मास्य सीमन्तिनी मा विज्जन्ते वेदमग्निदाश्व.

॥ १ The goddess of wealth,  
 Lakshmi; तमाक्षुषं राजेंद्र मम माहागदायकं  
 Subba'ah. २ A mother. ३ A measure.  
 -Comp. -रा, -पति: epithets of  
 Vishnu.

मा २ P., ३. ४. A (माति, मिमति or मीमति, मित) १ To measure; म्मति मितम इत्यादि क्दाचि Si. 7. 13. २ To measure or mark off; limit; see मित. ३ To compare with (in size), measure by any standard; Ku. 5. 15. ४ To be in, find room or space in, be contained or comprised in; ततो मनुसाम न केतमविरलमपेक्ष-  
नाप्यमसंभवा मुः Si. 1. 23; क्वचित् भवेत्या-  
मिति नैव भवाः ३. 73; 10. 50; माति मातुमस-  
क्योऽपि योरागिर्विदुः R. P. 10. -मात्.

(मांसमिति) To cause to be measured, measure or mete out; रतेन मांसमिति मिति कर्मणि Mh. 3. 16. -*Desid.* (मितिमिति) To wish to measure &c. -*With* अङ् 1 to infer, deduce (from some premises &c.); पुनर्मितिमिति T. 8.; Ku. 2. 25; to guess, conjecture; अन्वयितुं इति मिति रतेन R. 15. 77; 17. 11. 2 to reconcile. -*अथ* to compare, liken; तेनोपनीयेन तमालवृक्षे Si. 3. 8; एतन्मांसमिति कर्मण्युक्तमिति Bb. 3. 20. -*निष्* 1 to make, create, bring into existence; निमित्तं यन्मेषमोहरमिदं रूपं पुराणी सुनिः V. 1. 4; यन्मेषं पुराणां मांसान्यो विमितिं वृषः Ms. 7. 5, 1. 13. 2 (a) to build, form, construct; एतन्मितिमा एते वासाः H. 1. (b) to cause to be settled, colonize (as a town &c.); विमितिं विमेषोऽयं मयुरां वृषाकृतिः R. 15. 28. 3 to cause, produce; एतन्मांसमितिमिति Ku. 1. 48; विमितिं यन्मेषां Gt. 3. 4 to compose, write; स्वनिमित्तमा एतन्मांसमिति कर्मणि. 5 to prepare, manufacture (in general). -*परि* 1 to measure. 2 to measure off, limit. -*य* 1 to measure, 2 to prove, establish, demonstrate. -*क* 1 to measure. 2 to make equal, equalize; एतन्मांसमितिमितिमिति K.P. 1; see समित 3 to liken, compare. 4 to be comprised or contained in; एतन्मांसमिति तेन संमाति स्तनांतरे Subhāsh.

**मांस** *n.* 1 Flesh. (This word has no forms for the first five inflections, and is optionally substituted for मांस after acc. dual.).

**मांसं** Flesh, meat; समालो मयुषः U. 4. (The word is thus fancifully derived in Ms. 5. 55:—मांसं भक्षयिताऽयं यस्य मांसमिहाग्रयहम्। एतन्मांसस्य मांसस्य प्रवृत्तिं मनीषिणः न।) 2 The flesh of fish. 3 The fleshy part of a fruit. -*स* 1 A worm. 2 N. of a mixed tribe, selling meat. -*Comp.* -*अद्*, -*अद्*, -*आदि*, -*भक्षक* *a.* flesh-eating, carnivorous (as an animal); Bk. 16. 28, Ms. 5. 15. -*अमलः* *ल* a piece of flesh hanging down from the mouth. -*अन्न* *a.* flesh-eating. *आहारः* animal food. -*उपजगिषु* *m.* a dealer in flesh. -*ओदनः* 1 meal of flesh. 2 rice boiled with flesh. -*कारि* *m.* blood. -*ग्रधिः* a gland. -*ज*, *तेजस्* *m.* fat. -*द्राविन्* *m.* a kind of sorrel. -*निर्वासः* the hair of the body. -*पिडकः* *क* 1 a basket of flesh 2 a large quantity of flesh. -*दित* a bone. -*देशी* 1 a muscle. 2 a piece of flesh. 3 an epithet of the fetus from the 8th to the 14th day. -*भेद*, *भेदित्व* *a.* cutting the flesh. -*जीवि* a creature of flesh and blood. -*विक्रयः* sale of meat. -*सारः*, -*स्नेहः* fat. -*हस्त* skin.

**मांसस्य** *a.* 1 Fleashy. 2 Muscular, lusty, brawny; U. 1. 3 Fat, strong, powerful; एतन्मांसस्य Bv. 1. 34 4 Deep (as sound); U. 6. 25. 5

Increased i. bulk or quantity; Mā. 9. 13.

**मांसिकः** A butcher.

**मांसकः** The mango tree; Bv. 1. 29. -*नी* 1 The myrobalan tree. 2 Yellow sandal. 3 N. of a city on the Ganges.

**माकर** *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to the sea-monster Makara *q. v.*

**माकरद्वय** *a.* (की *f.*) Derived from, relating to, the juice of flowers; full of or mixed with honey, Mā. 8. 1; 9. 12.

**माकलिः** 1 N. of Mātali, the charioteer or Indra. 2 Mātali the moon.

**मासि(की)** *a.* (की *f.*) Coming or derived from a bee. -*क* 1 Honey; Bv. 4. 38. 2 A kind of honey-like mineral substance. -*Comp.* -*मासव*, -*क* bees'-wax. -*कलः* a kind of cocoa-nut. -*करीर* candied sugar.

**मागध** *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to or living in the country of Magadha or the people of Magadha. -*क* 1 A king of the Magadhas. 2 N. of a mixed tribe, said to have been the offspring of a Vaisya father and a Kshatriya Mother, (the duty of the members of this caste being that of professional bards); Ms. 10. 11, 17; Y. 1. 94. 3 A bard or panegyrist in general. -*जा* (pl.) N. of a people, the Magadhas. -*नी* 1 A princess of the Magadhas; R. 1. 57. 2 The language of the Magadhas, one of the four principal kinds of Prakṛita. 3 Long pepper. 4 White oumin. 5 Refined sugar. 6 A kind of jasmine. 7 A variety of cardamom.

**मागधा, मागधिका** Long pepper.

**मागधिकः** A king of the Magadhas.

**माघ** 1 N. of a lunar month (corresponding to January-February). 2 N. of a poet, the author of the Śiṣupālavadha or Māgha-kāvya; (the poet describes his family in Si. 20. 80-84 and thus concludes:— श्रीशङ्कराचार्यनसमसमासिलक्ष्म लक्ष्मणैश्चरितकृतैश्च माघः। सयासजः सुकविकीर्तिपुङ्गवः काव्यं ब्रह्मसिद्धिपाल-बन्धुभिर्मानयः। उपमाकालिदासस्य भारवैरभ्युपगमः। देविनः पद्मालिख्य माघे सति वयो गुणः। Udb. -*नी* The day of full moon in the month of Māgha.

**माघमा** A female crab.

**माघवत** *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to Indra. -*नी* The east. -*Comp.* -*चर्य* the rainbow; U. 5. 11.

**माघवज** *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to or ruled by Indra; कुरुम समस्तुत माघवनी Si. 9. 25; अचनीयलेभ सप्त माघे न वनी माघवनी विलासेतुः Jog.

**माघ** The flower of the *kunda* creeper.

**माङ्** 1. P. (माङ्गि) To wish or desire, long for.

**माङ्गलिक** *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Auspicious, tending to good fortune, indicative of auspiciousness; सुदमस्य माङ्गलिकदुर्गुणां जनयः प्रतेनुरुचयमना Ki. 6. 4; Mv. 4. 35; Bv. 2. 57. 2 Fortunate.

**माङ्गल्य** *a.* Auspicious, indicative of good fortune; S. 4. 5. -*क* 1 Auspiciousness, prosperity, welfare, good fortune. 2 A blessing or benediction. 3 A festivity, festival. 4 any auspicious rite. -*Comp.* -*सुद* *n.* a drum beaten on auspicious occasions; U. 6. 25.

**माग्यः** A way, road.

**माग्यलः** 1 A thief, robber. 2 A crocodile.

**माग्यिका** A fly.

**माग्यि** *a.* (की *f.*) Red as madder. -*ह* Red colour.

**माग्यिजि** (की *f.*) Dyed or tinged with madder; U. 4. 20; Mv. 1. 18.

**माग्यः** 1 N. of Vyāsa. 2 A Brāhmaṇa. 3 A distiller (की *f.* Sk.). 4 One of the attendants on the sun.

**माग्री** An armour, mail.

**मागः** 1 A species of tree. 2 Weight, measure.

**मागि** *f.* 1 The young leaf before it opens. 2 Honouring. 3 Sadness, dejection. 4 Poverty. 5 Anger, passion. 6 The border or hem of a garment. 7 A double tooth.

**माग्यः** 1 A lad, boy, youth, youngster. 2 A little man, mannikin (used contemptuously). 3 A pearl-necklace of sixteen (of twenty) strings.

**माग्यकः** 1 A youth, boy, lad, youngster. (oft. used contemptuously). 2 A little man, dwarf-mannikin; माग्यमाग्यक हरि Bhāg. 3 A, silly fellow. 4 A scholar, religious student. 5 A pearl-necklace of sixteen (or twenty) strings.

**माग्यीय** *a.* Boyish, childish.

**माग्य** A company of lads or boys.

**माग्यिका** A particular weight (equal to eight *palas*).

**माग्यिक** A ruby.

**माग्यिका** A small house-lizard.

**माग्यिकं** माग्यिकं, Rock-salt.

**माग्यिक** *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to, or ruling, a province. -*क* The ruler of a province.

**माग्यः** 1 An elephant, Si. 1. 64. 2 A man of lowest caste, a Chāpāla. 3 A Kīrāta, a mountaineer or barbarian. 4 (At the end of comp.) Any thing the best of its kind; e. g. बलाहकमाग्यः. -*Comp.* -*विषाकर* *n.* of a post. -*नकः* a crocodile as large as an elephant; R. 13. 11.

**माग्यरिपुषः** 'One who can act like a man only against his mother', a poltroon, cowardly boaster.

मातृशब्द m. Wind; पुनश्च विविधै-  
र्मातृशब्देषु उच्यते मन्त्राणि मातृतीर्णा  
रजोभिः Śi. 11. 17, Ki. 5. 36.

मातृलिः N. of the charioteer of  
Indra. -Comp. -सारथिः an epithet of  
Indra.

माता A mother.

मातामहः A maternal grand-father.  
-द्वौ (dual) The maternal grand-  
father and grandmother. -रि The  
maternal grand-mother.

मातृः f. 1 Measure. 2 A thought,  
idea, conception.

मातुलः 1 A maternal uncle; Bg. 1.  
26; Ms. 2. 133, 5. 81. 2 The  
Dhattūra plant 3 A kind of snake.  
-Comp. -पुत्रकः 1 the son of a mater-  
nal uncle. 2 the fruit of the  
Dhattūra plant.

मातुल्यः See मातुल्य.

मातुला, मातुलानी, मातुली 1 The wife  
of a maternal uncle; Ms. 2. 131; Y.  
3. 232. 2 Hemp.

मातुलिषा, मातुलुषः A kind of  
citron tree; (युवो) माताः प्रसिद्धमातुलुग-  
वृक्षः वेदो विप्रावन्ति वा Mā. 6. 19. -न  
The fruit of this tree, a citron.

मातुलेषा (वी f.) The son of a  
maternal uncle.

मातृ f. 1 A mother; मातृशब्दोऽपि  
इह वर्धते स वर्धते. सहस्रं तु पित्रु माता गौ-  
विनातिरिच्यते Subhāsh. 2 Mother, as a  
term of respect or endearment;  
मातृशब्दं भज्यते कश्चित् Bh. 3. 61, 87;  
अपि मातृशब्दजनसंभवे देवि स्मृते U. 4. 3 A  
cow. 4 An epithet of Lakṣmi. 5  
An epithet of Durgā. 6 Ether, sky.  
7 The earth. 8 A divine mother;  
मातृशब्दो बलिमुपहर Mk. 1. -pl An  
epithet of the divine mothers, said  
to attend on Śiva, but usually on  
Skanda. (They are usually said to  
be 8; मातृशब्दो महेश्वरी चण्डिका वामदेवी तथा ।  
कौमारी चैव चण्डिका चण्डिकाश्च मातृः ॥ or,  
according to some, only seven; मातृशब्दो  
महेश्वरी चैव कौमारी वामदेवी तथा । मातृशब्दो चैव  
चण्डिका सप्त मातृः ॥ Some increase  
the number to sixteen) -Comp.  
-केशवः a maternal uncle. -मणः the  
collection of; the divine mothers.  
-मातृशब्दो an unnatural mother. -मातृशब्दो  
m. one who has committed incest  
with his mother. -मातृशब्दो a mother's  
family. -मातृशब्दः, मातृशब्दः m., -प्र  
a matricide. -मातृशब्दः 1 a matricide.  
2 an epithet of Indra. -मातृशब्दः the  
group of divine mothers. -देव a.  
having a mother for one's god, ador-  
ing mother like a god. -मन्त्रः an  
epithet of Kārtikeya. -पक्ष a. belong-  
ing to the mother's side or line.  
(-पक्षः) maternal kinsmen. -पित्रु  
(dual) (forming मातापितरौ or  
मातरपितरौ) parents. -पुत्रो (मातृपुत्रो)  
a mother and son. -पूजनं worship  
of the divine mothers. -पुत्र्यः, मातृशब्दः

a maternal kinsman; R. 12. 12.  
(-pl.) a class of relatives on the  
mother's side; they are thus specifi-  
ed: -मातृः पितुः स्वसुः पुत्रा मातृपुत्रः स्वसुः पुत्राः  
मातृपुत्रपुत्राश्च पितृणा मातृपुत्रपुत्राः ॥ -मन्त्रं  
the collection of the divine mothers.  
-मातृ f. an epithet of Pārvatī. -मूकः  
a foolish fellow, simpleton. -पक्षः a  
sacrifice offered to the divine  
mothers. -पक्षः an epithet of  
Kārtikeya. स्वसु f. (मातृशब्दः or मातृः  
स्वसु) a mother's sister, a maternal  
sunt. -स्वसुपुत्रः (मातृशब्दः) a mother's  
sister's son. (वी) the daughter of  
a maternal aunt; so मातृशब्दपुत्रः -पक्षः  
मातृशब्दः a. 1 Coming or inherited  
from a mother; मातृशब्दं च पञ्चसुजितं स्वसु  
R. 11. 64, 90. 2 Maternal. -पक्षः A  
maternal uncle. -पक्षः 1 A mother.  
2 A grandmother. 3 A nurse. 4 A  
source, origin. 5 A divine mother.  
6 N. of certain diagrams written  
in characters supposed to have a  
magical power. 7 The character or  
alphabet so used (pl.)

मातृ a. (चा, -वी f.) An affix add-  
ed to nouns in the sense of 'measur-  
ing as much as', 'as', high or long,  
or broad as, 'reaching as far as'; as  
in ऊरुमापी भित्ति (in this sense the  
word may as well be considered to  
be मातृ at the end of comp. q. v. be-  
low). -प्र 1 A measure, whether of  
length, breadth, height, size, space,  
distance or number; usually at the  
end of comp.; e. g. अंगुलिमात्रं a  
finger's breadth; किंचित्मात्रं to  
some distance; केशमात्रं at the dis-  
tance of a Kṛśa; रत्नामात्रमपि even the  
breadth of a line, as much as a line;  
R. 1. 17, so सप्तमात्रं, विंशतिमात्रं the space  
of an instant; शतमात्रं a hundred in  
number; so गजमात्रं as high or big as  
an elephant; तालमात्रं, यवमात्रं &c. 2 The  
full measure of anything, the whole  
or entire class of things, totality;  
जीवमात्रं or प्राणिमात्रं the entire class of  
living beings; मनुष्यमात्रो मर्त्यः every  
man is mortal. 3 The simple measure  
of anything, the one thing and no  
more, often translatable by 'mere',  
'only', 'even'; मातृशब्दो जग H. 1. 58 by  
mere caste; इष्टिममात्रं सुदुर्गो धातुलीकृतः  
2. 149 by a mere wag-tail; वातामात्रं  
जायते S. 2 'merely by words'; so अश्व-  
मात्रं, संज्ञानमात्रं Pt. 1. 83; used with past  
participles मातृ may be translated by  
'as soon as', 'no sooner than', 'just';  
विदुषः B. 5. 51 'as soon as pierced',  
'when just pierced'; मुक्तमात्रं just after  
eating; प्रसिद्धमात्रं वरं सप्तमवति S. 3. &c.

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ed to nouns in the sense of 'measur-  
ing as much as', 'as', high or long,  
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breadth of a line, as much as a line;  
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eating; प्रसिद्धमात्रं वरं सप्तमवति S. 3. &c.

मातृ 1 A measure; see मातृ above  
2 A standard of measure,  
standard, rule. 3 The correct  
measure. 4 A unit of measure, a foot.

5 A moment. 6 A particle, an  
atom. 7 A part, portion; नैवे-  
द्यादित्येतद्वत् R. 3. 11. 8 A small  
portion, a little quantity, a small  
measure only, see मातृ (3). 9 Ac-  
count, consideration; रजति किंवा मातृ  
Pt. 1. 40 'of what account or con-  
sideration is a king', i. e. I hold  
him of no account; कायस्य इति हवी  
मातृ Mn. 1. 10 Money, wealth. 11  
(in prosody) a prosodial or syllabic  
instant, the time required to pro-  
nounce a short vowel. 12 An element.  
14 The material world, matter. 15  
The upper part of the Nāgarī cha-  
racters. 16 An ear-ring. 17 An orna-  
ment, jewel. -Comp. -अर्धं half of a  
prosodial instant. -उच्छ्र, -पक्षः a metre  
regulated by the number of prosodial  
instants it contains, e. g. the Aryā.  
-भण्डा a money-bag. -संघः attachment  
to or regard for household posses-  
sions or property; Ms. 6. 57. -समूहः  
N. of a class of metres, see App. 1.  
-स्पर्शः material contact, contact with  
material elements; Bg. 2. 14.

मातृका A syllable or prosodial  
instant (= मातृ above.)

मातृशब्द a. (वी f.); मातृशब्दिक a. (वी  
f.) Jealous, envious, malicious, spite-  
ful.

मातृशब्द Kavya, jealousy, spite, malice.  
अहो वस्तुनि मातृशब्द Ke. 21. 49; Ki. 3. 53

मातृशब्दः A fisherman.

मातृः 1 Stirring, churning, shaking  
about. 2 Killing, destruction. 3 A  
way, road.

मातृशब्द a. (वी f.) 1 Coming from  
Mathurā. 2 Produced in Mathurā. 3  
Dwelling in Mathurā.

मातृः Intoxication, drunkenness. 2  
Joy, delight. 3 Pride, arrogance.

मातृशब्द a. (द्वि f.) 1 Intoxication,  
maddening, stupefying. 2 Gladden-  
ing. -नः A gallinule.

मातृशब्द a. (वी f.) Intoxicating &c.,  
see मातृशब्द. -नः 1 The god of love. 2

The thorn-apple. -नः 1 Intoxication.  
2 Delighting, exhilaration. 3 Cloves.

मातृशब्दो An intoxicating drink.

मातृशब्द a. (वी f.), मातृशब्दः a., मातृशब्द  
a. (वी f.) Like me, resembling me.

प्रसिद्धमात्रः सप्त मातृशब्दो निर. Ki. 1. 25; U.  
2; उपचारो वै कल्प्य इति तु मातृशब्दः R.

मातृशब्दः A Prince of the Madras.

मातृशब्दो N. of the second wife of  
Pāṇdu.

मातृशब्द N. of the second wife of  
Pāṇdu. -Comp. -नक्षत्रः an epithet of  
Nakula and Sahadeva. -पतिः an epi-  
thet of Pāṇdu.

मातृशब्दः An epithet of Nakula and  
Sahadeva.

मातृशब्द a. (वी f.) 1 Honey-like,  
sweet. 2 Made of honey. 3 Vernal.  
Relating to the descendants of Madhu.

-च: 1 N. of Krishna, साधनामध्वीजयति  
यमुनाद्वारे तद्विष्णुः Gt. 1; माध्वे वा कुंभ मानि-  
षि मानिष 9. 2 The spring season, a  
friend of Cupid; स्मरं यदुल्लसत् त्वं माध्वः  
Ku. 4. 28; त माध्वेयामिनेन सखा (अनुव-  
चत्) 3. 23. 3 The month called  
Vaisākha; आस्वत्थं यमुनाध्वीजयति R. 11. 7.  
4 N. of Indra. 5 N. of Parasurāma.  
6 N. of the Yādavas (pl.); Śi. 16.  
52. 7 N. of a celebrated author, son  
of Māyana and brother of Śāyana  
and Bhogañāth, and supposed to  
have lived in the fifteenth century.  
He was a very reputed scholar,  
numerous important works being  
ascribed to him; he and Śāyana are  
supposed to have jointly written the  
commentary on the Rīgveda; अग्निस्त्विति-  
सदाचारपालको माध्वो दुःखः । स्वार्थं व्याख्याय  
सर्वार्थं द्विजार्थं भीमवचनः । J. N. V. -Comp.  
-वह्नी = माध्वी q. v. -त्री vernal beauty.  
माध्वकः A kind of intoxicating  
liquor (produced from honey).  
माध्विका N. of a creeper; माध्विका-  
परिमलललिते Gt. 1.  
माध्वी 1 Candied sugar, 2 A kind  
of drink made from honey. 3 The  
spring creeper (बाह्वी), with white  
fragrant flowers; पद्मजानिष शोफेन सक्तता  
सृष्टा लता माध्वी S. 3. 10; Me. 78. 4 The  
sacred basil. 5 A procuress, lawd.  
-Comp. -लता the spring creeper.  
-वने a grove of Mādhvī creepers.  
माध्वीय a. Relating to Mādhvī.  
माध्वीय a. (स्त्री f.) Relating to or re-  
sembling a bee; as in माध्वीय वृत्तिः.  
-री 1 Collecting alms by begging  
from door to door, as a bee collects  
honey by moving from flower to  
flower. 2 Alms obtained from five  
different places.  
माध्वी The flower of the Mallikā-  
creeper.  
माध्वी 1 Sweetness, sweet or savoury  
taste; बद्धे त्वं म माध्वी ता Bv. 2. 161,  
कामालसखीमाध्वीमाध्वीमयस्य वाचा विचारं  
मम 4. 42, 37, 43. 2 Spirituous liquor.  
माध्वी 1 Sweetness, pleasantness;  
माध्वीमयी इतिवाद् ब्रह्म R. 18. 13. 2 Attra-  
ctive beauty, exquisite beauty; स्व  
किमप्यनिर्वाच्यं ततोमोयुष्युक्ते. 3 (In Rhet.)  
Sweetness, one of the three (accord-  
ing to Maṇmata) chief Guṇas  
in poetic compositions; विद्वद्वा-  
माध्वीमयी माध्वीयमुक्ते S. D. 606; see K.  
P. 8 also.  
माध्व a. Central, middle.  
माध्वयिनः N. of a branch of Vā-  
jāneyinas. -न a branch of the गुरु  
or white Yajurveda (followed by  
the Mādhyandinas).  
माध्वय a. (स्त्री f.) Belonging to  
the middle portion, central, middle,  
middle-most.  
माध्वय a. (स्त्री f.) माध्वयिक a.  
(स्त्री f.) Middle, central.

माध्वय, माध्वय 1 Impartialit. 2  
Indifference, unconcern; अन्धध्वयम-  
ध्वेन साधुमाध्वयमिदं व्यवहर्तव्यं Ku. 1. 52.  
3 Intercession, mediation.  
माध्वयिक a. (स्त्री f.) Belonging  
to noon.  
माध्व a. (स्त्री f.) Sweet. -वह्नी A  
follower of Mādhvī. -वह्नी A kind  
of liquor (made from honey).  
माध्वीक 1 A kind of spirituous  
liquor, distilled from the flowers of  
the tree called Mādhvīka. चक्षुःमय  
माध्वीक Bk. 14. 94. 2 Wine distilled  
from grapes; सन्धी माध्वीक विता न मयति  
मयतः Gt. 12 (=मयो Com.) 3 A grape.  
-Comp. -कले a kind of cocoa-nut.  
माध्वी 1 A. (मीमांसे = desid. of  
मन् q. v.). -II. 1 P., 10 U. = Caus.  
of मन् q. v.  
मानः 1 Respect, honour, regard,  
respectful consideration; मानद्विधा-  
ल्यता Pt. 2. 159; Bg. 6. 7; so मानवन  
&c. 2 Pride (in a good sense),  
self-reliance, self-respect; जन्मिनो  
मानहिनस्य तुल्यं च समा मतिः Pt. 1. 106;  
R. 16. 81. 3 Haughtiness, pride,  
conceit, self-confidence. 4 A  
wounded sense of honour. 5 Jealous  
anger, anger excited by jealousy  
(especially in women); anger in  
general मुच मति मानमविद्वान् Gt. 10;  
माध्वे वा कुंभ मानिष मानमये 9; Śi. 9. 84;  
Bv. 2. 56. -न 1 Measuring. 2 A  
Measure, standard. 3 Dimension,  
computation. 4 A standard of  
measure, measuring rod, rule. 5  
Proof, authority, means of proof or  
demonstration; वेदमी माध्वीयः-वसादा  
रत्नमाध्वयमंतोकास्तोवा रत्नमये किं मानं R. G.;  
मानमाध्वय (frequently occurring in  
controversial language). 6 Likeness,  
resemblance. -Comp. माध्वय a.  
given to pride, haughty, proud.  
-उक्तः f. great respect or honour.  
-उत्पादः infatuation of pride. -कलहः,  
कलहः a quarrel caused by jealous  
anger. -कलहः f. अंगः, हानिः f. injury  
to reputation or honour, humiliation,  
insult, indignity. -हानिः injury to  
honour or pride. -वह्नी a. 1 showing  
respect. 2 proud. -वह्नी a. measuring-  
rod; स्थितः पुण्यं वा इव मानद्वयः Ku. 1. 1.  
-वह्नी a. rich in honour; महोन्नतो मानध्वना  
वसाधिताः Ki. 1. 19. -ध्विका a  
cucumber. -परिमलललित mortification,  
humiliation. -ध्वं see माध्वयति. -महत्  
a. rich or great in pride, greatly  
proud; किं जर्षं लुप्तमीय मानमहतामहतरः  
केतरी Bh. 2. 29. -वह्नी the correct  
mode of measuring or weighing;  
Ms. 9. 330. -वह्नी a sort of clepsydra,  
a perforated water-vessel, which,  
placed in water and gradually filling,  
serves to measure time. -वह्नी 1 a  
measuring cord. 2 a chain (of gold  
&c.) worn round the body.

मानाश्लिष a. Consisting of red  
arsenic (मन्, श्लिष).  
मानन-नम 1 Honouring, respecting.  
2 Killing; Śi. 16. 2.  
माननीय a. Fit to be honoured,  
worthy of honour, deserving to be  
honoured (with gen.); मेना सुनीनामपि  
माननीयं Ku. 1. 18; R. 1. 11.  
मानय a. (स्त्री f.) 1 Relating to or  
descended from Manu; मानयस्व राजर्षि-  
वंशस्य प्रसवितारं सवितारं U. 3; Ms. 12.  
107. 2 Human. -वः 1 A man, human  
being; मनेविज्ञा मानवानां ततोय प्रथियोऽभ्यन्तम् ।  
वज्रलवः (द्वस्तस्मान्मनोजितारु मानवाः Mb.;  
Ms. 2. 9; 5. 35. 2 Mankind (pl.). -वः  
A particular fine. -Comp. -ह्वयः, ह्वयः  
-वह्नी a lord of men, king, sovereign;  
R. 14. 32. -धर्मकाक the institutes  
of Manu. -राक्षसः a demon or fiend  
in the form of a man; तेऽपि मानवराक्षसाः  
परहितं स्वाध्यायं निवृत्तिं ये Bh. 2. 74.  
मानवत् a. Proud, arrogant,  
haughty, high-spirited. -स्त्री A  
haughty or high-spirited woman  
(angry through jealous pride).  
मानव्य A number of boys or youths  
(मानव्य).  
मानस a. (स्त्री f.) 1 Pertaining  
to the mind, mental, spiritual (opp.  
ज्ञातिर). 2 Produced from the mind,  
springing at will; किं मानसी वृद्धिः S. 4;  
Ku. 1. 18; Bg. 10. 6. 3 Only to be  
conceived in the mind, conceivable.  
4 Tacit, implied. 5 Dwelling on the  
lake Mānasa. -सः A form of  
Vishnu. -सः 1 The mind, the heart;  
मपि सदान्तो दहति मम मानसं Gt. 10; अपि  
च मानसमंशमिदं Bv. 1. 113; मानसं विवेच-  
यित्वा (भाति) 116. 2 N. of a sacred  
lake on the mountain Kailāsa;  
कैलासाशिलो राम मन्सा निर्मितः सरः नक्ष्त्रा  
प्रापिन् वसन्तपद्ममानसे सरः Rām.; (it is  
said to be the native place of swans,  
who are described as migrating to  
its shores every year at the  
commencement of the breeding  
season or the monsoons; मेघशामा दिशो  
दृष्ट्वा मानसोत्प्लवकतस्तं । कृजितं राजहंसानां मेघं  
सुपुराजितं V. 4. 14. 15; चत्वारोऽपि कृत-  
वस्तवो मानसे संनिवृत्तं नाप्यारयन्ति व्यपगतसुच-  
रन्ध्राणि प्रहयं हंसाः Me. 76; see Me. 11;  
Ghat. 9 also); R. 6. 26; Me. 62;  
Bv. 1. 3. 3 A kind of salt. -Comp.  
-आलवः a swan, goose. -उत्क a.  
eager to go to Mānasa; Me. 11.  
-ओकयः, -वारिन् m. a swan. -जन्मन्  
m. 1 the god of love. 2 a swan.  
मानसिक a. (स्त्री f.) Mental,  
spiritual. -कः An epithet of  
Vishnu.  
मानिका 1 A kind of spirituous  
liquor. 2 A kind of weight.  
मानित p. p. Honoured, respected,  
esteemed.  
मानिष a. 1 Fancying, considering,  
regarding, (at the end of comp.);



The god of wind, the deity presid-

ing over wind. 3 Breathing. 4 Vital air, one of the three essential humours of the body. 5 The trunk of an elephant. -**४** The lunar mansion called Svāti. -**Comp.** -**अस्वजः** a snake. -**अस्वजः, सुतः, सुतः** 1 epithets of Hanumat. 2 of Bhīma.

**मार्गशिरः** 1 An epithet of Hanumat; R. 12. 60. 2 Of Bhīma.

**मार्गशिरः, मार्गशिरः** N. of an ancient sage. -**Comp.** -**अष्टमः** N. of one of the eighteen Purāṇas (composed) by this sage).

**मार्ग** 1. 1 P., 10 U. (मार्गति, मार्गवति-ते) 1 To seek, seek for. 2 To hunt after, chase. 3 To strive to attain, strive after; आत्मोक्तं न मार्गं वेदां प्रतिवेद्या। स्वयमेव मार्गं विवर्कं उपजयात् Subhāṣ. 4 To solicit, beg, ask for; न वेदो नृपते-सर्गो Bk. 1. 12; Y. 2. 66. 5 To ask in marriage. -II. 10 U. (मार्गवति-ते) 1 To go, move. 2 To decorate, adorn. -**With परि** to seek, look out for.

**मार्गः** 1 A way, road, path (fig. also); अग्निहारमार्गमादेशः S. 5; so विचारमार्गवित्तं वेत्ता Ku. 5. 42; R. 2. 72. 2 A course, passage, the tract passed over; मार्गं परिहृत्य वदेति मार्गः S. 7. 7. 3 Reach, range; Ki. 18. 40. 4 A scar, mark (left by a wound &c.); R. 4. 48; 14. 4. 5 The path or course of a planet. 6 Search, inquiry, investigation. 7 A canal, channel, passage. 8 A means, way. 9 The right way or course, proper course; सुमार्ग, अमार्ग. 10 Mode, manner, method, course, usage, शक्ति R. 7. 71; so कुलं, शास्त्रं, धर्मं &c. 11 Style, diction; इति वैदिकमार्गस्य प्राजा दत्ता गुणाः स्वताः Kāv. 1. 41; मार्गं विचित्रमार्गानां 1. 9. 12 The anus. 13 Musk. 14 The constellation called मृगशिरः. 15 The month called मार्गशीर्ष. -**Comp.** -**मार्गशिरः** a triumphal arch erected on a road; R. 11. 5. -**मार्गशिरः** a guide. -**मार्गशिरः, मार्गशिरः**, a measure of distance equal to 4 kroas. -**मार्गशिरः** a barricade. -**मार्गशिरः** a road-keeper, guard. -**मार्गशिरः** a pioneer. -**मार्गशिरः** a. travelling, way-faring. -**मार्गशिरः** a palace on a high road.

**मार्गशिरः** The month called मार्गशीर्ष.

**मार्गशिरः** 1 Begging, requesting, soliciting. 2 Seeking, looking out for, searching. 3 Investigating, inquiry, examination. -**मार्ग** 1 A beggar, suppliant, mendicant. 2 An arrow; युवातः स्वमार्गः K. P. 10; अवेदि तत्प्राप्त-मार्गमर्गवत्स दीक्षति पितृकुले N. 1. 46; Vikr. 1. 77, R. 9. 17, 65. 3 The number 'five.'

**मार्गशिरः, मार्गशिरः** N. of the ninth month of the Hindu year (corresponding to November-December) in which the full-moon is in the constellation मृगशिरः.

**मार्गशिरः, मार्गशिरः** The full-moon day in the month of मार्गशीर्ष.

**मालिका** 1 A traveller. 2 A hunter. **मालिका** p. p. 1 Sought, searched, inquired after. 2 Hunted after, desired, solicited.

**मालिका** 10 U. (मालिका-ते) 1 To purify, cleanse, wipe; cf. ज. 2 To sound.

**मालिका** 1. Cleansing, purifying, scouring. 2 A washerman. 3 An epithet of Vishnu.

**मालिका** a. (मालिका f.) Cleansing, purifying, scouring.

**मालिका** a. (मालिका f.) Cleansing, purifying. -**मालिका** 1 Cleansing, cleaning, purifying. 2 Wiping or rubbing off. 3 Effacing, wiping away. 4 Cleansing the person by rubbing it with unguents. 5 Sprinkling the person with water by means of the hand, a blade of Kusa grass &c. -**मालिका** The tree called *Lothra*. -**मालिका** 1 Cleansing, purifying, cleaning. 2 The sound of a drum; मालिका मृदङ्गि मालिका मालिका M. 1. 18. -**मालिका** A broom, brush.

**मालिका** (मालिका) A cat; कपाल मालिका पय इति कर्तव्येति मालिका K. P. 10. 2 A pole-cat. -**Comp.** -**मालिका** a peacock. -**मालिका** a kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment.

**मालिका** 1 A cat, 2 A peacock. **मालिका** 1 A female cat. 2 A civet-cat. 3 Musk.

**मालिका** 1 A cat. 2 A Sūdra. **मालिका** p. p. 1 Cleansed, scoured, purified. 2 Swept, brushed. 3 Adorned. -

**मालिका** Curds with sugar and spices.

**मालिका** 1 The sun; अयं मालिका किं स लङ्गु तुरगेः सवामेति K. P. 10; U. 6. 3. 2 The Arka tree. 3 A hog. 4 The number twelve. (Also मालिका).

**मालिका** a. (मालिका f.) Made of clay, earthen. -**मालिका** 1 A kind of pitcher. 2 The lid of a pitcher. -**मालिका** A clod or lump of earth; गुरुमालिका हरिणाहो मालिकाशकलिनितुकां नो Bv. 2. 49.

**मालिका** Mortality.

**मालिका** A drummer. -**मालिका** A city, town.

**मालिका** A drummer.

**मालिका** Softness (lit. and fig.), pliancy, weakness; अभितप्तमालिका मालिका मज्जे B. 8. 43 'becomes soft'; स्वस्तीर-मालिका Ku. 5. 18. 2 Mildness, indulgence, gentleness, leniency; Bg. 16. 2.

**मालिका** a. (मालिका f.) Made of grapes. -**मालिका** Wine; Si. 8. 30.

**मालिका** a. Having a deep insight into, fully conversant with the essence, beauty, &c.; (= मालिका q. v.) मालिका की मन्त्रानामन्त्राय मनुष्ये Bv. 1. 117, 1. 8, 4. 40.

**मालिका** See मालिका. **मालिका** f. Cleansing, scouring, purifying.

**मालिका** 1 N. of a district in the west or south-west of Bengal. 2 N. of a tribe of barbarians, a mountaineer. 3 N. of Vishnu. -**मालिका** 1 A field. 2 A high ground, rising or elevated ground; (मालिका मूलतः); देवमालिका मालिका Me. 16 (देवमालिका मूलतः Malli.). 3 Deceit, fraud. -**Comp.** -**मालिका** the hip-joint.

**मालिका** 1 The *Nimba* tree. 2 A wood near a village. 3 A pot made of a cocoa-nut shell. -**मालिका** A garland.

**मालिका** ती f. 1 A kind of jasmine (with fragrant white flowers); तन्मालिका जयदेव मृगशिरःमालिका मालिका G. M.; मालिका मालिका Me. 98. 2 A flower of this jasmine; शिरसि बहुमालिका मालिका मालिका Re. 2. 24. 3 A bud, blossom (in general). 4 A virgin, young woman. 5 Night. 6 Moon-light. -**Comp.** -**मालिका** borax. -**मालिका** the shell of a nutmeg. -**मालिका** a garland of jasmine flowers.

**मालिका** a. (मालिका f.) Coming from the Malaya mountain. -**मालिका** Sandal-wood.

**मालिका** 1 N. of a country, the modern Mālva' in central India. 2 N. of a Rāga or musical mode. -**मालिका** (pl.) The people of Mālva. -**Comp.** -**मालिका** -**मालिका** -**मालिका** a king of Mālva.

**मालिका** 1 The country of the Malavas. 2 An inhabitant of Mālva. **मालिका** N. of a plant.

**मालिका** 1 A garland, wreath, chaplet; अनादिमालिका मालिका मालिका मालिका Vās. 2 A row, line, series, succession; मालिका मालिका Māl. 1. 1; आनन्दमालिका Me. 9. 3 A group, cluster, collection. 4 A string, necklace; as in मालिका. 5 A rosary, chain; as in मालिका. 6 A streak; as in मालिका, मालिका. 7 A series of epithets. 8 (In drama) The offering of several things to obtain a wish. -**Comp.** -**मालिका** a variety of Upamā or simile, in which one Upamā is compared to several Upamānas; e. g. अन्वयेन राज्यमालिका मालिका मालिका मालिका मालिका K. P. 10. -**मालिका**; मालिका 1 a garland-maker, florist, gardener; कृती मालिका मालिका मालिका मालिका Bv. 1. 54; Pt. 1. 220. 2 the tribe of gardeners. -**मालिका** a kind of fragrant grass. -**मालिका** a variety of वीर्य; Mammata thus defines it:—मालिका मालिका मालिका मालिका K. P. 10; see the example given ad loc.

**मालिका** 1 A florist, gardener. 2 A dyer, painter.

**मालिका** 1 A garland. 2 A row, line, series. 3 A string, necklace. 4 A variety of jasmine. 5 Lin-seed. 6 A daughter. 7 A palace. 8 A kind of bird. 9 An intoxicating drink.

कार्यम् न., -कार्यं, *doing the business of*  
 a friend, a friendly act or service;  
 R. 19. 31. -द्वयं अ. treacherous. -द्वयं,  
 -द्वयिणं अ. hating a friend, treacherous  
 to a friend, a false or treacherous  
 friend. -द्वयः friendship. -द्वयः

breach of friendship. -ब्रह्मन् a. kind to friends; of winning manners. -हत्या the murder of a friend.

मिश्र ८. 1 Friendly-minded. 2 Winning friends.

मिश्र 1 U. (मिश्रिते) 1 To associate with. 2 To unite, pair, copulate. 3 To hurt, injure, strike, kill. 4 To understand, perceive, know. 5 To wrangle.

मिश्र ind. 1 Mutually, reciprocally, to each other; Ms. 2.147; oft. in comp.; मिश्रःप्रत्ययः S. 2; मिश्रःसमवायः S. 5. 2 In secret or private, secretly, privately; अतः प्रसादं प्रतिपद्ये इत्यादि वक्तुं मिश्रः शक्यते इत्येव Ku. 3. 2; 6.1; R. 13.1.

मिश्रितः N. of a king. -स्रः (pl.) N. of a people. -स्र N. of a city, capital of the country called Videha, q. v.

मिश्र 1 A pair, couple; मिश्रं परिकल्पितं त्वया सहकारः कल्पितं च नृपिणो R. 8. 61; Ms. 18; U. 2. 6. 2 Twins. 3 Union, junction. 4 Sexual union, copulation, cohabitation. 5 The third sign of the zodiac. Gemini. 6 (In gram.) A root compounded with a preposition. -Comp. -मिश्रः 1 forming a couple, state of being a pair. 2 copulation. -मिश्रित् a. practising cohabitation.

मिश्रः The ruddy goose (चक्रवाक) cf. ब्रह्मन्.

मिश्र ind. 1 Falseely, deceitfully, wrongly, incorrectly; oft. with the force of an adjective, मनी महानल इति प्रभावात्प्रमाणेऽपि यथा न मिथ्या R. 18. 42; पशुवाच न तस्मिन्मा 17. 42, मिथ्यैव व्यसनं वदति मृगयादीदृश्विनोदः कुतः S. 2. 5. 2 Invertedly, contrarily. 3 To no purpose, in vain, fruitlessly; मिथ्या कारयेत् चारित्र्यं राक्षसाभिः Bk. 8. 44; Bg. 18. 59. (मिथ्या वदन् वदन् to tell a falsehood, lie; मिथ्या कृ to falsify; मिथ्या म् to turn out false, be false; मिथ्या ह् to misunderstand, mistake. At the beginning of comp. मिथ्या may be translated by 'false, untrue, unreal, sham, pretended, feigned' &c.) -Comp. -अव्ययमितिः f. a figure of speech, an expression of the impossibility of a thing by making it depend upon an impossible contingency; किंमिथ्यावाचनमिदं मिथ्यावाचकमिति. मिथ्यावाचनमिति वदन्ति लक्षणं वदन् Kuval. -अपवादः a false charge. -आपवादः a false assertion. -अभियोगः a false or groundless charge. -अभिज्ञानं calumny, false accusation. -अभिज्ञापः 1 a false prediction. 2 a false or unjust claim. -आचारः wrong or improper conduct. -आहारः wrong diet. -उत्तरं a false or prevaricating reply. -उपचारः pretended kindness or service. -कर्मन् n. a false act. -कोपः -कोपः

feigned anger. -कपः a false price. -कपः -कपः misconception, misunderstanding. -कपः hypocrisy. -कपः a mistake, error, misapprehension. -कपः heresy. -कपः f. heresy, holding heretic or atheistic doctrines. -कपः a man only in appearance. -कपः a. false to one's promise, perfidious. -कपः an imaginary advantage. -कपः delusion, mistake, error. -कपः, कपः a falsehood, lie. -कपः a false report. -कपः m. a false witness.

मिश्र 1. 1 A., 4. 10. U. (मिश्रिते, मिश्रिते) 1 To be unctuous or greasy. 2 To melt. 3 To be fat. 4 To love, feel affection. -II. 1 U. (मिश्रिते) see मिश्र.

मिश्र 1 Sloth, indolence. 2 Torpor, sleepiness, dulness (of spirits also.). मिश्र 1. 10. P. (मिश्रिते, मिश्रिते) See मिश्र II.

मिश्र 1 P. (मिश्रिते) 1 To sprinkle, moisten. 2 To honour, worship.

मिश्र 6 U. (मिश्रिते, generally मिलति; मिलति) 1 To join, be united with, accompany; इत्यन्वतो मिलितः Bk. 4. 2 To come or meet together, meet, gather, assemble; ये वायुं ब्रह्मः सदाद्वित्येव इत्यादिवाक्ये मिलति H. 1. 210; यतीः किं न मिलति Amap. 10; मिलितशिलीमुक &c. Gt. 1; स पारेन मिलितोऽप्यत्र मोज्जनामिलितो न वः Trik. 3 To be mixed or united with, come in contact with; मिलति त्वं तोषेद्युग्मः G. L. 7. 4 To meet or encounter (as in fighting); close, close with. 5 To come to pass, happen. 6 To find, fall in with. -Cause. (मिलयति-ने) To bring together, assemble, convene.

मिलनं 1 Joining, meeting, assembling together. 2 Encountering. 3 Contact, being mixed with, coming in contact with; भाग्यमिलनमिलनेन गलमिव कलकति मलयसमीरे Gt. 4.

मिलित p. p. 1 Come together, assembled, encountered, combined. 2 Met, encountered. 3 Mixed. 4 Put together, taken in all.

मिलितः A bee; परितमकरं द्रुममिकास्तं जगति भवतु विराजते मिलितः Bv. 1. 8, 15.

मिलितः A kind of snake.

मिश्र 1 P. (मिश्रिते) 1 To make a sound or noise. 2 To be angry.

मिश्र 10 U. (मिश्रयति-ने; strictly a denom. from मिश्र) To mix, mingle, unite, blend, combine, add; वाचं न मिश्रयति वयं नैव चोमिः S. 8. 31; व मिश्रयति लोचने Bv. 2. 140.

मिश्र ८. 1 Mixed, blended, mingled, combined; नयं वयं च मिश्रं च तत् त्रयेव व्यवस्थितं Kāv. 1. 11, 31, 32; R. 16. 32. 2 Associated, connected. 3 Manifold, diverse. 4 Tangled, intertwined. 5 (At the end of comp.) Having a mixture of, consisting for

the most part of. -मः 1 A respectable or worthy person; usually affixed to the names of great men and scholars; आदिमियाः मयं M. 1; पण्डित्याः, मयं मिश्रः &c. 2 A kind of elephant. -मः 1 A mixture. 2 A kind of radish. -Comp. -मः a mule. -मः a. of a mixed colour. (-मः) a kind of black aloewood. -मः a mule.

मिश्र ८. 1 Mixed, mingled. 2 Miscellaneous. -मः 1 A compounder. 2 An adulterator of mercantile goods. -मः Salt produced from salt soil.

मिश्र Mixing, blending, combining.

मिश्र p. p. 1 mixed, blended, combined. 2 Added. 3 Respectable.

मिश्र 1. 6 P. (मिश्रिते) 1 To open the eyes, wink. 2 To look at, look helplessly; जातयेदोमुखायां मिश्रतामिच्छन्ति नः Ku. 2. 46. 3 To rival, contend, emulate. With उद् 1 to open the eyes; उद्मिश्रयति Bg. 5. 9, 2 to open (as the eyes); Ku. 4. 2. 3 to open, bloom, be expanded. 4 to rise. 5 to shine, glitter. -मि to shut the eyes; Bg. 5. 9. -II. 1 P. (मिश्रिते) To wet, moisten, sprinkle.

मिश्र Emulation, rivalry. -मि Pretext, disguise, deceit, trick, fraud, false or outward appearance; वाचमयमेव मिश्रतामिच्छन्ति Dk. (often used like लल q. v., to indicate an उत्प्रेक्षा); न रोममुपमिश्रतामिच्छन्ति कुतश्च किं वृण्वन्मिच्छन्ति N. 1. 21. वदन्ति मिश्रितेति तुजेनी मिश्रतामिच्छन्ति वाचा Bv. 1. 111.

मिश्र ८. 1 Sweet. 2 Dainty, savoury; किं मिश्रं मयं मयं 'who cast pearls before swine.' 3 Moistened, wetted. -मि A sweet-meat.

मिश्र 1 P. (मिश्रिते; मीन) 1 To make water. 2 To wet, moisten, sprinkle. 3 To emit semen.

मिश्रित Mist, snow.

मिश्रितः 1 The sun; नदि तावन्मिश्रितोऽपि मिश्रितः Bv. 2. 34; वाते नयन्मिश्रितोऽपि मिश्रितोऽपि मिश्रितः गुणता 1. 16; N. 2. 36; 13. 54. 2 A cloud. 3 The moon. 4 Wind, air. 5 An old man.

मिश्रितः An epithet of Siva.

मी 19 U. (मीनाति, मीनति; seldom used in classical literature) 1 To kill, destroy, hurt, injure. 2 To lessen, diminish. 3 To change, alter. 4 To transgress, violate. -II. 1 P., 10 U. (मयति, मययति-ने) 1 To go, move. 2 To know, understand (यतिमयति-ने). -III. 4 A. (मीयते) To die, perish.

मी ८. p. 1 Urined, watered. 2 Passed (as urine).

मीनः, मीनः m. An epithet of Siva.

मीनः 1 A fish; सुतमीन इव हृदः R. 1. 73; मीनो ह् इव कवयो वल्लभस्तु Bv. 1

17. 2 the twelfth sign of the zodiac (*Pisces*). 3 The first incarnation of Vishnu; see महाप्रवृत्ति. -Comp. -अंश-रो, fish-aprawn. -अवस्थित, वासित् ॥ 1 a fisherman; 2 a crane. -आलवः, the sea. -देवताः the god of love. -नगरा an epithet of Satyavati. -गोविन्दा a pond, pool of water. -रक्षा, -रक्षः a king-fisher.

मीनरः The sea-monster called *Makara* q. v.

मी 1 P. (मीति) 1 To go move. 2 To sound.

मीमांसकः 1 One who investigates or inquires into, an investigator, examiner. 2 A follower of the system of philosophy called मीमांसा q. v. below.

मीमांसनं Investigation, examination, inquiry.

मीमांसा 1 Deep reflection, inquiry, examination, investigation; रसमंग-परमात्मी करोति कुतश्चैव कायममीमांसा R. G.; ३० द्विक, अलंकार &c. 2 N. of one of the six chief *Darsanas* or systems of Indian philosophy. It was originally divided into two systems—the पूर्वमीमांसा or कर्ममीमांसा founded by Jaimini; and the उपरमीमांसा or ब्रह्ममीमांसा ascribed to Bādarāyana; but the two systems have very little in common between them; the first concerning itself chiefly with the ritual of the Veda and the settlement of dubious points in regard to Vedic texts; and the latter dealing chiefly with the nature of Brahman or the Supreme Spirit. The पूर्वमीमांसा is, therefore, usually styled only मीमांसा or the *Mīmāṃsā*, and the उपरमीमांसा वेदान्त which, being hardly a sequel of Jaimini's system, is now considered and ranked separately; मीमांसाः कर्ममुक्तमात्रं सत्यां हस्ती मुनिं जैमिनिं Pt. 2. 33.

मीरः 1 The ocean. 2 A limit, boundary.

मील 1 P. (मीलति मीलित) 1 To close (as the eyes), close or contract the eye-lids, wink, twinkle; एते किंचित् मीलन्ति समाम्बुं हिमं तदालोकनात् Gt. 10. 2 To close, be closed or shut (as eyes or flowers); नयनयुग्म-मीलन् Si. 11. 2; तस्या मीमिलमुनेः Bk. 14. 54. 3 To fade, disappear, vanish. 4 To meet or be collected (for हिन्). -Caus. (मीलयति) To cause to shut, close, shut (eyes, flowers &c.); इषाम्नासात्मनश्च नृपो लोचने मीलयिष्या Me. 110. -With. -आ Caus. to shut; नेत्रं चाभीलन् Kāv. 2. 11. -उद् 1 to open (as the eyes); उद्मी लीच लोचने Bk. 15. 102, 16. 8. 2 To be awakened or roused, Si. 10. 72. 3 to expand, blow; Ki. 4. 3; Māl. 1. 38. 4 to be dif-

fused or spread, cluster round; उन्मीलन्मुनेषु &c. Gt. 1; U. 1. 20. 5 to appear, spring up, rise, become manifest; स वायुर्वर्त्मनो जलं क्षितिर्दिति त्रैलोक्यवस्तुमीलति Prab. 1. 2; Bv. 2. 72 (Caus.) to open; तद्वत्तुमीलनं चक्षुरागतं V. 1. 5; Mk. 1. 33. -नि 1 to shut the eyes; R. 12. 65; Ms. 1. 52. 2 to close the eyes in death, die; निमिमील नरोत्तमसिवा वतपद्मा तमस्वि लोचुद्री R. 8. 38. 3 to obscure (fig.); वज्रालोपनिमीलितः R. 1. 68. 4 to be closed or shut (as eyes, flowers &c.); निमीलितानामिव रक्तजातं R. 7. 64. 5 to disappear, vanish, set (fig. also); नरोक्षी जीवलीको-जं निमीलति निमीलति H. 3. 145; योगिनि-लितनक्षत्रा Hariv. (-Caus.) to shut, close; उन्मीलितानि इतिनिमीलितेवावकतिव Mk. 1. 33; च्यमिमीलदुष्पञ्चनं नलिनी Si. 9. 11; लक्ष्मणं च्यमीलयत् Kāv. 2. 261; Ku. 3. 36; 5. 57; R. 19. 28. -अ 1 to be shut or closed. (-Caus.) 1 to shut or close; उपरतसेवीलितलोचने नृपः R. 3. 26; 13. 10. 2 to obscure, darken, make dim; विचारयितव्यं प्रपद्यति च सेमी-लयति च U. 1. 36.

मलिनं 1 Closing of the eyes, winking, twinkling. 2 Closing the eyes. 3 The closing of a flower.

मीलित p. p. 1 Shut, closed. 2 Twinkled. 3 Half-opened, unblown. 4 Vanished, disappeared. -स (In Rhet.) A figure of speech in which the difference or distinction between two objects is shown to be completely obscured on account of their similarity—whether natural or artificial—in some respects; it is thus defined by Mammata:—समेन लक्षणा वस्तु वस्तुना वधिभूयते । विजेनामनुना वापि तन्मीलितमिति मूलं ॥ K. P. 10.

मीघ 1 P. (मीयति) 1 To go, move. 2 To grow fat.

मीश्वरः The leader of an army, a general.

मीरा 1 The tapeworm. 2 Wind.

मुः 1 An epithet of Śiva 2 Bondage, confinement. 3 Final emancipation. 4 A funeral pile.

मुकुब्जः An onion.

मुकुः Liberation, deliverance; especially, final emancipation.

मुकुटः 1 A crown, tiara, diadem; मुकुटारण्यमोक्षिरेत्युक्तं R. 9. 13. 2 A crest. 3 A peak, point.

मुकुडी Cracking or snapping the fingers.

मुकुटः 1 N. of Vishnu or Krishna. 2 Quicksilver. 3 A kind of precious stone. 4 N. of one of the nine treasures of Kubera. 5 A kind of drum.

मुकुरः 1 A mirror, looking-glass; मुनिनामपि विजयप्रतिपत्तिः यत एव संभवति । स्वपहिमदर्शनमर्थोऽयमुकुरो जायते वस्तु Vās., Si. 9. 73; N. 22. 43. 2 A bud; see मुकुट. 3 The handle of a potter's wheel. 4 The Bakula tree.

मुकुलः-स 1 A bud; आदिमुकुलममुकुलः कदलीमातृकम् Me. 21; R. 9. 81; 15. 99. 2 Anything like a bud; आलवपत्रमुकुलम् (तनवात्) S. 7. 17. 3 The body. 4 The soul or spirit. (मुकुलीक means 'to close in the form of a bud,' Ku. 5. 63).

मुकुलित a. 1 Having buds, budded, blossoms. 2 Half-closed, half-shut; दसमुकुलितवदनसरोजं Gt. 2; Ku. 3. 76.

मुकुटः, मुकुटकाः A kind of bean.

मुकु p. p. 1 Loosened, relaxed, slackened. 2 Set free, liberated, relaxed. 3 Abandoned, left, given up, set aside, taken off. 4 Thrown, cast, discharged, hurled. 5 Fallen down, dropped down from. 6 Drooping, unnerved; मुकुटवद्वेगादपि Dk. 7 Given, bestowed. 8 Sent forth, emitted. 9 Finally saved or emancipated, (see मुकु). -अः One who is finally emancipated from the bonds of worldly existence, one who has renounced all worldly attachments and secured final beatitude, an absolved saint; मुनापितेन गीतेन मुवतीनां च लीलया मनो न सिध्यते वस्य स एव मुक्तोऽश्वा वक्तुः ॥ Subhā'sh.

-Comp. -अंश्वरः a Jaina mendicant of the *digambara* class. -आत्मन् a. finally saved or emancipated. (-म्.) 1 the soul absolved from sins or from worldly matter. 2 a person whose soul is absolved. -असत्त्व a. rising from a seat. -कच्छः a Buddhist. -कच्छकः a snake that has cast off its slough. -कंठ a. raising a cry. (-ठ) ind. bitterly, loudly, aloud; R. 14. 68. -कर, -हस्त a. open-handed, liberal, bountiful. -चक्षुस् m. a lion. -वत्सव see मुक्तवत्.

मुकुल 1 A missile, a missile weapon. 2 Simple prone. 3 A detached stanza, the meaning of which is complete in itself; see Kāv. 1. 13; मुकुल श्लोक एवैकप्रमत्तरसमः सत्वात्.

मुक्ता 1 A pearl; हारीश्वर इतिपाश्र्वाणि मुदति स्तनमदले । मुक्तानामप्यवस्थेयं के वयं समारंभिकाः Amaru. 100 (where मुक्तानां means also 'of absolved saints'). Pearls are said to be produced from various sources, but particularly from oyster-shells. -करीर-सीमु-वराहशखमत्स्यादिमुक्तामुद्भव-वेद्युजानि । मुक्ताफलदानं वयसिनि लोके तवां मुक्तामुद्भवमेव दूति ॥ Malli. ). 2 A harlot, courtesan. -Comp. -भगवतः, आभगतः the pearl-oyster. -आभलिः ली f. -कलापः a pearl-necklace. -मुक्ताः a pearl-necklace, string of pearls; Me. 46; R. 16. 18. -जालं a string or zone of pearls. -वाम्बु n. a string of pearls. -पुष्पः a kind of jasmine. -वस्त्र f. the pearl-oyster -वाल्लवः a string of pearls. -कर्म 1 a pearl; Ku. 1. 6; R. 4. 28; 16. 62. 2 a kind of flower. 3 the mustard-apple. 4 camphor. -अग्निः a pearl. -वायु f. the pearl-oyster. -स्तन,



-मण्डपः, -मण्डपः a pearl-necklace. -मण्डपः,  
-मण्डपः the pearl-oyster.

गुह्यः १ Release, liberation, deliverance. २ Freedom, emancipation. ३ Final beatitude or emancipation, absolution of the soul from metempsychosis. ४ Leaving, giving up, abandoning, avoiding; वृत्तिः गतिः Bb. २. 62. ५ Throwing, hurling, letting off, discharging. ६ Unloosing-opening. ७ Discharge, paying off (as a debt). -Comp. -ज्ञः an epithet of Benares. -मार्गः the way to final beatitude. -गन्तुः frankincense.

नक्ष्वा ind. 1 Having left, abandon, ed &c. 2 Excepting, except ( with the force of a preposition. )

**मुखं** १ The mouth (fig. also) ब्राह्मणेयस्य मुखमासीत् Bv. 10. 90. 12; सु-  
द्वर्गं मुखमिव Me. 24; त्वं मम मुखं यव V. 1  
**The** my mouth or spokesman'. २ The  
face, countenance; परिधुचामुखी नवाद्य  
हा V. 1. 17; निबन्धात्मकस्य प्रत्येकवेलाः S.  
7. 21; so अग्रमुखी, मुखवंशः &c. ३ The  
snout or muzzle (of any animal). ४  
The front, vane, forepart. ५ The tip,  
point, barb (of an arrow), head;  
प्रतिष्ठापनमुखः क्षितीमुखः Ku. 5. 54; R. 3.  
57. 58. ६ The edge or sharp point  
(of any instrument). ७ A test,  
nipple; Ku. 1. 40; R. 3. 8. ८ The  
beak or bill of a bird. ९ A direc-  
tion, quarter; as in दिग्मुखी, अंतर्मुखः. १०  
Opening, entrance, mouth; शिराताः  
क्षुद्रकर्णकोटरमुखश्चातस्त्र्यान्वयः S. 1. 14;  
नदीमुखेनैव सप्तद्वाराविज्ञात् R. 3. 28; Ku. 1.  
8. 11 An entrance to a house, a  
door, passage. १२ Beginning,  
commencement; सलीजनेदीक्षणकीमुदीमुखं  
R. 3. 1; दिनमुखादिभिर्विदिग्निदिर्घिमलम्बन् अल्पं  
नग्नमध्यज् 9. 25; 5. 76; Ghaṭ 2. 13  
Introduction. १४ The chief, the  
principal or prominent ; (at the end  
of comp. in this sense) : गंधोन्मुख्ये बहु  
मखमुखाभ्युक्ते कर्मपात्रान् Bv. 4. 21; so  
इन्द्रमुखा देवाः &c. १५ The surface or  
upper side. १६ A means. १७ A  
source, cause, occasion. १८ Utter-  
ance; as in मुखप्रवृत्तः. १९ The Vedas,  
scripture. २० (In Rhet.) The  
original cause or source of the  
action in a drama. -**उच्छ्रिता-**अग्निः १ a  
forest-conflagration. २ a sort of  
goblin with a face of fire. ३ the  
consecrated or sacrificial fire. ४ fire  
put into the mouth of a corpse at  
the time of lighting the funeral  
pile. -**अनिलः**, उद्वासः breath. -**अक्रः** a  
crab. -**आकारः** look, mien, appear-  
ance. -**आसवः** nectar of the lips.  
-**आषाढः**, -**आषः** spittle, saliva. -**चंद्र-**  
मुखः a moon-like face, i. e. a round lovel-  
y face. -**उच्छ्रिता** a forest-conflagration.  
-**कुल्ल-** a lotus-like face. -**सुरः**  
a talker. -**वर्षका** an onion. -**वर्षक** a  
talkative, garrulous. -**वरुणिना** a slave.

on the face. -**जीविः** f. the tongue. -**जः** a Brāhmaṇa. -**जातं** the root of the mouth. -**दूधकाः** an onion. -**दुष्टिका** an eruption disfiguring the face. -**मिथिलकाः** a lazy fellow, an idler. -**निवातिनी** an epithet of Sarasvatī. -**पद्मः** a veil कुर्वन् कर्म ह्यवप्रसङ्गमित्येतात्त्विक Ms. ७३. -**पिण्डः** a mouthful of food. -**पुरणं** 1 filling the mouth. 2 a mouthful of water, a mouthful in general. -**वसन्तः** a pleased countenance, graciousness of aspect. -**विषः** an orange. -**वंशः** a preface, an introduction. -**चञ्चनं** 1 a preface. 2 a lid, cover. -**दूषणं** a preparation of betel; see ताह्ल. -**देवः** distortion of the face. -**मधु अ.** honey-mouthed, sweet-tipped. -**भार्जनं** washing the face. -**चञ्चनं** the bit of a bridle. -**रक्तः** the colour or complexion of the face; R. 12. 6; 17. 31. -**लान्तः** a hog. -**लेपः** 1 anointing the face or upper side (of a drum). 2 a disease of the phlegmatic humour. -**वल्लभाः** the pomegranate tree. -**बाद्यं** 1 an instrument of music sounded with the mouth, any wind-instrument. 2 a sound made with the mouth. -**वासः** -**वासकः** a perfume used to scent the breath. -**बिलुटिका** ashe-goat. -**स्वाद्वानं** gaping, yawning. -**राक्ष अ.** abusive, foul-mouthed, scurrilous. -**शुद्धिः** f. washing or purifying the mouth. -**शोषः** an epithet of Kāhu. -**शोधन अ.** 1 cleansing the mouth. 2 pungent, sharp. (-**जः**) the sharp flavour, pungency. (-**नं**) cleansing the mouth. -**धीः** f. 'beauty of countenance', a lovely face. -**दृढं** facility of pronunciation, phonetic ease. -**सूतं** the moisture of the lips.

**मुसकर**: A beggar, mendicant.  
**मुसकर** a. 1 Talkative, garrulous, loquacious; **मुसकर लम्बेबा** गर्दानी **Ratn.** 2 **मुसकरावतरे** हि विराजो **Ki.** 5. 16. 2 Noisy, making a continuous sound, tinkling, jingling (as an auklet), **लम्बेबा मुसकरावतरे** **R.** 5. 72; **मुसकर** 3 **मुसकरावतरे** यव रावो **वनातः** **U.** 2. 25. 20; **Mā.** 9. 5; **मुसकरावतरे** त्यज भोजीरि **रिपु-**  
**मिव** **केलिषु** **लालं** **Gīt.** 5; **अ. 1** 35. 3  
**Sounding, resonant or resounding**  
**with** (usually at the end of comp.);  
**स्थाने** **स्थाने** **मुसकरावतरे** **श्रीकृष्ण** **विजय** **U.** 2. 14; **मुसकरावतरे** ( **लाल** ) **Gīt.** 2; **H.** 13. 46. 4 **Expressive or indicative**  
**of.** 5 **Foul-mouthed, abusive,**  
**neurilous.** 6 **Mocking, ridiculing**  
**(मुसकरि 'to cause to sound or talk,**  
**make resonant with').** -**रः** 1 **A**  
**crow.** 2 **A leader, the chief or**  
**principal person;** **वदि कार्यविधिः** **साम्य-**  
**साम्य** **इत्ये** **H.** 1. 23. 3 **A conch-**  
**shell.**

ह्रस्वति Den. P. १ To make resonant or noisy, cause to sound or

scho. 2 To make (one) talk or  
 speak ; अत एव सुश्रुता ना सुश्रवयति Mu. 3.  
 3 To notify, declare, announce.

सुकरिता, सुकारी The bit of a bridle.  
 सुकरित a. Made noisy or resonant  
 with, ringing or noisy with, मंडोडुनी-  
 णि. ना सुकरितकुमुस्ताडवे दूळपावे: MAl. 1. 1.

**मुख्य** a. 1 Relating to the mouth or the face. 2 Chief, principal, foremost, first, pre-eminent, prominent ; **हिमालयमुख्यः**, **वायुध्या**, **शेष-ध्या** &c. -**स्य** A leader, guide. -**स्य** 1 A principal rite or ordinance. 2 Reading or teaching the Vedas. -**Comp.** -**स्य** the primary or original (as opp. **शेष**) meaning of a word. -**स्य** the chief lunar month. -**स्य**, -**स्यसि** a sovereign monarch, paramount sovereign. -**स्यसि** m. the prime minister.

**मुग्धः** A kind of gallinule.  
**मुग्धः** a. 1 Stupefied, fainted. 2 Perplexed, infatuated. 3 Foolish, ignorant, silly, stupid; शङ्काक केन मुग्धेन वृत्तादिति भावितः Bv. 2. 29. 4 Simple, artless, innocent; U. 1. 46. 5 Erring, mistaken. 6 Attractive by youthful simplicity (not yet acquainted with love), childlike; ( कः ) अयमावराण्विनी मुग्धाह तपविष्णुपाह S. 1. 25; B. 8. 34. ( *innocence* ) Beautiful, lovely, charming, pretty; हरिदिह मुग्धवृन्दिके विलासिणि विलासति कैलपरे Gt. 1; U. 3. 5. -**मुग्धा** A young girl attractive by her youthful simplicity, a pretty young maiden; ( regarded as a variety of *Nāyikā* in poetic compositions ). -**Comp.** **अक्षी** a lovely eyed woman; विलोको मुग्धाभ्याः स सल्लु रिपुतापविभ्रष्टः U. 3. 44. -**आमलका** having a lovely face. -**जी,** -**कुडिह**, -**मति** a. silly, foolish, stupid, simple. -**आश्र** simplicity, silliness.

**मुञ्च** I. 1. A. ( मोचते ) To deceive, cheat; see मुञ्च. -II. 6 U. -मुञ्चति ते, मुञ्च) 1 To loose, set free, release, let go, let loose, liberate, deliver ( from captivity &c. ); दत्तात्रय ... दशोपनेन येन हरेर्मुञ्चो R. 2. 1, 3. 20; Ms. 8. 202; मोक्षते मुञ्चन्तीनां केचिद्वारिहिरिवातिभिः Ku. 2. 61; R. 10 47; आ भवन्ति याभि 'मुञ्चतु V. 2 'let not thy limbs droop' ( do not despond' ). 2 To set free, loosen ( as the voice ); कंठे मुञ्चति वरिधः तप्तव्रतः Mk. 5. 14, loosens his throat or voice, i. e. raises a cry. 3 To live, abandon, quit, give up, lay aside, relinquish ; रात्रिर्गता मतिमता वर मुञ्च शय्यां R. 5. 66; पुनिहताप्रणवद्व्याहारेति धिना नम च मुञ्चन्ति तमसा मनः R. 6. 7; योके मुञ्चति किं च केरवकुले Bv. 1. 4; आभिर्दुष्टे शक्तिभि तमसा सुखमालिख रात्रिः V. 1. 8; Ms. 96, 61; R. 3. 11. 4 To set apart, take away, except, see युज्ज्वा. 5 To dismiss, send away. 6 To cast, throw, hurl, fling, discharge; द्युषो शराम्मुमुञ्चोः R. 9. 58; Bk. 15. 53. 7 To emit, drop, pour

मुषा ind. १ In vain, to no purpose, uselessly, unprofitably; वकि-  
विदधि संबिध्य कृते हसितं मुषा S. D. २  
wrongly, falsely, रात्रिः सैव ह्यनः स एव  
विषयो अस्या मुषा अन्वयः Bh. ३. ७८. v. १.

**सुविः** 1 A sage, a holy man, saint, devotee, an ascetic; सुविनायकः यथा: Bg. 10. 37; सुविः सन्तो सुविरिति सुविः केवलं राजर्षेः S. 2. 14; R. 1. 38; S. 49; Bg. 2. 56. 2 N. of the sage Agastya. 3 Of Vyāsa. 4 Of Buddha. 5 The mango-tree. 6 The number 'seven'. -pl. The seven sages. -Comp. -अक्ष (pl.) the food of ascetics -ईश्वरः, ईश्वरः, ईश्वरः a great sage. -त्रय 'the triad of sages', i. e. Pāṇini, Kātyāyana, and Patanjali (who are considered to be inspired saints); सुवित्रयं नमस्कृत्य, or विदुषि व्याकरणे Sk. -चित्तं copper. -पुंश्वः a great or eminent sage. -पुत्रकः 1 a wag-tail. 2 the *Damanaka* tree. -भक्षजं 1 the fruit of the yellow myrobalan. 2 fasting. -व्रतं an ascetic vow; Ku. 5. 48.

**सुव 1 P.** (सुवति) To go, move.

**सुवका** Desire of liberation or of final emancipation.

**सुवक्षु** a. 1 Desirous of releasing or liberating. 2 Wishing to discharge. 3 About to shoot (arrows &c.); R. 9. 58. 4 Wishing to be free from worldly existence, striving after final emancipation. -सुः A sage striving after final emancipation or beatitude; Ku. 2. 51; Bg. 4. 15; V. 1. 1.

**सुवसानः** A cloud.

**सुवर्षा** Desire of death; Bk. 5. 57.

**सुवर्षु** a. Being on the point of death, about to die.

**सुव 6 P.** (सुवति) To encircle, surround, encompass, entwine.

**सुवः** N. of a demon slain by Kṛishṇa. -ई Encompassing, surrounding. -Comp. -अभिः 1 an epithet of Kṛishṇa; सुवारेवामुद्राद्वैषम्यो Gīt. 1. 2 N. of the author of Anargharāghava. -जितः, -विरः, -भिः, -वर्धनः, -रिषः, -विरिषः, -वर्ध m. epithets of Kṛishṇa or Viṣṇu; प्रकीर्णश्रुतिदुजेयति सुवर्धो सुवर्जितः Gīt. 1; सुवर्धो रावणमर्धं वचनार्ज 10.

**सुवजः** 1 A kind of drum or tabour; सविदेवविहस्तसुवजस्य &c. Māl. 1. 1; संगीतस्य प्रथमसुवजः M. 64, 56; M. 1. 22; Ku. 6. 41. 2 A stanza artificially arranged in the form of a drum; also called *सुवजपद्य*, see K. P. 9. *ad loc.* -Comp. -कजः the jack-fruit tree.

**सुवजा** 1 A large drum. 2 N. of Kubera's wife.

**सुवदला** N. of a river (supposed to be the same as Narmadā).

**सुवला** N. of a river rising in the country of the Keralas; (mentioned in U. 3 along with तमसा); सुवलामारुतो-वृत्तमगम्यतेतत्तं राजः R. 4. 55.

**सुवली** A flute, pipe. -Comp. -वधः an epithet of Kṛishṇa.

**सुव 1 P.** (सुवति, सुवित् or सुवः; the word is written as सुवत् or सुवत्) 1 To settle into a solid form, coagulate, congeal. 2 To faint, swoon, faint away; lose consciousness, become senseless, पतत्युवाति सुवत्सवि Gīt. 4; कीदृशमिति सुवत्सवि सुवित्तज्जावातेन किं पतत्युवत् Gīt. 3; Bk. 15. 55. 3 To grow, increase, become strong or powerful; सुवर्ध सज्जं तेजो हविषेव हविषुजः R. 10. 79; सुवर्धं सत्यं तमस्य 12. 57; सुवर्ध-स्यो विज्ञातः प्रायेणैवमवसेव S. 5. 18; 4 To gather strength, thicken, become dense; तमसां निवि सुवर्धता V. 3. 7. 5 (a) To take effect on; छाया न सुवर्धति मलयहतवसदे सुवर्धे तु दर्शनतले सुवर्धमाकाशा S. 7. 32. (b) To prevail against, have power against; न पतत्युवत्सवि सुवर्धः शिलावये सुवर्धति मातृवस्य R. 2. 34. 6 To fill, pervade, penetrate, spread over; Ku. 6. 59; R. 6. 9. 7 To be a match for. 8 To be frequent. 9 To cause to sound loudly. -Caus. (सुवर्धति-ने) To stupefy, cause to faint; स्वेष्टान् सुवर्धये Gīt. 1. -With वि to faint, swoon. -सं 1 to faint, swoon. 2 to grow strong or powerful, gather strength, become intense; Ki. 5. 41.

**सुवर्धः** 1 A fire made of chaff, chaff-fire; स्मरतामससुवर्धपुर्णतां द्युविषाद्यवस्य रजःकणाः Śi. 6. 6. 2 The god of love. 3 N. of one of the horses of the sun.

**सुव 1 P.** (सुवति) To bind, tie.

**सुवर्ध** A kind of grain.

**सु (स ली)** A small house-lizard.

**सुव 1. 9 P.** (सुवति, सुवित्; desid. सुवतिषति) 1 To steal, fitch, rob, plunder, carry off (said to govern two acc.; देवदत्तं ज्ञतं सुवति, but very rarely used in classical literature); सुवण रत्नानि Śi. 1. 51; 3. 38; सुवस्य सुवन् वस ज्ञेयवोजः Ki. 3. 41. 2 To eclipse, cover, envelop, conceal; सेव्ये सुवति-ताकंदीधिति R. 11. 51. 3 To captivate, enrapture, ravish. 4 To surpass, excel; सुवन्धु श्रियमनोकांत रक्तः परिजनादीः । गतिरेवामानां च कीदृशमवस्थं Ki. 55. 113; Rāt. 1. 24; Bk. 9. 32; M. 47. -With परि to rob, deprive of; परिमुषि-तरत्वं विमुष्य Māl. 5. 30. -न to take away, obscure Bk. 17. 60. -II. 1 P. (सुवति) To hurt, injure, kill. -III. 4 P. (सुवति) 1 To steal. 2 To break, destroy; Bk. 15. 16.

**सुवफः** A mouse.

**सुवल** See सुवत्.

**सुवली** A crucible.

**सुवित** p. p. 1 Robbed, stolen, plundered. 2 Taken away, carried off, ravished. 3 Deprived of, free from. 4 Cheated, deceived; देवेन सुवितोऽसि K.

**सुवितकः** Stolen property.

**सुवकः** 1 A testicle. 2 The scrotum. 3 A muscular or robust man. 4 A

mass, heap, quantity, multitude. 5 A thief. -Comp. -देशः the region of the scrotum. -सुवः a cunuch, a castrated person. -शोकः swelling of the testicles.

**सुव p. p.** Stolen; S. 5. 20. -इ Stolen property.

**सुविः** m. f. 1 The clenched hand. 1st; कर्णतमेव विमिद्रे विविडोपि सुविः R. 9. 58; 15. 21; Śi. 10. 59. 2 A handful; fistful, ह्यमाकमुद्रिपरिवर्तितः S. 4. 14; R. 19. 57; Ku. 7. 69; M. 68. 3 A handle or hilt. 4 A particular measure (= *apala*). 5 the penis. -Comp. -देशः the middle of a bow, that part of it which is grasped in the hand. -युत्तं a kind of game. -पतः boxing. -वधः 1 clenching the fist. 2 a handful. -युत्तं a pugilistic encounter, boxing.

**सुविका** 1 A goldsmith. 2 A particular position of the hands. 3 N. of a demon. -इ A pugilistic encounter, fistcuffs. -Comp. -सैनकः an epithet of Balarāma.

**सुविका** The fist.

**सुविषयः** A child, baby, infant.

**सुवीमुद्रि** ind. Fist-to fist, hand-to-hand fighting.

**सुवकः** Black mustard.

**सुव 4 P.** (सुवति) To cleave, divide, break into pieces.

**सुवलः** ल 1 A mace, club. 2 A pestle (used for cleaning rice); सुवलमिवानि च पातकणि सुवदुवाति स्वेन सुवदेन Mu. 1. 4; M. 6. 56. -Comp. -आयुधः an epithet of Balarāma. -उत्तकलं a pestle and mortar.

**सुवलसुवलि** ind. Club against club.

**सुवलिन** m. 1 An epithet of Balarāma. 2 Of Siva.

**सुवल्य** a. To be pounded or put to death with a club.

**सुव 10 U.** (सुवति-ने) To heap up, gather, collect, accumulate.

**सुवत्-स्ता-स्व** A kind of grass; विलम्बं क्रियतां बराहतिमिमुस्ताश्रुतिः पल्ले S. 2. 6; B. 9. 59; 15. 19. -Comp. -अवः hog.

**सुवत् 1 A pestle. 2 A tear.**

**सुव 4 P.** (सुवति, सुवत् or सुवः) 1 To faint, swoon, lose consciousness, become senseless; हस्तं सुवत्सत् तां स्मरेत् सुवत्सत् Bk. 6. 21. 1. 20; 15. 15. 2 To be perplexed, or bewildered, to be disturbed in mind. 3 To be foolish, stupid or infatuated. 4 To err, mistake. -Caus. (सुवति-ने) 1 To stupefy, infatuate; मा सुवत्सत् सुवत्सत्सत्सत् Māl. 1. 32. 2 To confound, bewilder, perplex; Bg. 3. 2, 4. 16. -With परि to be bewildered or perplexed. (-Caus. Atm.) to entice, beguile, allure; Bk. 8. 63. -न to be stupefied or infatuated. -इ 1 to be confused, bewildered, or perplexed, be embarrassed; Bg. 2. 72; 3. 6.







सुगन्धि m. the constellation सुगन्धितम्.  
-सुगन्धिः a tiger. -सुगन्धः m. a hunter.  
सुगन्धः Searching, looking out for,  
inquiry, research.

सुगन्धः Hunting, chase, विद्येय ध्वजने  
पदेति सुगन्धीनामिनाः कुतः S. 2. 5. सुगन्ध-  
वाहिना मातयेन S. 2; सुगन्धेय, सुगन्धिविहारि &c.

सुगन्धुः 1 A hunter, fowler; इति नोप-  
शब्दोऽपि सुगन्धुः सुगन्धुः Si. 2. 80. 2 A  
jackal. 3 An epithet of Brahman.

सुगन्धः 1 The chase, hunting; Ki.  
13. 9. 2 A target.

सुगन्धी 1 A female deer, doe. 2 Epi-  
lepsy. 3 N. of a particular class of  
women. -Comp. -सुगन्धी f. a woman with  
eyes like those of a doe or fawn.  
-सुगन्धिः an epithet of Krishna.

सुगन्धः a. To be sought or inquired  
after to be hunted; तत्र सुगन्धं सुगन्धम्.

सुगन्धिः 1 P. (माज्जि) To sound.

-II. 2 P. 10 U. (माज्जि, माज्जिनि-  
देसि. मिश्रति or मिश्रजिनि) 1 To wipe,  
or wash off, cleanse, clean, sweep  
clean (fig. also); स्वेदनात्मनाज्जि Si. 3.

79; नोपशब्दोऽपि सुगन्धुः 5. 28. 2 To rub,  
stroke. 3 To make smooth, curry  
(as a horse). 4 To deck, adorn. 5

To purify, wash with water, sharpen;  
सुगन्धिः सुगन्धिः मन्त्राद्यं मन्त्राद्यं पदव्याप-  
कः Bk. 14.

92 (गुह्यात् चक्रः or गोपितवतः) - With  
अव 1 to rub, stroke. 2 to wash off.

-उत् 2 to wipe off, remove, R. 15 32.

-वि 2 to wipe off, wash out. -परि 1  
to wipe off or away, wash out, re-  
move; (वाच्यं) स्वागेन वस्त्राः परिमृष्टिरेष्टम्

R. 14. 35. 2 to rub, stroke. -य 2  
to wipe off or out, remove, atone for;

स्वभावालोप्यवशः प्रवृत्तिः R. 6. 31; शशिपात-  
लेन प्रमृष्टिकाया V. 3; M. 4. -वि 1 to wipe  
off or away, wipe out. 2 to purify,

cleanse. -स 1 to sweep clean, purify.  
2 to wipe off or out, wipe away, re-  
move. 3 to rub, stroke. 4 to strain,

filter.

सुगन्धिः A kind of drum.

सुगन्धिः 1 Cleansing, purifying, wash-  
ing, ablution. 2 Cleanliness, purity;  
Bk. 2. 13 (सुगन्धिः). 3 Complexion,  
pure skin or clear complexion.

सुगन्धिः a. Wiped off or away,  
cleansed, removed.

सुगन्धिः An epithet of Siva.

सुगन्धिः, सुगन्धी, सुगन्धी An epithet of Par-  
vati; इति सुगन्धिः सुगन्धिः सुगन्धिः सुगन्धिः  
Gft. 12.

सुगन्धिः 6 P. (सुगन्धिः) To: kill, slay,  
destroy.

सुगन्धिः The fibrous root of a  
lotus, a lotus-fibre; मेमेपि हि सुगन्धालामु-  
बन्धति तैतवः H. 1. 95; सुगन्धालादिभिः राजसी  
V. 1. 19; R. 1. 19; V. 3. 13. -सुगन्धिः The

root of a fragrant grass (वरिणसुगन्धिः).  
-Comp. -सुगन्धिः a bit of lotus-fibre. -सुगन्धिः  
the fibre of a lotus-stalk.

सुगन्धिका, सुगन्धी A lotus stalk or  
fibre; परिमृष्टिः सुगन्धिका मन्त्रं Mā. 1. 22;  
or परिमृष्टिः सुगन्धिका सुगन्धिका मन्त्रं U. 1. 24.

सुगन्धिः m. A lotus.

सुगन्धालिनी 1 A lotus-plant. 2 An  
assemblage of lotuses. 3 A place  
abounding with lotuses.

सुगन्धिः p. p. 1 dead, deceased. 2 As  
good as dead, useless, inefficacious;

इतो वृद्धिः सुगन्धिः सुगन्धिः सुगन्धिः सुगन्धिः  
मात्रं सुगन्धिः सुगन्धिः Pt. 2. 94. 3

Calcined, reduced; सुगन्धिः सुगन्धिः सुगन्धिः सुगन्धिः  
वर्णनं वासीकः Bv. 1. 82. -सुगन्धिः 1 Death.

2 Food obtained by begging, alms;  
see अर्जुन (8). -Comp. -सुगन्धिः a corpse.

-सुगन्धिः the sun. -सुगन्धिः impurity con-  
tracted through the death of a rela-  
tion; see अर्जुन. -सुगन्धिः the sea, ocean.

-सुगन्धिः a. almost dead, insensible.  
-सुगन्धिः a grave. -सुगन्धिः a widower.

-सुगन्धिः one who carries out dead  
bodies to the cemetery. -सुगन्धिः, सुगन्धिः  
a jackal. -सुगन्धिः funeral or obsequi-  
al rites. -सुगन्धिः a. reviving the

dead. (-सुगन्धिः) the revival of a  
dead person. (-सुगन्धिः) a charm for re-  
viving the dead. -सुगन्धिः bringing

forth a still-born child. -सुगन्धिः ablu-  
tion after a death, or funeral.

सुगन्धिः A dead person, a corpse;  
अव ते जीवन्तोऽपि सुगन्धिः मन्त्राद्यं न वेदमात्रं  
जनयति जगत्पदं जीवन्तः Bv. 4. 39. -सुगन्धिः  
Impurity contracted through the death

of a relation. -Comp. -सुगन्धिः a  
jackal.

सुगन्धिः The sun.

सुगन्धिः A kind of clay.

सुगन्धिः f. Death, dying.

सुगन्धिः 1 Clay, earth; Ms. 2. 18<sup>9</sup>.

2 Fresh earth. 3 A kind of fragrant  
earth.

सुगन्धिः 1 Death, decease; जातस्य हि  
सुगन्धिः जन्म सुगन्धिः च Bg. 2. 27. 2

Yama, the god of death. 3 An epi-  
thet of Brahmā. 4 Of Vishnu. 5 Of

Māyā. 6 Of Kali. 7 The god of love.  
-Comp. -सुगन्धिः a kind of drum beaten

at obsequial rites. -सुगन्धिः quicksilver.

-सुगन्धिः an epithet of Siva. -सुगन्धिः the  
noose of death or Yama. -सुगन्धिः the

sugar-cane. -सुगन्धिः a. Hable to  
death. -सुगन्धिः the plantain. -सुगन्धिः,

-सुगन्धिः a bamboo-cane. -सुगन्धिः m. Yama,  
the god of death. -सुगन्धिः 1 the world

of the dead, the world of Death or  
Yama. 2 earth, the world of mortals;

cf. मन्त्रलोका. -सुगन्धिः 1 an epithet of  
Siva. 2 a raven. -सुगन्धिः f. a female

crab.

सुगन्धिः An epithet of Siva.

सुगन्धिः, सुगन्धिः 1 Earth, clay. 2 Good  
earth or clay. 3 A kind of fragrant

earth.

सुगन्धिः 9 P. (सुगन्धिः, सुगन्धिः) 1 To squeeze,  
press, rub; नम च सुगन्धिः सुगन्धिः सुगन्धिः  
सुगन्धिः सुगन्धिः V. 5. 40. 2 To trample or

tread upon; crush to pieces, kill,  
destroy, pound, bruise, mangle;

सुगन्धिः सुगन्धिः Bk. 15 15; सुगन्धिः सुगन्धिः

सुगन्धिः R. 18. 5. 3. To rub, stroke,  
rub against, touch; Si. 4. 51. 4 To

overcome, surpass. 5 To wipe away,  
rub off, remove. -With अग्नि to

squeeze, crush, trample upon. -अव 1 to  
tread or trample upon. -अव 1 to

squeeze, press. 2 to destroy, kill,  
crush; सुगन्धिः सुगन्धिः N. 5. 110. -परि 1

to press, squeeze; परिमृष्टिः सुगन्धिः सुगन्धिः  
सुगन्धिः U. 1. 24. 2 to kill, destroy. 3

to wipe away, rub off -य to crush,  
bruise, pound, kill. -वि 1 to press,

squeeze. 2 to bruise, crush, pound;  
Ms. 4. 70. 3 to kill, destroy. -सुगन्धिः to

squeeze together, bruise, pound,  
kill.

सुगन्धिः 1 Clay, earth, loam; अग्निः  
सुगन्धिः सुगन्धिः सुगन्धिः सुगन्धिः सुगन्धिः

Subhāsh; सुगन्धिः सुगन्धिः सुगन्धिः सुगन्धिः सुगन्धिः  
सुगन्धिः U. 2. 4. 2 A piece of earth,

lump of clay. 3 A mound of earth.  
4 A kind of fragrant earth. -Comp.

-सुगन्धिः a small clod or lump of earth.  
-सुगन्धिः a potter. -सुगन्धिः an earthen

vessel. -सुगन्धिः a kind of fish. -सुगन्धिः  
(सुगन्धिः) a heap of earth. -सुगन्धिः a

potter. -सुगन्धिः, सुगन्धिः earthenware, a  
vessel of clay. -सुगन्धिः a clod of

earth, a lump of clay. -सुगन्धिः 'clod-  
poted', a blockhead; सुगन्धिः सुगन्धिः सुगन्धिः

सुगन्धिः सुगन्धिः S. 6. -सुगन्धिः a clod of earth.  
-सुगन्धिः (सुगन्धिः) a small ear

of earth, a toy cart; (it is the name  
of a celebrated play by Sudraka).

सुगन्धिः 1 A kind of drum or tabor.

2 A bamboo-cane. -Comp. -सुगन्धिः  
the bread-fruit tree.

सुगन्धिः a. 1 Sporting, sportive 2  
Transient, evanescent.

सुगन्धिः See सुगन्धिः.

सुगन्धिः p. p. 1 Pressed, squeezed;  
सुगन्धिः सुगन्धिः सुगन्धिः सुगन्धिः सुगन्धिः

सुगन्धिः सुगन्धिः सुगन्धिः सुगन्धिः सुगन्धिः  
सुगन्धिः Bh. 2. 44. 2 Crushed,

pounded, ground down, trampled  
upon, killed. 3 Rubbed off,

removed. (see सुगन्धिः.)

सुगन्धिः Good or soft earth.

सुगन्धिः (सुगन्धिः or सुगन्धिः; compar. सुगन्धिः;  
superl. सुगन्धिः) 1 Soft, tender, supple,

pliant, delicate; सुगन्धिः सुगन्धिः सुगन्धिः सुगन्धिः सुगन्धिः  
सुगन्धिः सुगन्धिः सुगन्धिः सुगन्धिः सुगन्धिः

सुगन्धिः सुगन्धिः सुगन्धिः सुगन्धिः सुगन्धिः  
सुगन्धिः B. 8. 45, 57; S. 1. 10; 4. 10. 2 Soft, mild,

gentle; सुगन्धिः सुगन्धिः सुगन्धिः सुगन्धिः सुगन्धिः  
सुगन्धिः सुगन्धिः सुगन्धिः सुगन्धिः सुगन्धिः

सुगन्धिः सुगन्धिः सुगन्धिः सुगन्धिः सुगन्धिः  
सुगन्धिः सुगन्धिः सुगन्धिः सुगन्धिः सुगन्धिः

सुगन्धिः सुगन्धिः सुगन्धिः सुगन्धिः सुगन्धिः  
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सुगन्धिः सुगन्धिः सुगन्धिः सुगन्धिः सुगन्धिः  
सुगन्धिः सुगन्धिः सुगन्धिः सुगन्धिः सुगन्धिः

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सुगन्धिः सुगन्धिः सुगन्धिः सुगन्धिः सुगन्धिः  
सुगन्धिः सुगन्धिः सुगन्धिः सुगन्धिः सुगन्धिः

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सुगन्धिः सुगन्धिः सुगन्धिः सुगन्धिः सुगन्धिः  
सुगन्धिः सुगन्धिः सुगन्धिः सुगन्धिः सुगन्धिः

-सुगन्ध the soft i. e. blue lotus.  
-सुगन्ध lead. -सुगन्ध a. having  
bowels which are relaxed or easily  
affected by medicines. -सुगन्ध a.  
having a gentle or lounging gait.  
(-सुगन्ध) a goose, female swan. -सुगन्ध,  
-सुगन्ध, -सुगन्ध m. a kind of birch  
tree. -सुगन्ध a rush or reed. -सुगन्ध,  
-सुगन्ध n. a reed, cane. -सुगन्ध the  
Siri'sha tree. -सुगन्ध a. gentle at first,  
bland, coaxing. -सुगन्ध a. sweet  
speaking. -सुगन्ध m. -सुगन्ध a hare.  
-सुगन्ध a. soft to the touch.

सुगन्ध Gold.

सुगन्ध a. 1 Soft, tender, delicate. 2  
Mild, gentle. -सुगन्ध 1 Water. 2 A  
variety of alowood.

सुगन्ध A vine or bunch of  
grapes; वाच तदीयां परिधीय सुगन्ध सुगन्ध  
सुगन्ध स हनः N. 3. 60; Bv. 4. 13, 87.

सुगन्ध 1 U. (मयति-ते) To be moist or  
to moisten.

सुगन्ध War, battle, fight; सप्तविंशत्यनुक्तं  
सुगन्धमस्य सप्ततयं सुगन्धमस्यः Ki. 12.  
89; R. 13. 65; Mv. 5. 13.

सुगन्ध a. Earthen; R. 5. 2.

सुगन्ध 6 P. (सुगन्ध, सुगन्ध) 1 To touch,  
handle. 2 To rub, stroke. 3 To  
consider, reflect, deliberate. -With  
अभि to touch, handle, lay hands on (fig.  
also); नवावशादहस्तोऽप्यभिः Ki. 4. 14;  
शतवशादहस्तोऽप्यभिः Ku. 3. 64; Si. 9.  
34. 2 to seize upon, eat up; R. 5. 9.  
3 to attack, assault; आहूतं वा पदे ररेः  
Ku. 2. 31. -परा 1 to touch, rub or  
stroke gently; पराश्रयं हस्तं देव-  
तरीयमां कुलिशप्रवाहिनि R. 3. 68; Si. 17.  
11; Mk. 5. 28. 2 to lay hands on,  
attack, assail, seize; Mk. 1. 39. 3 to  
defile, pollute, outrage. 4 to reflect-  
think, consider; किं मयि तेति सद्यं प्रक-  
मना पराश्रयति Bv. 2. 53. 5 to think  
of mentally, praise (स्तु); ईश्वरमि विप्र-  
विप्राणां सद्योऽपि तेनां ब्रह्मस्य पराश्रयति K. P.  
1. -परी 1 to touch, graze; शिलाश्रयतिः  
परिशुद्धेऽलोकां Bk. 10. 45. 2 to find. -वि  
1 to touch. 2 to think, consider,  
reflect, ponder (over); पुनरेति वि विप्र-  
कारिणं गुणलुब्धः स्वमेव संयतः Ki. 2. 30;  
समप्रवासे व्यस्यस्य दोषं जनापवादां सपरेव शृणुं  
Bk. 3. 7, 12, 24; Ku. 6. 97, Bg. 18.  
63. 3 to peruse, observe. 4 to  
examine, test; तद्वचनमप्यभिः वा च शब्दे  
प्रयोगे च विश्रुतु M. 1.

सुगन्ध 1 P. (मयति) To sprinkle.  
-II. 1 U. (मयति-ते) To bear, endure,  
&c. (usually 4 U.) -III. 4. 10. U.  
(सुगन्धिते, मयति-ते, मयति) 1 To suffer,  
bear, endure, put up with; तस्मिन्निदु-  
काभिमयति-ते देवेन-लोको न सुगन्धति U. 3; 1.  
9. 62. 2 To allow, permit. 3 To  
pardon, forgive, excuse; forbear;  
सुगन्ध कथय बलिभक्तं तातपादाः U. 6; अयम-  
मिति देव सुगन्धमन्योऽपराधी मयवता मयति-  
मयः S. 4; आर्यं मयति मयति Vc. 1; महाकाय  
मयति Mk. 1.

सुगन्ध 1 False, wrongly, untrue,  
lyingly; सुगन्ध सुगन्धिते न मयति न मय  
वादे इव Bk. 3. 147; इवावागमिनि Bv. 2.  
21. 2 In vain, to no purpose, use-  
lessly. -Comp. -सुगन्धित् m. a kind  
of crane. -सुगन्ध a. 1 untrue. 2  
absurd. (-सुगन्ध) an absurdity, an  
impossibility. -सुगन्ध falsehood, lying,  
a false statement; तस्मिन् मयति राजपुत्रि  
सुगन्ध तस्मिन् U. 4. -सुगन्ध ignorance,  
error. -सुगन्ध, -सुगन्ध m. a liar. -सुगन्ध  
f. an untrue or satirical speech,  
satire, irony. -सुगन्ध 1 an untrue  
speech; a lie, falsehood. 2 insincere  
speech, flattery. 3 irony, satire.

सुगन्ध The mango tree.

सुगन्ध p. p. 1 Cleaned, purified. 2  
Boiled. 3 Dressed, cooked. 4  
Touched. 5 Considered, deliberated.  
6 Savoury, agreeable. -Comp. -सुगन्ध  
a savoury or agreeable smell.

सुगन्ध f. 1 Cleansing, cleaning,  
purifying. 2 Cooking, dressing,  
preparation. 3 Touch, contact.

सुगन्ध 1 A. (मयति, मयति; desid. मयति) To  
exchange or barter. -With नि or  
विनि to exchange or barter.

मेकः A goat.

मेकलः 1 N. of a mountain; (also  
मेकल). 2 A goat. -Comp. -मयिजा,  
-मयिजा, -मयिजा epithets of the river  
Narmadā.

मेकलः 1 A belt, girdle, waistband,  
zone in general (fig. also); any-  
thing which girds or surrounds; मही-  
समरमेकलः 'the sea-girt earth'; रत्ना-  
विद्वान्मेकलमाला विदुः सपत्नी भव सुविप्रमालाः R.  
6. 63; R. 6. 2. 2 Particularly, the  
girdle or zone of a woman; तिलेविविदेः  
सुगन्धमेकलः R. 1. 4, 6; R. 8. 64; मेकल-  
मुद्रितं गीतस्य लिखितं मयति Ku. 4. 8. 3 The  
triple girdle worn by the first three  
castes; cf. Ms. 2. 42. 4 The slope  
of a mountain (विशेष); अमिषलं संचरति  
वनात् Ku. 1. 5; Ms. 12. 5 The hips.  
6 A sword-belt. 7 A sword-knot or  
string fastened to the hilt. 8 The  
girth of a horse. 9 N. of the river  
Narmadā. -Comp. -पदे the hips.  
-मयः investiture with the girdle.

मेकललः An epithet of Siva.

मेकलित् m. 1 An epithet of Siva.  
2 A religious student, a Brah-  
machārin, q. 7.

मेकलः 1 A cloud; सुगन्धमयमेकलः इव  
विश्वो मेकलः सद्योऽपि Mk. 5. 23, 2, 3 &c.  
2 A mass, multitude. 3 A fragrant  
grass. -सुगन्ध Talc. -Comp. -सुगन्ध m.,  
-सुगन्ध, -सुगन्ध; 'the path of clouds',  
atmosphere. -सुगन्ध the autumn. -सुगन्ध;  
the wind. -सुगन्ध n. hail. -सुगन्ध talc.  
-सुगन्ध the approach of rains, the  
rainy season. -सुगन्ध a dense or  
thick cloud. -सुगन्ध thunder.  
-सुगन्ध a kind of crane. -सुगन्ध  
m. a peacock. -सुगन्ध the  
appearance or sight of clouds; मेकलः

मेकलः भवति सुगन्धमयमेकलः इव Me. 3.  
-सुगन्ध the sky, atmosphere. -सुगन्ध  
rain. -सुगन्ध the rising of clouds.  
-सुगन्ध hail. -सुगन्ध the rains, rainy  
season. -सुगन्ध, सुगन्ध thunder.  
-सुगन्ध the Chātaka bird. -सुगन्ध a  
large pearl. -सुगन्ध a dense mass of  
clouds. 2 talc. -सुगन्ध, -सुगन्ध the  
Chātaka bird. -सुगन्ध m. n. light-  
ning. -सुगन्ध thunder. -सुगन्ध lightning.  
-सुगन्ध the sky, atmosphere. -सुगन्ध 1  
the roar of clouds, thunder. 2 An  
epithet of Varuna. 3 of Indrajit, son  
of Ravana. 'असुगन्धित्', 'असुगन्धितः'  
a peacock. 'सुगन्ध' m. an epithet of  
Lakshmana. -सुगन्ध; thunder. -सुगन्ध;  
-सुगन्ध a line of clouds. -सुगन्ध 1  
water. 2 hail. 3 river-water. -सुगन्ध  
water. -सुगन्ध a thunderbolt. -सुगन्ध  
the firmament, sky. -सुगन्ध a.  
cloud-capt. -सुगन्ध fog, smoke. -सुगन्ध  
thunder. -सुगन्ध the Indigo plant.  
-सुगन्ध n. the atmosphere. -सुगन्ध;  
lightning. -सुगन्ध 1 an epithet of  
Indra; ययति स्व मेकलित् मेकलितः Si. 13.  
18. 2 an epithet of Siva. -सुगन्धितं  
1 thunder, rumbling of clouds. 2 N.  
of a metre; see App. 1. -सुगन्ध n.  
the atmosphere. -सुगन्ध a kind of  
camphor. -सुगन्ध m. a peacock.  
-सुगन्ध thunder.

मेकलः a. Producing clouds.

मेकलः a. Black, dark-blue, dark-  
coloured; सुगन्धमयमेकलः इव विश्वो मेकलः  
सद्योऽपि Mk. 5. 23; U. 6. 25; Me 59.  
-सुगन्ध 1 Blackness, the dark blue  
colour. 2 An eye of a peacock's tail.  
3 A cloud. 4 Smoke. 5 A nipple. 6  
A kind of gum. -सुगन्ध Darkness  
-Comp. -सुगन्ध an epithet of the  
Yumunā.

मेकलः 1 P. (मयति, मयति) To be  
mad.

मेकलः The myrobalan tree  
(अमरुकी).

मेकलः 1 A ram. 2 An elephant driver  
or keeper.

मेकलः, मेकलः 1 A pillar, post. 2 A  
pillar in the midst of a threshing-  
floor to which oxen are bound. 3 A  
post to which cattle are bound. 4 A  
prop for supporting the shafts of a  
carriage.

मेकलः A ram. -सुगन्ध The male organ of  
generation, penis; (सुगन्ध) मेकलः सोमवृक्ष-  
काम्यां शिवं हविः स उच्यते. -Comp. -सुगन्ध  
n. the prepuce. -सुगन्ध an epithet of  
Siva. -सुगन्ध a venereal disease.

मेकलः 1 A arm. 2 The penis.

मेकलः, मेकलः An elephant-keeper.

मेकलः, मेकलः A ram.

मेकलः See मेकलः.

मेकलः 1 U. (मयति-ते) 1 To meet. 2  
To meet one another (Atm.). 3 To  
revile. 4 To know, understand 5  
To hurt, injure, kill.

मेघिका, मेघिनी A kind of grass.  
 मेघः 1 Fat. 2 A particular mixed tribe. 3 N. of a serpent-demon. -Comp. -जः a species of bdellium. -मिः N. of a degraded tribe.  
 मेघकः Liquor used for distillation.  
 मेघम् n. 1 Fat, marrow (one of the seven dhatus of the body and supposed to lie in the abdomen); Ms. 8. 182; Y. 1. 44. 2 Corpulence, fat of the body; मेघच्छेदकौदारं लघु मयच्छेदकौदारं वयुः S. 2. 5. -Comp. -अर्धः a fatty tumour. -कुट्ट m. n. flesh. -स्थिः a fatty tumour. -जः, -वेजः n. a bone. -पिंडः a lump of fat. -वृद्धिः f. 1 increase of fat, corpulence. 2 enlargement of the scrotum.  
 मेघस्त्रिप a. 1 Fat, corpulent. 2 Strong, robust; Si. 5. 64.  
 मेघिनी 1 The earth; न मानसि सदीपा एतन्मयि मेघिनी R. 1. 65; चंचलं वद विनातं वृक्षो मेघिनीमयि इत्येतावत् K. 13. 53. 2 Ground, land, soil. 3 Spot, place. 4 N. of a lexicon (मेघिनीकोश). -Comp. -ईशः, -पतिः a king. -धूः dust.  
 मेघुर a. 1 Fat. 2 Smooth, unctuous, soft. 3 Thick, dense; Mā. 8. 11; which with, full of, covered with, (usually with instr. or at the end of comp.); मेघैर्मनुमेनंरं Gīt. 1; मकरंदद्वारागलमंदाकिनीमुर (पदारविंदं) 7.  
 मेघुरिष्ठ a. Thickened, made dense; U. 1.  
 मेघ a. 1 Fat. 2 Dense, thick.  
 मेघ 1 U. See मेघ.  
 मेघः 1 A sacrifice, as in नमो मेघ, अथ मेघ. 2 A sacrificial animal or victim. -Comp. -जः an epithet of Vishnu.  
 मेघ (changed to मेघ in Bah. comp. when preceded by g, gh and the negative particle अ) 1 Retentive faculty, retentiveness (of memory); दशमोऽक्षरं मेघः At. 2 Intellect; intelligence in general; Bg. 10. 84; Ms. 3. 266; Y. 3. 174. 3 A form of Sarasvatī. 4 A sacrifice. -Comp. -अभिज्ञः N. of a learned commentator on Manusmṛiti. -वृद्धः an epithet of Kālidāsa.  
 मेघावत् a. Wise, intelligent.  
 मेघाविष्ठ a. 1 Very intelligent, having a good memory. 2 Intelligent, wise, endowed with intellect. -m. 1 A learned man, sage, scholar. 2 A parrot. 3 An intoxicating drink.  
 मेघि See मेघि.  
 मेघय a. 1 Fit for a sacrifice; Y. 1. 194; Ms. 5. 54. 2 Relating to a sacrifice, sacrificial; मेघयज्ञेन; R. 13. 5. 3 Pure, sacred, holy; R. 1. 84, 3. 81, 14. 81. -वयः 1 A goat. 2 A Khadira tree. 3 Barley (according to Medinī). -व्या N. of several plants.

मेघा 1 N. of an *Apsaras* (mother of Sakuntalā). 2 N. of the wife of Himālaya. -Comp. -आत्मजा N. of Pārvatī.  
 मेघा 1 N. of the wife of Himālaya; मेघा मुनीनामयि माननीया (उपदेशे) Ku. 1. 18, 5. 5. 2 N. of a river.  
 मेघावः 1 A peacock. 2 A cat. 3 A goat.  
 मेघिका, मेघी N. of a plant (Mar. मेरी, from the leaves of which reddish dye is extracted, wherewith to colour the tips and nails of fingers, the soles of the feet and the palms of the hand).  
 मेघ 1 A. (मेवे) To go, move.  
 मेघ a. 1 Measurable, to be measured. 2 Capable of being estimated. 3 Discernible, capable of being known (मेव).  
 मेघः 1 N. of a fabulous mountain (round which all the planets are said to revolve; it is also said to consist of gold and gems); विमज्ज मेघं चरति सात् कुलः N. 1. 16; स्वात्मनेव समासेममहिमा मेघं मे रोचते Bh. 3. 151. 2 The central bead in a rosary. 3 The central gem of a necklace. -Comp. -धामम् m. an epithet of Siva. -वर्धः a figure shaped like a spindle.  
 मेघकः Incense.  
 मेघः Meeting, union, intercourse, a company, an assembly. (Also मेघक.)  
 मेघन 1 Union, junction, 2 Association, 3 Mixture.  
 मेघा 1 Union, intercourse. 2 A company, an assembly, a society. 3 Antimony. 4 The indigo plant. 5 Ink. 6 A musical scale. -Comp. -अंशुकः, -अंशुः, -अंशुः, -अंशुः an inkstand, ink-bottle.  
 मेघ 1 A. (मेवे) To worship, serve, attend upon.  
 मेघः 1 A ram, sheep. 2 The sign Aries of the zodiac. -Comp. -अंशुकः an epithet of Indra. -अंशुकः a woollen blanket or rug. -अंशुकः a shepherd. -अंशुकः mutton. -अंशुकः a flock of sheep.  
 मेघा Small cardamoms.  
 मेघिका, मेघी A ewe.  
 मेघः 1 Making water, passing urine. 2 Urine. 3 A urinary disease. 4 A ram. 5 Goat. -Comp. -अंशुः turmeric.  
 मेघन 1 Passing urine. 2 Urine. 3 The penis.  
 मेघ a. (मी f.) 1 Belonging to a friend. 2 Given by a friend. 3 Friendly, well-disposed, amicable, kind; Ms. 2. 87; Bg. 12. 13. 4 Relating to the god Mitra (as a Muhūrta); Ku. 7. 6. -अः 1 A high or perfect Brāhmaṇa. 2 N. of a particular mixed tribe; Ms. 10. 23. 3

The anna. -मी 1 Friendship, good will. 2 Intimate connection or association, union, contact; मयि मेघः सुदितकमलामोदनीयकपावः Ms. 81. 3 The inner mansion called अनुत्पा. -अं 1 Friendship. 2 Voiding or evacuation of excrement; Ms. 4. 152. 3 The inner mansion अनुत्पा (मेघः in the same sense).  
 मेघकः Friendship.  
 मेघावयः 1 An epithet of Vālmiki. 2 Of Agastya. 3 N. of one of the officiating priests at a sacrifice.  
 मेघावयः 1 An epithet of Agastya. 2 Of Vasishtha. 3 Of Vālmiki.  
 मेघ a. (मी f.) Relating to a friend, friendly. -वः N. of a mixed tribe.  
 मेघवयः N. of a mixed tribe; Ms. 10. 33.  
 मेघविज्ञा A contest between friends or allies (मिथुनं).  
 मेघः Friendship, alliance.  
 मेघिलः A king of Mithilā; R. 11. 32, 48. -ली N. of Śitā; R. 12. 29.  
 मेघुग a. (मी f.) 1 Paired, coupled. 2 United by marriage. 3 Relating to copulation. -अं 1 Copulation, sexual union; हनं मेघुगमज्ज Pt. 2. 94. 2 Marriage 3 Union, connection. -Comp. -अवयः the excitement of sexual passion. अविम्भु a. copulating. -अवयः abstinence from sexual intercourse.  
 मेघुनिष्ठा Union by marriage, matrimonial alliance.  
 मेघावकः Wisdom, intelligence.  
 मेघावः N. of a mountain, son of Himālaya and Menā, who alone retained his wings (when Indra clipped those of other mountains) on account of his friendship with the ocean; cf. Ku. 1. 20. -Comp. -अवयः f. an epithet of Pārvatī.  
 मेघावः A fisherman.  
 मेघः N. of a demon killed by Kṛishṇa. -Comp. -अवयः m. an epithet of Kṛishṇa.  
 मेघः -अ, मेघवयः -अं A kind of intoxicating drink; अमिरज्जि मयिः पतिमेघवयः Si. 11. 51; G. L. 84.  
 मेघः A bee.  
 मेघः The cast-off skin of an animal.  
 मेघ 1 P., 10 U. (मोहाति, मोहयति-ने) 1 To release, set free, liberate, emancipate. 2 To loose, untie, undo. 3 To wrest away. 4 To cast, hurl, fling. 5 To shed.  
 मेघः 1 Liberation, release, escape freedom; साधुना तव वदे मोक्षे च प्रभवति K. Me. 61; लक्ष्म्यमोक्षाः कुकावः R. 17. 20; धृतावा च धृते मोक्ष 17. 19. 2 Rescue, deliverance, delivery. 3 Final emancipation, deliverance of the

soul from recurring births; or transmigration, the last of the four ends of human existence; see अर्थ; Bg. 5. 28, 18. 30; R. 10. 84; Ms. 6. 35. 4 Death. 5 Falling down, dropping down, falling off; वनस्पतीमर्षण-भेदाः Ku. 3. 31. 6 Loosening, untying, unbinding; वेजिमोक्षिकाणि Me. 99. 7 Shedding, causing to fall down or flow; वायुमोक्ष, अयुमोक्ष. 8 Shooting, casting, discharging, वायुमोक्षः S. 3. 5. Scattering, straying. 10 Acquittance or discharge of an obligation (debt &c.). 11 (In astr.) The liberation of an eclipsed planet, the end of an eclipse. -Comp. -व्यापः a means of obtaining final emancipation. -वेचः an epithet applied to Hsienou Theang, the celebrated Chinese traveller. -हार the sun. -युति an epithet of the town called काशी.

मोक्षण 1 Releasing, liberating, emancipating, setting at liberty. 2 Rescuing, deliverance. 3 Loosening, untying. 4 Giving up, abandoning, resigning. 5 Shedding. 6 Squandering.

मोक्ष a. 1 Vain, useless, fruitless, unprofitable, unsuccessful; वाञ्छा मोक्ष-वन्मोक्षे नपत्ते लक्ष्यकामा Me. 6; मोक्षयति कलमय वेदिनि R. 11. 39; 14. 65; Bg. 9. 12. 2 Aimless, purposeless, indefinite. 3 Left, abandoned. 4 Idle. -घः A fence, an enclosure, a hedge. -च ind. In vain, to no purpose, uselessly. -Comp. -कर्मन् a. engaging in useless rites. -वृषा a barren woman.

मोक्षोदः A hedge, fence.

मोक्षः 1 The plantain tree. 2 The tree called शोभज. -चा 1 The plantain tree. 2 The cotton shrub. 3 The indigo plant. -च A plantain fruit.

मोक्षकः 1 A devotee, an ascetic. 2 Emancipation, deliverance. 3 A plantain tree.

मोक्षन a. ( मो. f. ) Releasing, freeing from. -न 1 Releasing, liberating, setting free, emancipating. 2 Unyoking. 3 Discharging, emitting. 4 Acquittance of a debt or obligation. -Comp. -पट्टकः a filter.

मोक्षवृत् a. Releasing, setting free. मोक्षवृत् 1 The pith or fruit of the banana. 2 Sandal wood.

मोक्षकः 1 A pill. -क A couple of broken blades of Kusa grass given at a Śrāddha ( मुद्राक्षयवद्ध ).

मोक्षन, मोक्षकः Crushing, proasing, grinding, breaking.

मोक्षयिते Silent involuntary expression of affection towards an absent lover, as when a woman, her mind being taken up by her lover, scratches the ear &c. when he is remembered or talked of; it is thus defined by उज्ज्वलसूत्रि—कतस्मिन्वातादि

हृदि तद्वायवतः । शकटयमभिलाषस्य मोक्षयित-मुक्षिते see S. D. 141 also.

मोक्षः 1 Delight, pleasure, joy, gladness; वयान्मोक्ष मोक्षः U. 2. 12. R. 5. 15. 2 Perfume, fragrance. -Comp. -आक्षयः the mango tree.

मोक्षक a. ( का. की. f. ) Pleasing, delighting, gladdening. -कः, -क A sweetmeat in general; Y. 1. 239. -कः N. of a mixed tribe ( sprung from a Kshatriya father and a Śādra mother ).

मोक्षन 1 Joy, pleasure. 2 The act of pleasing. 3 Wax.

मोक्षयित्वा, मोक्षयती A kind of jasmine ( Arabian ).

मोक्षि a. 1 Glad, pleased, cheerful. 2 Gladdening, delighting. -नी 1 N. of various plants ( अत्रमोक्ष, महिषा, युषिका ). 2 Musk. 3 An intoxicating or spirituous liquor.

मोक्षः 1 A kind of plant with sweet juice. 2 The milk of a cow recently calved. -ह The root of the sugarcane.

मोक्षः 1 A thief, robber. 2 Theft, robbery. 3 Plundering, stealing, taking away, removing ( fig. also ); न पुनमोक्षमर्षयानलना Mk. 1, दृष्टिमोक्षे प्रहोषे Glt. 11. 4 Stolen property. -Comp. -कृत् m. a thief.

मोक्षकः A robber, thief.

मोक्षण 1 Robbing, plundering, stealing, defrauding. 2 Cutting. 3 Destroying.

मोक्ष Theft, robbery.

मोक्षः 1 Loss of consciousness, fainting, a swoon, insensibility; मोक्ष-वातवर्तमानं लक्ष्यते मुच्यमाना V. 1. 8; Ku. 3. 73. 2 Perplexity, delusion, embarrassment, confusion; कदाश्चा न पुन-मोक्षेन वास्तवि वाञ्छ Bg. 4. 35. 3 Folly, ignorance, infatuation, निर्भीष्टुस्तर मोक्षदु-हृन्नाम सप्त R. 1. 2; S. 7. 25. 4 Error, mistake. 5 Wonder, astonishment. 6 Affliction, pain. 7 A magical art employed to confound an enemy 8 ( In phil. ) Delusion of mind which prevents one from discerning the truth ( makes one believe in the reality of worldly objects and to be addicted to the gratification of sensual pleasures ). -Comp. -कलिल the thick net or snare of delusion. -निद्रा overweening confidence. -मन्त्रः a deluding spell. -रात्रिः f. the night when the whole universe will be destroyed. -शास्त्रं a false doctrine or precept.

मोक्षन a. ( नी. f. ) 1 Stupefying. 2 Be vildering, perplexing, puzzling. 3 Deluding, infatuating. 4 Fascinating. -नः 1 An epithet of Śiva. 2 N. of one of the five arrows of Cupid. 3 The thorn-apple ( चट्ट ). -न 1 Stupefying. 2 idle por-

plexing, puzzling. 3 Stupor; loss of sensation. 4 Infatuation, delusion, mistake. 5 A seduction, temptation. 6 Sexual intercourse; Mā. 4. 7 A magical charm employed to bewilder an enemy. -Comp. -मन्त्र a missile which fascinates or bewitches the person against whom it is used.

मोक्षनः The month of Chaitra.

मोक्षित p. p. 1 Stupefied. 2 Perplexed, bewildered. 3 Deluded, fascinated, infatuated, beguiled.

मोक्षिनी 1 N. of an Apsaras. 2 A fascinating woman ( the form assumed by Vishnu at the time of cheating the demons of nectar. ) 3 The flower of a kind of jasmine.

मोक्ष ( कु ) णिः A crow; U. 2. 29.

मोक्षिक A pearl; मोक्षिकं न गजे गजे Subhāsh. -Comp. -आचली a string of pearls. -मुक्षिका a female who prepares pearl-necklaces. -वामन n. a string of pearls. -प्रसवा a pearl-muscle. -मुक्षिका f. a pearl oyster -सरः a necklace or string of pearls.

मोक्ष्य Dumbness, muteness, speechlessness.

मोक्ष्य Precedence, superiority.

मोक्षरिः N. of a family; पदे पदे मोक्ष-रिभिः कृतार्चनं K.

मोक्षर्व 1 Talkativeness, garrulity. 2 Abuse, defamation, calumny.

मोक्षर्व 1 Silliness, foolishness. 2 Artlessness, simplicity, innocence. 3 Charm, beauty.

मोक्ष The fruit of the plantain tree.

मोक्ष a. ( जी. f. ) Made of Munja grass. -जः A blade of Munja grass.

मोक्षी The girdle of a Brāhmana made of a triple string of Munja grass; Ku. 5. 10; Ms. 2. 42. -Comp. -निबन्धन, -बन्धन binding on the Munja grass girdle, investiture with the sacred thread; Ms. 2. 27, 169.

मोक्ष्य 1 Ignorance, stupidity, folly. 2 Childishness.

मोक्ष A quantity of urine.

मोक्षिकः A confectioner.

मोक्षिः A crow.

मोक्षन a. Fit for being sown with beans, or sown with beans ( as a field ).

मोक्ष Silence, taciturnity; मोक्षं स्वाय-माणः मोक्षं स्वज 'open your lips'; मोक्षं समाचर 'hold your tongue.' -Comp. -मुद्रा the attitude of silence. -व्रत a vow of silence.

मोक्षिन् a. ( नी. f. ) Observing a vow of silence, silent, taciturn; Bg. 12. 19. -m. A holy sage, an ascetic, a hermit.

मोक्षकः A drummer.

मोक्ष्य Folly, stupidity.

मोक्ष्य N. of a dynasty of kings beginning with Chandragupta; मोक्ष्यं नवे राजनि Mu. 4. 15; मोक्ष्यदिपाणिमित्राः

मूँ १ P. ( म्लायति, म्लान ) १ To fade, wither; म्लायतां, मृहहारा Bv. 1. 36; Si. 5. 13. २ To grow weary or languid to be fatigued or exhausted; पश्चि... मन्वन्तुं मणिदुर्मयिचित्ति R. 11. 9; Bk. 14. 6. ३ To be sad or dejected; Le downcast or dispirited; मदो साय विषादेन K. P. 10; म्लायते ये मनो हीदं Mb. 4 To become thin or emaciated. ५ To disappear, vanish. - WITH परि १ to fade, wither; परिम्लानमुखभिया Ku. 2. 2; R. 14. 50. २ to be dejected or dispirited. - य १ to fade, wither. २ to be sad or dejected. ३ to be languid. ४ to be dirty or foul, to be soiled.



## य.

यः 1 One who goes or moves, a goer, mover. 2 A carriage. 3 Wind, air. 4 Union. 5 Fame. 6 Barley.

यकृन् *n.* The liver. ( This word has no forms for the first five inflections and is optionally substituted for यकृन् after acc. dual ).

यकृत् *n.* The liver or any affection of it. -*Comp.* -*आत्मिका* : a kind of cockroach. -*उदरं* enlargement of the liver. -*कोषः* the membrane enveloping the liver.

यक्षः 1 *N.* of a class of demi-gods who are described as attendants of Kubera, the god of riches and employed in guarding his gardens and treasures; यक्षोत्तमा यक्षपतिं चनेष्टं रक्षति च राक्षसद्विहस्ताः Hariv., Ms. 1, 66; Bg. 10. 23, 11. 22. 2 *A* kind of ghost or spirit. 3 *N.* of the palace of Indra. 4 *N.* Of Kubera. -*स्त्री* A female Yaksha. -*Comp.* -*अधिपतिः*, -*इन्द्रः* Kubera, the lord of Yakshas. -*आवासः* the fig-tree. -*कंदमः* an ointment consisting of camphor, agallochum, musk and Kakkola ( according to others, also sandal and saffron ) mixed in equal proportions; ( कर्पूरायुक्तकंदमरीचकोदकं कंदमः Ak.; कृष्णमायूरकंदमरीचकं चंदनं तथा । महासंयमानयुक्तं नामनी यक्षकंदमः ॥ ). -*ग्रहः* the being possessed by Yakshas or evil spirits. -*सदः* the fig-tree. -*धूपः* resin, incense. -*रसः* a kind of intoxicating drink. -*राज* *m.*, -*राजः* *N.* of Kubera. -*रात्रिः* *f.* the festival called Dīpālī, q. v. -*विसः* one who is like a Yaksha, i. e. the guardian of wealth, but who never uses it.

यक्षिणी 1 A female Yaksha. 2 *N.* of the wife of Kubera. 3 *A* certain female fiend in the service of Durgā. 4 A sylph or fairy ( holding intercourse with mortals ).

यक्ष्मः, यक्ष्मन् *m.* 1 Pulmonary disease, consumption. 2 A disease in general. -*Comp.* -*ग्रहः* an attack of consumption. -*ग्रस्त* *a.* consumptive. -*श्री* grapes.

यक्ष्मन् *a.* One who is affected by or suffers from consumption; Ms. 3. 154.

यज्ञ 1 *U.* ( यज्ञति-ते, इष्टः, *pass.* इत्यने; desid. विप्रश्नति-ते ) 1 To sacrifice, worship with sacrifices ( often with instr. of words meaning 'a sacrifice' ); यजेत राजा ऋतुभिः Ms. 7. 73; 5. 53, 6. 36, 11. 40; Bk. 14. 90; 60 अश्वमेधेनेजे, वाक्येनेजे &c. 2 To make an oblation to ( with acc. of the deity and instr. of the means of sacrifice or oblation ); यजुना कर्त्तुं यजति

Bk.; यस्तिष्ठेदं यजेत विभू Mb. Ms. 8. 105, 11. 118. 3 To worship, adore, honour, revere. -*Caus.* ( यजयति-ते ) 1 To cause to sacrifice. 2 To assist at a sacrifice. -*With* आ, परि, प्र to offer sacrifices, bring oblations to. -*सुं* to adore, worship; सवयदाचमनं च Bk. 15. 96.

यज्ञतिः A technical name for those sacrificial ceremonies to which the verb यजति is applied; see जुहोति for further information.

यज्ञश्चः A Brāhmaṇa who maintains consecrated fire ( अग्निहोत्रिन् ). -*च* Maintenance of consecrated fire.

यज्ञन् 1 The act of sacrificing. 2 A sacrifice; देवयजनसंभवे देवि सति U. 4. 3 A place of sacrifice.

यजमानः 1 A person who performs a regular sacrifice and pays its expenses. 2 A person who employs a priest or priests to sacrifice for him. 3 ( Hence ) A host, patron, rich man. 4 The head of a family. -*Comp.* -*शिष्यः* the pupil of a sacrificing Brāhmaṇa ( of one who himself performs a sacrifice ); S. 4.

यजिः 1 A sacrificer. 2 The act of sacrificing. 3 A sacrifice; दानमयजतः यजिः Ms. 10. 79.

यजुस् *n.* 1 A sacrificial prayer or formula. 2 A text of the Yajurveda, or the body of sacred Mantras in prose muttered at sacrifices; cf. हव. 3 *N.* of the Yajurveda. -*Comp.* -*विद्* *a.* knowing the sacrificial formula. -*वेदः* the second of the three ( or four, including the Atharvaveda ) principal Vedas, which is a collection of sacred texts in prose relating to sacrifices; it has two chief branches or reconstructions:— the त्रिविध or कृष्णयजुर्वेद and यज्ञतन्त्रि or शुक्लयजुर्वेद.

यज्ञः 1 A sacrifice, sacrificial rite; यजेत यज्ञमयजन्त देवाः; तस्माद्यज्ञात्सर्वतः &c. 2 An act of worship, any pious or devotional act. ( Every householder, but particularly a Brāhmaṇa, has to perform five such devotional acts every day; their names are:—युतयज्ञः, मनुष्ययज्ञः, विद्वयज्ञः, देवयज्ञः, and ब्रह्मयज्ञः, which are collectively called the five 'great sacrifices', see महायज्ञः, and the five words separately ). 3 *N.* of Agni. 4 of Vishnu. -*Comp.* -*अंशः* a share of sacrifice. -*युक्* *m.* a deity, god; Ku. 3. 14. -*अ(आ)गारः* a sacrificial hall. -*अर्ध* 1 a part of a sacrifice. 2 any sacrificial requisite, a means of a sacrifice; यज्ञयोगित्तमवेक्ष्य वरा Ku. 1. 17. ( -*ग* ) 1 the

glomerous fig-tree ( उद्वर ). 2 *N.* of Vishnu. -*अग्निः* an epithet of Siva. -*अज्ञः* a god. -*आत्मन्* *m.*, -*ईश्वरः* *N.* of Vishnu. -*उपकरणं* any utensil or implement necessary for a sacrifice. -*उपवीतं* the sacred thread worn by members of the first three classes ( and now even of other lower castes ) over the left shoulder and under the right arm; see Ms. 2. 63; ( originally यज्ञोपवीतं was the ceremony of investiture with the sacred thread ). -*कर्मन्* *a.* engaged in a sacrifice. ( -*n.* ) a sacrificial rite. -*कल्प* *a.* of the nature of a sacrifice or sacrificial offering. -*किलकः* the post to which the sacrificial victim is fastened. -*कुण्डं* a hole in the ground made for receiving the sacrificial fire. -*कृत्* *a.* performing a sacrifice. ( -*m.* ) 1 *N.* of Vishnu. 2 a priest conducting a sacrifice. -*कृत्* 1 a sacrificial rite. 2 a complete rite or chief ceremony. 3 an epithet of Vishnu. -*प्रः* a demon who interrupts sacrifices. -*दक्षिणा* a sacrificial gift, the fee given to the priests who perform a sacrifice. -*दीक्षा* 1 admission or initiation to a sacrificial rite. 2 performance of a sacrifice; Ms. 5. 169. -*द्रव्यं* anything ( *a. g.* a vessel ) used for a sacrifice. -*पतिः* 1 one who institutes a sacrifice, see यजमान. 2 *N.* of Vishnu. -*पशुः* 1 an animal for sacrifice, a sacrificial victim. 2 a horse. -*पुरुषः*, -*फलदः* epithets of Vishnu. -*भागः* 1 a portion of a sacrifice, a share in the sacrificial offerings. 2 a god, deity. -*भुक्* *m.* a god, deity. -*भूमिः* *f.* a place for sacrifice, a sacrificial ground. -*भुत्* *m.* an epithet of Vishnu. -*भोक्तृ* *m.* an epithet of Vishnu, or Krishna. -*रसः* रेतस् *n.* Soma. -*वराहः* Vishnu in his boar-incarnation. -*वलिः* -*ह्री* *f.* the Soma plant. -*वाटाः* a place prepared and enclosed for a sacrifice. -*वाहनः* an epithet of Vishnu. -*वृक्षः* the fig-tree. -*वेदिः*, -*वी* *f.* a sacrificial altar. -*वारणं* a sacrificial shed or hall, a temporary structure under which a sacrifice is performed. -*शाला* a sacrificial hall. -*शेषः* the remains of a sacrifice; यज्ञशेषं तवाग्र Ms. 3. 285. -*अम्रा* the Soma plant. -*सदस* *n.* a number of people at a sacrifice. -*संसारः* materials necessary for a sacrifice. -*सारः* an epithet of Vishnu. -*सिद्धिः* *f.* the completion of a sacrifice. -*सूत्रं* see यज्ञोपवीतं -*मेघः* an epithet of king Drupada. -*स्थाणः* a

**तथा** *ind. 1* Used by itself **तथा** has the following senses:— (a) as, in the manner mentioned; यथाज्ञापयति मया राज्ञः 'as your Majesty orders'; (b) namely, as follows; तथातुमुच्यते; Pt. 1; U. 2. 4; (c) as, like (showing comparison and used to express the point of similarity); आसीदिव दशरथस्य गृहे यथा श्रीः U. 4. 8; Ku. 4. 34; यथाशयनं कांतं स्वाधीनयात्रिका यथा (न मुच्यति K. P. 10; (d) as, for example for instance; यत्र यत्र धूमस्तत्र तत्र वद्विषया महामते T. S.; Pt. 1. 288; 3. 68; (e) that (used to introduce direct assertions with or without इति at the end; अकारितोऽपि मायत एव यथादमामोयस्तोयवनस्येति S. 1; त्रिभिः शत्रुभिः यथा स्त्रीः लक्ष्मणस्तुतस्तं न मां विद्या Ku. 4. 36; (f) so that, in order that; दक्षिणं च पीतसिंहं यथा व्यापादयामि Pt. 1. 2 Used correlatively with **तथा**, **तथा** has the following senses:— (a) as, so (in which case च and तदुक्तं often take the place of तथा), यथा वृक्षस्तथा तलं or यथा बीजं तथावृक्षः Eg. 11. 29; in this case **तथा** is frequently added to either यथा or तथा or to both to make the equality of relation more marked or striking; बहुमुखी-विषयेन ज्ञाता विद्या यद्विज्ञानं तेषां मीमांसा U. 4. 16; न तथा आपते स्मृतौ (or जीवन्) यथा वापयि वापते; (ca muchas, as-as, i), Ku. 5. 70; U. 2. 4, V. 4. 33. In this sense **तथा** is often omitted, in which case **यथा** has sense (c) in 1 above; (b) so-that (तथा standing for 'so' and **तथा** for 'that'); यथा वैष्णवमतेऽप्येव भवति तथा निर्वाह्य S. 3; तथा द्रव्येणा यथा नीरहस्यं जनेः K. 109; तस्मान्मुच्ये यथा नातं तस्मिन्नातं तथाईति B. 1. 72; 3. 66, 14. 66, 15. 68. (c) since-therefore, as (because); so; यथा इतो मुच्यमानेनाह इत्युक्तः कुतस्तथा तर्कयामि &c, Mā. 8; sometimes **तथा** is omitted; अहं मेने बुद्धिं यवनस्यानुकूलं यथा त्वा...कारिष्येति सर्वतः बहुलाः Me. 9; (d) if-then, as surely as-so surely (a strong form of assertion or adjuration); बाह्वनःकर्मणः पत्नी व्यभिचारे यथा न मे तथा विश्वमेव द्वेये मानं नर्पात्तमईति R. 15. 81.; यथायथा-तथा-तथा the more-the more, the less-the less; यथायथा दीनमतिक्राम तथा तदायथास्य संतापः K. 59; Ms. 8. 286; 12. 73; यथा-तथा in any manner, in whatever way; यथा कथञ्चित् any how, some how or other. *N. B.* As the first member of *Avyayibhāva* comp. **यथा** is usually translated by 'according to, according as, in accordance with, in conformity to, in proportion to, not exceeding'; see

compounds below. -अंश, अंशतः *ind.* in due proportions, proportionately. -अधिकार *ind.* according to authority. -अधीन *a.* as read or studied, conformable to the text. -अनुपूर्व, -अनुपूर्व *ind.* in regular order or succession, successively. -अनुपूर्व *ind.* 1 according to experience. 2 by previous experience. -अनुसृत *ind.* in exact conformity, properly. -अभिमत, -अभिमत, -अभिमत *a.* as wished, intended or desired, agreeably to desire. -अर्थ *a.* 1 conformable to truth, true, real, correct; सीयेति च भाष्ये *अर्थ* भाष्ये R. 14. 44; 20 यथाशब्दः correct or right perception; यथाशब्दः 2 conformable to the true meaning, true to the sense, right, appropriate, significant; कतिपयं नामस्य (i. e. शब्द) यथाशब्दनिवृत्तः R. 15. 6; युधि सः शिष्टः शब्दः यथाशब्दः Si. 16. 85; Ki. 8. 49 Ku. 2. 16. 3 fit, suitable. (-र्थ, अर्थः) truly, rightly, properly. -अक्षर *a.* significant or true to the syllable; V. 1. 1. 'नामन्' *a.* one whose name is true to its meaning, or fully significant. (Whose deeds are according to his name); यथाशब्दोपि यथाशब्दः मित्रं न मन्यते M. 4; परस्मै नामयथाशब्दः R. 6. 21. 'वर्णः' a spy (for यथाशब्दः). -अर्ह *a.* 1 according to merit, as deserving. 2 appropriate, suitable, just. 'वर्णः' a spy, an emissary -अर्ह, अर्हः *ind.* according to merit or worth; R. 16. 49. -अर्ह *ind.* 1 according to propriety. 2 according to worth or merit. -अवकाश *ind.* 1 according to room or space. 2 as occasion may occur, according to occasion, leisure or propriety. 3 in the proper place : यथाशब्दोपि यथाशब्दः निवृत्तः R. 6. 14. -अवकाश *ind.* according to the condition or circumstances. -आरुपात *a.* as mentioned before, before-mentioned. -आरुपात *ind.* as before-stated -आगत *a.* foolish, stupid. (-त) *ind.* as one came, by the same way as one came; यथाशब्दः यथाशब्दोपि R. 3. 67. -आचार *ind.* as customary or usual. -आचारा, आचारा *ind.* as laid down in the Vedas. -आरंभ *ind.* according to the beginning, in regular order or succession. -आवास *ind.* according to one's dwelling, each to his own dwelling. -आशय *ind.* 1 according to wish or intention. 2 according to the agreement. -आशय *ind.* according to the Ashrama or period in one's religious life. -इच्छा, इच्छा, इच्छित *a.* according to wish or desire, agreeably to one's desire, as much as desired, as desired or wished for. (-च्छ, -च्छ, -च्छ) *ind.* 1 according to wish or desire, at will or pleasure; R. 4. 51. 2 as much as may be wanted, to the heart's content; यथाशब्दः यथाशब्दः Ch. P.

3. -इच्छित *ind.* as personally seen, as actually perceived. -उक्त, उक्त *a.* as said or told above, aforesaid, above-mentioned; यथाशब्दः सः Pt. 1; यथाशब्दः यथाशब्दः S. 1; R. 2. 70. -उचित *a.* suitable, proper, due, fit. (-त) *ind.* duly, suitably, properly. -उत्तर *ind.* in regular order or succession, one after another; यथाशब्दः यथाशब्दः S. D. 729. -उत्तराह *ind.* 1 according to one's power or might. 2 with all one's might. -उचित *a.* as indicated or described. (-ह) or उचित *ind.* in the manner indicated. -उपजोष *ind.* according to pleasure or desire. -उपदेश *ind.* as advised or instructed. -उपयोग *ind.* according to use or requirements, according to circumstances. -काम *a.* conformable to desire. (-त) *ind.* agreeably to desire, at will or pleasure, to the heart's content; यथाशब्दोपि यथाशब्दः R. 1. 6; 4. 51. -कामिन् *a.* free, unrestrained. -कालः the right or due time, proper time; R. 1. 6. (-ल) *ind.* at the right time, opportunely, seasonably; यथाशब्दोपि यथाशब्दः सः R. 17. 51. -कृत *a.* as agreed upon, done according to rule or custom, customary; Ms. 8. 183. -क्रमेण *ind.* in due order or succession, regularly, in due form, properly; R. 3. 10, 9. 26. -कर्म *ind.* according to one's power, as much as possible. -काम *a.* foolish, senseless, stupid. -काम *ind.* to the best of one's knowledge or judgment. -उचित *ind.* according to rank, by seniority. -नय *a.* 1 true, right. 2 accurate, exact. (-य) *a.* narrative of the particulars or details of anything, a detailed or minute account. (-य) *ind.* 1 exactly, precisely. 2 fitly, properly, as the case really may be. -दिक्, दिक् *ind.* in all directions. -निदिष्ट *a.* as mentioned before, as specified above; यथाशब्दोपि यथाशब्दः सः &c. -न्याय *ind.* justly, rightly, properly; Ms. 1. 1. -पुर *ind.* as before, as on previous occasions. -पुर *a.* -पुर *a.* being as before, former; R. 12. 48. (-व) *ind.* 1 as before; Ms. 11. 147. 2 in due order or succession, one after another; यथाशब्दः यथाशब्दः Y. 1. 35. -यथाशब्द *ind.* 1 in the proper or suitable place; यथाशब्दः यथाशब्दः Ku. 1. 49. सञ्जयाम यथाशब्दः यथाशब्दः R. 6. 83, 7. 34. 2 according to direction or precept. -यथान, यथानः *ind.* according to rank or position, according to precedence; आनन्दकामेण यथानशब्दः सञ्जयाम यथाशब्दः Ku. 7. 46. -यथैव *ind.* according to strength, with all one's might. -यथा *a.* suitable to circumstances. -यथित *ind.* as requested. -यत्न *ind.* to the

best of one's power, with all one's might. -यथ, यथः *ind.* 1 according to the share of each, proportionately. 2 each in his respective place; यथाशब्दः यथाशब्दः Rg. 1. 11. 3 in the proper place; यथाशब्दः यथाशब्दः R. 6. 19. -यत्न *ind.* according to what has taken place, according to truth, truly, exactly. -यत्न *a.* looking straight at (with eye). (-यत्न) यथाशब्दः सीतायाः पुत्रः यथाशब्दः Bk. 5. 48. -यथ *ind.* 1 as is fit, fitly, properly; Ki. 8. 2. 2 in regular order, severally, by degrees. यथाशब्दोपि यथाशब्दः यथाशब्दः S. D. 337. -युक्त, -युक्त *ind.* according to circumstances, fitly, suitably. -युक्त *a.* suitable, fit, proper, right. -युक्त, -युक्त *ind.* according to one's liking or taste. -युक्त *ind.* 1 according to form or appearance. 2 duly, properly, fitly. -युक्त *ind.* as the fact stands, exactly, accurately, truly. -युक्त *ind.* according to rule or precept, duly, properly; यथाशब्दोपि यथाशब्दः R. 1. 6; सञ्जयाम यथाशब्दः यथाशब्दः 15. 31, 3. 70. -युक्त *ind.* in proportion to one's income, according to means. -युक्त *a.* as happened, done or acted. (-युक्त) the actual facts, the circumstances or details of an event. -युक्त, -युक्त *ind.* to the best of one's power, as far as possible. -युक्त *ind.* according to the scriptures, as the law ordains; Ms. 6. 88. -युक्त *ind.* 1 as heard or reported. 2 (यथाशब्दः) according to Vedic precepts. -युक्त *a.* figure of speech in Rhetoric; यथाशब्दः यथाशब्दः सञ्जयाम K. P. 10; c. 9. शब्दं यथाशब्दं यथाशब्दं यथाशब्दं Chandr. 5. 107. (-युक्त), -युक्त *ind.* according to number, respectively, number for number; Y. 1. 21. -युक्त *ind.* 1 at the proper time. 2 according to agreement or established usage. -युक्त *a.* possible. -युक्त *ind.* 1 at will or pleasure. 2 at ease, comfortably, pleasantly, so as to give pleasure; अने यथाशब्दः यथाशब्दः यथाशब्दः सञ्जयाम यथाशब्दः S. 3. 22; R. 8. 48, 4. 43. -युक्त *ind.* the right or proper place. (-युक्त) *ind.* in the proper place, duly. -युक्त *a.* according to circumstances or actual facts, as it stands; Bk. 8. 8. 2 truly, properly. -युक्त *ind.* 1 each his own, respectively; यथाशब्दः यथाशब्दः R. 13. 22; Ki. 14. 43. 2 individually; R. 17. 65. 3 duly, properly, rightly.

यथाशब्द *ind.* 1 Duly, fitly, properly, rightly; oft. with the force of an adjective; यथाशब्दोपि यथाशब्दः Bk. 2. 21; यथाशब्दोपि यथाशब्दः R. 3. 28. 2 According to rule or precept, as enjoined by rules; ततो यथाशब्दोपि यथाशब्दः R. 19; Ms. 6. 1; 8. 214.

यस् १ P. ( कथयति, यत; desid. विष्मयति),  
 १ To check, curb, restrain, control  
 and hold, atay, suppress; यत्तुं वाच्यते  
 यतः Kath.; यत/विधायन् Eg. 4. 21; see  
 sup. २ To offer, give, bestow. -Caus.  
 ( दमयति-ने ) To restrain, check &c.  
 -With अर् १ to extend, lengthen,  
 stretch out; यत्तुं-पाणिं आयच्छते Sk.; स्वा-  
 माद्यच्छमानः S. 4 v. 1. २ to draw up or  
 back; आयच्छति कुपयच्छति Sk.; यत्तुं यत्तुमा-  
 वेत्ति Bk. 6. 119. ३ to restrain, hold  
 in, suppress, suspend ( as breath ).  
 Ms. 3 217, 11. 100, Y. 1. 24. 4 to  
 stretch oneself, grow long ( Atm. )  
 5 to grasp, possess, have; श्रियमायच्छ-  
 मानमिच्छमानमिच्छमानं Bk. 8. 46. 6 to  
 bring or lead towards. -अर् ( usually  
 Atm. ) १ to raise, list up, elevate;  
 आर्ध उच्यते S. 1; परस्व दृष्टं नोदयच्छेत् Ms. 4.  
 104. R. 11. 17. 15-23; Bk. 4. 31. 2

to become ready, set about, begin (with dat. or inf.); उद्यच्छमाना यमनाय, ययः R. 16. 29; Bk. 8. 47. 3 to strive, strive hard for; उद्यच्छति वेदं Sk. 4 to reign, manage, govern. -यय (Atm.) 1 to marry; भवान्मित्रः समवादिमानुषायस्तं S. 5. (मेना) आमादुस्त्वा विधिदोषये Ku. 1. 18; R. 14. 87; Si. 15. 27. 2 to seize, hold, take, accept, possess; राज्ञाण्डुपायंस्तं जित्तराणि Bk. 1. 16; 15. 21; 8. 33. 3 to show, indicate; Rk. 7. 101. -यि 1 to restrain, curb, check, control, govern; प्रकृष्या नियताः स्वया Bg. 7. 20; (इता) यथायमेना न निवेदयुषमात् Ku. 5. 5 'could not dissuade her' &c. 2 to suppress, suspend, hold in (as breath &c.); Ms. 2. 192; न कर्षचन युष्मिनिः प्रकृतिं स्वा निवेच्छति Ms. 10. 59. 'does not suppress or conceal' &c. 3 to offer, give; की नः कुले निवचनाति निवेच्छति S. 6. 24. 4 to punish chastise; नियन्त्रय राजभिः Ms. 9. 213. 5 to regulate or direct in general. 6 to attain, obtain; तल्लङ्घ्यायसेन शेषमार्गं निवेच्छति Y. 3. 115; Ms. 2. 93. 7 to assume. (-Caus.) 1 to restrain, control, regulate, check, punish; नियमयसि विमार्गपरिव्रजानां सर्वदः S. 5. 8. 2 to bind, fasten; Si. 7. 50; R. 5. 73. 3 to moderate, mitigate, relieve; Ku. 1. 61 विनि to curb, control; Bg. 6. 24. -यम 1 to restrain, curb, check, control (Atm.); Bg. 6. 36, Ms. 2. 100. 2 to bind, imprison, fasten, confine, यानं मा न संवसी Bk. 9. 50; M. 1. 7, R. 3. 20; 42. 3 to gather (Atm.); मीक्षितं यच्छति Sk. 4 to shut, close; Bg. 8. 12.

यमः 1 Restraining, controlling, curbing. 2 Control, restraint. 3 Self-control. 4 Any great moral or religious duty or observance (opp. नियम); त्वं यमेन नियमेन तपोऽनुविह N. 13. 16. यम and नियम are thus distinguished:—यमोऽस्माद्यमार्गं नियमं यमकं तयमः। नियमस्तु स यमकं नियमार्गस्तु यमनं ॥ Ak.; see Malli. on Ki. 10. 10 also. The yamas are usually said to be ten, but their names are given differently by different writers; e. g. ब्रह्मचर्यं दया क्षातिर्दानं सत्यमकल्मषता। अहिंसाऽस्तेयमायुष्यं दमयति यमः स्मृतः ॥ Y. 3. 313; or आयुष्यं दया सत्यमहिंसा क्षातिराजपमः। यीतिः प्रसदो मायुष्यं मार्गं च यमा दशमः; sometimes only five yamas are mentioned:—अहिंसा सत्यवचनं ब्रह्मचर्यमकल्मषता। अस्तेयमिति पञ्चैते यमास्त्विति व्रतानि च ॥). 5 The first of the eight angas or means of attaining Yoga; the eight angas are:—यमनियमसन्नाहवासनधारणाध्यानासमाधयोऽष्टांगानि. 6 The god of death, death personified, regarded as a son of the sun; दशमये लयि यमदधि दुहंभरे U. 2. 11. 7 A twin; यमोऽयमिति यमो च (d. i.) नन्दुलसहदेवी कथं नान्ति V. 2. 25; यमोऽयमिति यमो जयतो ज्येष्ठता मता Ms.

9. 126. 8 One of a pair or couple. -यम A pair or couple. -Comp. -अयुयः; -अयुयः a servant or attendant of Yama. -अंतकः an epithet of 1 Siva. 2 of Yama. -किंकरः 'Yama's servant', a messenger of death. -कीलः N. of Viahnu. -ज्व a. twin-born, twin; श्वेतो यावो यमजो U. 6. -दूतः 1 a messenger of death. 2 A crow. -द्वितीया the second day in the bright half of Kārtika when sisters entertain their brothers (Mar. भाऊजी.); cf. भावुद्वितीया. -धानी the abode of Yama; नः सैराति विज्ञति यम-धानं जयति Bh. 3. 112. -यमिनी N. of the river Yamunā. -यातन the tortures inflicted by Yama upon sinners after death; (the word is sometimes used to denote 'horrible tortures', 'extreme pain'). -राज m. Yama, the god of death. -सभा the tribunal of Yama. -द्वय a building with two halls, one facing the west and the other facing the north.

यमकः 1 Restraint, check. 2 A twin. 3 A great moral or religious duty see यम (4). -य 1 A double bandage. 2 (In Rhet.) Repetition in the same stanza (in any part of it) of words or syllables similar in sound, but different in meaning, a kind of rhyme; (of which various kinds are enumerated; see Kāv. 3. 2. 52); आह्वितं यमसंवातरोचरा यमकं विदुः Kāv. 1. 61, 3. 1; S. D. 640.

यमन a. (जी f.) Restraining, curbing, governing &c. -य 1 The act of restraining, curbing or binding. 2 Stopping, ceasing. 3 Cessation, rest. -यः The god of death, Yama.

यमनिका A curtain, screen; cf. जयनिका.

यमल a. Twin, one of a couple. -द्वे The number 'two'. -द्वौ (dual) A pair. -य, -यौ A pair, couple.

यमवत् a. One who has restrained his passions, self-controlled; यमवता-मवता च पूरि स्थितः R. 9. 1.

यमनात् inl. In the hands of Yama, to the power of Yama; यमनात् कृ 'to hand over to death.'

यमुना N. of a celebrated river (regarded as a sister of Yama). -Comp. -श्वत् m. Yama, the god of death.

ययातिः N. of a celebrated king of the lunar race, son of Nahusha. [He married Devayani, daughter of Sukra, and Sarmishtha, daughter of the king of Asuras, was told by her father to be her servant as a sort of recompense for her insulting conduct towards her on a previous occasion; (see Devayani). But Yayati fell in love with this servant and privately married her. Aggrieved at this Devayani went to her father and

complained of the conduct of her husband, on whom, therefore, Sukra inflicted premature infirmity and old age. Yayati, however, propitiated him and obtained from him permission to transfer his decrepitude to any one who would consent to take it. He asked his five sons, but all refused except Puru, the youngest. Yayati accordingly transferred his infirmity to Puru, and being hence more in the prime of youth, passed his time in the enjoyment of sensual pleasures. This he did for 1000 years, and yet his desire was not satisfied. At last, however, with a vigorous effort he renounced his sensual life, restored his youth to Puru, and, having made him successor to the throne, repaired to the woods to lead a pious life and meditate upon the Supreme Spirit].

ययावरः ययावर q. v.

ययिः-यौ m. 1 A horse fit for the Asvamedha (or any) sacrifice; Si. 15. 69. 2 A horse in general.

यहि ind. 1 When, while, whenever. 2 Because, as, since; (its proper correlative is तर्हि or एतर्हि; but it is seldom used in classical literature).

यवः 1 Barley; यवाः प्रकीर्णा न भवंति शालय Mk. 4. 17. 2 A barley-corn or the weight of a barley-corn. 3 A measure of length equal to 1/4 or 1/5 of an angula. 4 A mark on the fingers of the hand resembling a barley-corn and supposed according to its position to indicate wealth, progeny, good fortune &c. -Comp. -अंकुरः; -प्ररोहः a shoot or blade of barley. -आम्रयणं the first fruits of barley. -क्षारः saltpetre, nitre, nitrate of potash. -क्षौद्रः; -क्षौरी; -पिष्टं barley-meal. -कलः a hamboo. -लासः salt-petre, nitre. -शुकाः-शुकजः an alkaline salt prepared from the ashes of burnt barley-straw, nitre. -सुदं malt-liquor, beer.

यवनः 1 A Greek, an Ionian. 2 Any foreigner, of barbarian; Ms. 10. 44; (the word is applied at present to a Mahomedan or a European also). 3 A carrot.

यवनानी The writing of the Yavanas.

यवनिका, यवनी 1 A Yavana female, a Greek or Mahomedan woman; यवनी नवनीतकोमलांगी Jag.; यवनीमुखपद्मालां के भुजं न सः R. 4. 61; (from dramas it appears that Yavana girls were formerly employed as attendants on kings, particularly to be in charge of their bows and quivers; cf. एव बाणासयस्त्वामिदं यवनीभिः परिपुत्र इत यथायच्छति प्रियवयसः S. 2; प्रविश्य वाक्कुहस्ता यवनी S. 6; प्रविश्य बाणहस्ता यवनी V. 5. &c.). 2 A curtain.



पचसं Grass, fodder, meadow  
grass; यवोपनं Pl. 1; Y. 3. 30; Ms.  
7. 75.

शवायुः *f.* Rice-gruel, sour-gruel made from rice or from any other kind of grain, such as barley; शवायुर्विरोधया *Susr.*; सूत्राय कल्पते शवायुः *Mbh.*

यथानिका, यवानी A kind of bad  
barley; ( दुष्टो यवो यवानी ).

यदिष्ट a. Youngest, very young;  
(superl. of युव q. v.). -सः The  
youngest brother.

यदीयस् u. Younger, very young  
(compar. of युवन् q. v.) -m. 1 A  
younger brother. 2 A Śūdra.

**पद्मक** *m.* Fame, reputation, glory, renown; विस्मयिते यशो लोकं तैलविन्दितभासि *Ms.* 7. 34; पद्मस्तु स्यं परतो यशोवर्धनः *R.* 3. 48, 2. 40. — **कम्प** — **कर** *a.* (पद्मस्कर) conferring glory, glorious; *Ms.* 8. 387. — **काम** *a.* (पद्मस्काम) 1 desirous of getting fame. 2 aspiring, ambitious. — **कार्य**, — **शरीरं** body in the form of fame; पद्मशरीरे भव मे पद्मस्तु. *R.* 2. 57; *Bh.* 2, 24. — **दा** *a.* (पद्मोदा) conferring fame. (**दः**) quicksilver. (**दा**) *N.* of the wife of Nanda and foster-mother of Krishna. — **वज्र** *a.* or *n.* one whose wealth or valued treasures is fame, rich in fame, very renowned; अवि शब्देहात् विभक्तित्वकार्यं यशोपनातं हि यशो वरीयः *R.* 14. 35, 2. 1. — **द्वयः** *a.* double-drum. — **शेष** *a.* remaining only in fame, having nothing left behind except glory; *a. c.* dead, *cf.* क्रीडितोप. (**वः**) death.

अस्य अ. १ Leading to glory or distinction: Ms. 2. 52. २ Renewed, famous, glorious.

प्रसिद्ध. a. Famous, glorious,  
renowned.

१ A stick, staff. २ A  
 endge, lance, club. ३ A column,  
 pillar, pole. ४ A perch, as in वन्यपक्षि.  
 ५ A stem, support. ६ A flag-staff.  
 ७ In वन्यपक्षि. ७ A stalk, stem. ८ A  
 branch, twig; वन्यपक्षि: कुतकोत्प्लव. U. ३.  
 ४२; २० वन्यपक्षि: Ku. ६. २; सहकायपि. &c.  
 ९ A string, thread (as of pearls), a  
 necklace: शृङ्गय ताताहृदिद्विज्वा विद्वज्  
 यक्षिपिबुद्धवदन. Ku. ३. ३. ११. ५४. १०  
 Any creeping plant. ११ Anything  
 thin, slim or slender: (at the end of  
 comp.; after words meaning 'the  
 body'); तं शेषं नेपथ्यमं सरेपथि: Ku.  
 ५. ८५ 'with her slender or delicate  
 frame perspiring'. -Comp. -यक्ष: १  
 a stick or rod serving as a perch for  
 peacocks &c.; द्विज्वा यक्षिनामध्यात् R.  
 १६. १४. २ a pigeon-house resting on  
 upright poles. -आज अ. १ feeble or  
 powerless. २ out of breath.

यष्टिकः A lapwing.

यष्टिका । A staff, stick, pole, club.

2 A pearl-necklace ( of one string ).  
यही see यहि.

५५ m. A worshipper, sacrificer.

यत् 1. 4. P. (यत्ति, यत्ति, यत्ति) To strive, endeavour, labour. —Caus. (यत्ति-यत्ति) To put to trouble. —WITH आ 1 to strive, endeavour, exert oneself, Mu. 3. 14. 2 to weary oneself, be fatigued or exhausted; गायस्त्री तपस्वी Bk. 6. 68, 15. 54. (—Caus.) to trouble, torment, afflict. —य to strive, endeavour.

रा 2 P. ( याति, यात ) 1 To go, move, walk, proceed; ययौ तदीयावयवस्य चागच्छि R. 3. 25; अय्यगयौ मयमलोकपालः 2. 16. 2 To march against, invade; Ms. 7. 183. 3 To go to, march towards, set out for ( with acc., dat. or with प्रति ). 4 To pass away, withdraw, depart. 5 To vanish, disappear; यातत्सप्रापि च विवेकः Bv. 1. 68; मायक्रमेण हि भवानि संचति याति Mk. 1. 13. 6 To pass away or by, elapse ( as time ); यौवनावसिधतिं यातुं K. P. 10. 7 To last. 8 To happen, come to pass. 9 To go or be reduced to any state, be or become ( usually with the acc. of an abstract noun ). 10 To undertake; च तस्य सिद्धौ यास्यामि सर्वयागपरायणा Ku. 2. 54. 11 To have carnal intercourse with. 12 To request, implore. 13 To find out, discover. ( The meanings of रा like those of गम्, are variously modified according to the noun with which it is connected, e. g. दादा या to be destroyed; माददा या to incur blame or censure; अयुता या to be alighted; वृत्तिं या to regain one's natural state; निद्रा या to fall asleep; वदत या to submit, go into one's possession; उदत या to rise; आगत या to sink, decline; गत या to reach the other side of, to enter, surmount, get over; गत या to attain to the position of; अग या to go before, take the lead, lead, अग या to sink; विपगमं या to undergo a change, to be changed in appearance; शिरसा नम्य या to bend the head down to the ground &c. ) -*Caus.* ( यापयति-ने ) 1 To cause to go or proceed. 2 To remove, drive away. R. 9. 31. 3 To ascend, pass ( time ); तायकोक्तं विराजत अय दिवसात् Bv. 1. 7; Ms. 89. 4 To support, nourish. -*Daid.* ( विरायति ) To wish to go, to be about to go &c. -*With* अति 1 to go beyond, transgress, violate. 2 to surpass. -*अति* 1 to go away or forth; escape. अनुविधियास्वति इति विदितसेन पत्रिणि Bk. 8. 90. -*अनु* 1 to follow, go after ( fig. alao ); अनुयास्यमुनितया S. 1. 29; Ku. 4. 21; Bk. 2. 77. 2 to imitate, equal; न किदाप्यनुसृत्य स राज्ञी यदुद्वेगः R. 1. 27; 6. 6; Śi. 12. 3. 3 to accompany. -*अप* 1 to go to in succession. -*अप*

to go away, depart, retreat. -अभि १ to approach, go or repair to; अभिगच्छी स हिमास्तस्युत्थित Ki. 5. 1; R. 9. 27. 2 to march against, attack; R. 5. 30. 3 to devote oneself to. -अय १ to come to, arrive, approach. २ to reach or attain to, undergo, be in any particular state; हयः, हुता, पात्रं &c. -उप १ to approach, go towards; Ki. 6. 16. २ to attain (to a particular state); हयः, तनुता, वज्र &c. -निश् १ to go out, go out of; R. 12. 83. 2 to pass, elapse (as time) -उरि to walk round, go round, circumambulate. -य १ to walk, go; वस्तासुतं नगरदैवतवपयसि Mk. 1. 27. २ to walk on, set out. -यति to go back, return; R. 1. 75; 15, 18, 8. 90. -यत्सु to go forth to meet (as a mark of respect), to greet, welcome; तावन्वीनर्थ्यमात्रं द्वाप्तस्युच्यती मित्रिः Ku. 6. 50; Me. 22; R. 1. 49. -विनिश् १ to go out, go away, pass out of; प्राणास्तस्या विनिश्चुः. -स्व १ to go away, depart, walk away; Bg. 15. 8. २ to go to, go or enter into; तथा क्षीराणि विहाय जीर्णाभ्यस्यति संशतिं नयामि देही Bg. 2. 22. ३ to reach to.

यज्ञः 1 An offering, a sacrifice, an oblation. 2 Any ceremony in which oblations are presented; R. 8. 30.

**पाठ्य 1 A.** (याचते; rarely याचति.  
याचिन) To beg, ask, solicit, request,  
entreat; implore (with two acc.):  
प्रार्थितं याचते इत्युभय Sk.; शिष्टं प्रणिपद्य याचते-  
परिग्रहामयाचनारत्न- R. 8. 12; Bk. 14.  
105. (With prepositions the  
meanings of this root are not  
materially changed.)

याचकः (जी. ए.) A mendicant,  
beggar, petitioner; भूयादपि लघुस्तुल्यम्।  
अपि च याचकः Subhāsh.

याचनं-ना 1 Asking, begging, entreating, soliciting. 2 A request, an entreaty, a petition, याचना भावना-  
लाभः ब्रह्मात्मभययाचनानिः R. 11. 78.

वचनम्: A beggar, suitor, petitioner.

याचिण्या a. Disposed to beg, ha-  
bitually begging or soliciting.

अथवा p. p. Asked, solicited,  
begged, entreated, requested.

याचितक A thing got by begging,  
anything borrowed for use.

पाचव्या १ Begging, asking. २  
Mendicancy. ३ Request, solicitation,  
entreaty; पाचव्या भाषा वरमधिगुणे नाचमे  
हस्तकामा Me. ६.

याजकः 1 A sacrificer, a sacrificing priest. 2 A royal elephant. 3 An elephant in rut.

यज्ञः The act of performing or conducting a sacrifice; Ms. 3. 65; 1. 88.

वाङ्मसेनी A patronymic of Dran-  
padī.

Used by itself कदाचित् has the following senses, (a) as far as, for, upto, till; (with acc.); कदाचित् वास्तव्यमयस्त्रिंशत्सहस्रम् U. 7; किंलभमवधि वास्तव्यमवधिनि विप्रजिगीतामिषमन U. 1; सर्वकालं वाच्यं Pt. 1. (b) just the; in the meantime (denoting an act intended to be done immediately); तथाचत्तु गृहिण्येष्टाय सप्तमकपादिभिर्यम S. 1; वाच्यनि तावन्तमित्यर्थे सर्वकाल्यर्थः २. 2 Used correlative-ly, as and then have these senses:- (1) as long as-long long as; वाच्यद्विप्राप्यजन्मकालस्तु कालं वाच्यद्विप्राप्ये कालः Aloha B. S. (2) as soon as, as-soon-as, when, no sooner than, as-soon-as; न दायदत्तं गच्छति ... तदाद्यद्विप्राप्ये कदाचित् इति ॥ 1. 204; Mr. Ind. B. S. 1. 1. (c) while, by the time; अथमवधौन वाच्यद्विप्राप्ये तदाद्यद्विप्राप्ये विप्रजिगीतामिषमन S. 1, often with a when वाच्य is translated by 'before'; वाच्येति काली वाच्येति तावन्ति-य-वृत्तिरप्येवमिति वा Y. 4. (d) when, as (च्यत); कदाचित् वाच्यं विप्रजिगीतामिषमन S. 1; संपद्यते ॥ 3. -अन्त-अन्त-अन्त-upto the end, to the last -अन्त-अन्त-अन्त- corresponding to requirement, as many as may be required to convey the meaning (said of words); वाच्यद्विप्राप्ये वाच्यमवधाय मध्यमः विप्रजिगीतामिषमन S. 2. 13. (e) and, as much as useful 2 in all senses; तदयमिषं यं गिरिमात्रेण वाच्यं Bb. 3. 30. v. 1. -इष्ट-इष्ट-इष्ट- as much as is desired -इष्ट-इष्ट- as much as is necessary. -जीव, -जीव-जीव ind. for life, throughout life, for the rest of one's life. -अन्त ind. to the best of one's power -अन्त

युज्ज् १. १ U. (युज्जि, युज्ज्, युज्ज्) १ To join, unite, attach, connect, add; तन्मयिष्य नारय्य हतय्य योजयन्ति Ku. 6. 79; see pass. below. 2 To yoke, harness, put to; यज्ज् युज्ज् युज्ज् युज्ज् Ku. 5. 4; Bg. 1. 14. 3 To furnish or endow with; as in युज्ज् ४ To use, employ, apply; नारय्य कर्मयित्वा योजयन्ति युज्ज् युज्ज् Bg. 17. 26; Ms. 7. 204. 5 To appoint, set (with loc.). 6 To direct, turn or fix upon (as the mind &c.). 7 To concentrate one's attention upon; ननः वयस्य नयिचं युज्ज् आशीत ननः Bg. 6. 14; युज्ज् वयस्य ननः 15. 8 To put, place or fix on (with loc.). 9 To prepare, arrange, make ready, fit. 10 To give, bestow, confer; आजिष्य युज्ज्. -Pass. (युज्यते) १ To be joined or united with; रविः पीज्यता तनयस्य युज्यते युज्यते नदी Ku. 4. 44; It. 8. 17. 2 To get, be possessed of; युज्यते युज्यते S. 6; Mv. 7; R. 2. 66. 3 To be fit or right, be proper to, suit (with loc. or gen.), वा वयस्य युज्यते युज्यते तां सज्ज् भावयन्ति युज्यते सर्वं यमः पातितः Mā. 1; नदीवन्तस्तान् युज्यते तान् युज्यते It. 1. 4 To be ready for; ततो युज्यते युज्यते Bg. 2. 38, 50. 5 To be intent on, be absorbed in, be directed towards, Ms. 3. 75, 14. 35; Ki. 7. 13. -Caus. (योजयति) १ To join, unite, bring together; K. 7. 14. 2 To present, give, bestow; R. 10. 56. 3 To appoint, employ, use; युज्यते युज्यते Pt. 4. 17. 4 To turn or direct towards; योजयति युज्यते युज्यते Bg. 2. 72. 5 To excite, urge, instigate. 6 To perform, achieve. 7 To prepare, arrange, equip. -Desid. (युज्यते) १ To wish to join, yoke, give &c. -WITHTH (Atm.) १ to ask, question; अय्य युज्यते युज्यते It. 11. 62. 5. 18. Mā. 13. 63. 2 to examine, put on trial; Ms. 8. 79. -अभि (Atm.) १ to exert oneself, set about. 2 to attack, assault; अय्य युज्यते युज्यते Dk. 3 to accuse, charge; Ms. 8. 18. 1. 4 to claim, demand (as in a law-suit); विमार्शिते युज्यते युज्यते युज्यते V. 4. 17; 2. 9. 5 say, speak. -उत् १ to excite, stimulate to exertion. 2 to endeavour, exert oneself, strive, अय्य युज्यते युज्यते Dk. 3 to prepare. -उत् (Atm.) १ to use, employ; युज्यते युज्यते युज्यते Si. 2. 9; युज्यते युज्यते युज्यते युज्यते R. 8. 21; M. 5. 12. 2 to taste, enjoy, experience (fig. also); R. 18. 46; Bk. 8. 39. 4 to consume, eat; Ms. 8. 40. -ति (Atm.) १ to appoint, depute, order (with loc.). 2 यमः विजयति युज्यते युज्यते Mā. 1. 9; अय्य युज्यते युज्यते युज्यते युज्यते R. 5. 29. 2 to join, unite. 3 to prescribe, ordain. (-Caus.) १ to join, unite, provide or endow with, give to; Ku. 4. 42. 2 to yoke, harness. 3 to incite, urge, Bg. 2. 1. -य (Atm.) १ to use, employ; अय्य युज्यते युज्यते युज्यते युज्यते

च विर नरत्नसौधयुक्तो R. 5. 75; मञ्जुलि साधु-  
पति च सविद्येनसमुपयते Bg. 17. 26. 2 to  
appoint, employ, direct, order; मा नो  
प्रयुक्त्या कुलकीर्तिर्लोपे Bk. 3. 54; बाहुक तस्य  
नन दुर्गरेखा B. 51; Ku. 7. 85. 3 to  
give, bestow, confer; मासिध प्रयुक्ते न  
बाहिनि R. 11. 6, 2. 70, 5. 85; 15. 8. 4  
to move, set in motion; नरत्नयुक्तः  
( बाहुकता ) R. 2. 10. 5 to excite,  
urge, prompt, drive on; Ku. 1. 21;  
Bg. 3. 36. 6 to perform, do; R. 7.  
86, 17. 12. 7 to represent on the  
stage, act, perform; उदरं तमचरति तम-  
नतिप्रयुक्तो U. 1. 2; परिधि प्रयुज्जानस्य नम  
Ku. 1. 8. to lend for use, put to  
interest ( as money ); Ms. 8. 146;  
-वि ( Atm. ) 1 to leave, abandon,  
Ki. 2. 49; R. R. 13. 63. 2 to separate;  
पुरो विद्युते विद्युते कृपावती Ku. 5. 26. 3 to  
relax, slacken. -विनि 1 use, expend.  
2 to appoint, employ. 3 to divide,  
apportion, distribute; प्रत्येक विनिमुक्ताया  
कथं न ज्ञास्यति प्रयो Ku. 2. 31. 4 to  
disconnect, separate. -सं to be  
united with ( in pass. ); संयोजयते स्वेन  
सुमहिला R. 5. 55. (-Caus.) to unite,  
join. -II. 1. 10 P. ( योजति योजयति )  
To unite, join, yoke &c.; see एह  
above. -III. 4 A. ( युजति ) to con-  
centrate the mind ( identical with  
the pass. of एह )

युज 2. ( At the end of comp. ) 1  
Joined or united with, yoked, drawn  
by &c. 2 Even, not odd. -m. 1 A  
joiner, one who unites or joins. 2 A  
sage, one who devotes himself to  
abstract meditation. 3 A pair, couple  
( n. alid in this sense ).

युजानः 1 A driver, charioteer. 2 A  
Brāhmana who is engaged in the  
practice of Yoga to obtain union  
with the Supreme Spirit.

युत p. p. 1 United, joined or  
united with. 2 Provided or endowed  
with; as in गुणयुतो नरः.

युतक 1 A pair. 2 Union, friend-  
ship, alliance. 3 A nuptial gift. 4 A  
sort of dress worn by women. 5  
The edge of a woman's garment.

युतिः f. 1 Union, junction. 2 Being  
endowed with. 3 Gaining possession  
of. 4 Sum, addition. 5 ( In astr. )  
Conjunction

युद्ध 1 War, battle, fight, en-  
gagement, contest, struggle, combat;  
नरं केयं नार्वा युद्धं युद्धमिति U. 6. 2 ( In astr. )  
The opposition or conflict of planets;  
-Comp. -अवसानं cessation of  
hostilities, a truce. -आचार्यः a  
military preceptor -जम्मत a. frantic  
in battle. -कारिण a. fighting, con-  
tending. -युः -युमिः f. a battle-field.

युयः military stratagems or tactics,  
manœuvres. -रंगः battle-field, a battle-  
arena. -वीरः 1 a warrior, hero, cham-  
pion. 2 ( in Rhet. ) the sentiment of

heroism arising out of military  
prowess, the sentiment of chivalrous  
heroism; see S. D. 234 and R. G. under  
युद्धीर. -वारः a horse.

युद्ध 4 A. ( युजति, युद्ध ) To fight,  
struggle, contend with, wage war;  
Bg. 1. 23; Bk. 5. 101. -Caus. ( यो-  
यति-ने ) 1 To cause to fight. 2 To  
oppose or encounter in fight with;  
R. 12. 50. -Desid. ( युज्यते ) To  
wish to fight. -Writ् to wrestle,  
box. -वति to encounter in fight,  
oppose.

युद्ध f. War, battle, fight, contest;  
निवातियुद्धयुधि यतुषामाद् Bk. 2. 21, सद्धि  
बाहुयुद्धा युधि विक्रमः Bh. 2. 83.

युधामा A warrior, a man of the  
warrior caste.

युध 4 P. ( युजति ) 1 To efface, blot.  
out. 2 To trouble.

युधु A horse.

युधुता Desire of fighting, hostile  
intention.

युधुत्वा a. Wishing to fight, hostile,  
bellicose, धर्मक्षेत्रे युद्धक्षेत्रे समवेता युधुत्सवः  
Bg. 1. 1.

युवति-ती f. 1 A young woman,  
any young female ( whether of men  
or animals ); हायुवतिसंभवं किल युनेरप्यं S.  
2. 8; so हययुवतिः.

युवक a. ( युवति-ती or युवी f.; com-  
par युवीयस् or कवीयस्; superl. युविह or  
कविह ) 1 Young, youthful, adult,  
arrived at puberty. 2 Strong, healthy.  
3 Excellent, good. -m. ( nom. युवा,  
युवानी, युवः acc. pl. युवः, instr. pl. युवभिः  
&c. ) 1 A young man, a youth; सा युवि  
तस्मिन्मिलानवयं ज्ञात्वा शाकीनतया न वक्तुं R.  
6. 81. 2 A younger descendant ( the  
elder being still alive ); जीवति तु वयं  
युवा P. IV. 1. 113. ( see Sk. thereon ).

-Comp. -युवति a. ( तिः -ती f. ) bald  
in youth. -जरात् ( -ती f. ) appearing  
old in youth, prematurely old. -राज  
m., -राजः an heir-apparent, a  
prince-royal, crown-prince; ( जसौ )  
नृपेण वक्तुं युवराजज्ञानमाद् R. 3. 35.

युवमद् The base of the second  
personal pronoun; ( Nom. तं, युवः,  
युवं ) Thou, you; ( at the beginning  
of several compounds ).

युवमायुक्ता -य a. Like you.

युवः -का A louse; Ms. 1. 45.

युतिः f. Mixing, union, junction,  
connection; कसोमि वी बहिर्द्वीतियं विषयं पाणि  
मिश्रः Bk. 7. 69.

युथ A herd, flock, multitude, a  
large number or troop ( as of beasts );  
अरिल्लेषु ममेवर्षी विद्यमाना युथे तथैव वडा V. 4.  
25; S. 3. 5. -Comp. -नाथः, -पतिः  
1 the leader of a troop or band. 2  
the head of a flock or herd ( usually  
of elephants ), a lordly elephant;  
नमस्यय युधिकाशालकेषी V. 4. 24.

युधिका, -युधी A kind of jasmine or  
its flower; युधिकाशालकेषी V. 4. 24;  
Ms. 26.

युधः 1 A sacrificial post ( usually  
made of bamboo or Khadira wood )  
to which the victim is fastened at  
the time of immolation; अयं युधः साधुमेव  
वेदिकी इमंशालकेष्य न युधस्तद्विधा Ku. 5. 73.  
2 A trophy.

युधः, -य, युधम् m., n. Soup, broth,  
pease-soup. ( युध् has no forms for  
the first five inflections and  
is optionally substituted for युध्  
after acc. dual ).

युध ind. ( Strictly instr. sing. of  
युध used adverbially ) 1 Whereby, by  
which, wherefore, on which account,  
by means of which; किं तथेन मनो वर्तमन्  
स्वातं न युधवता R. 15. 64, 14. 74. 2 so  
that; युधेयं नै वीरतिष्ठेयं व्यापादयामि Pt. 4  
3 Since, because.

युधक 1 A cord, rope, thong, halter.  
2 The tie of the yoke of a plough.  
3 The rope by which an animal is  
tied to the pole of a carriage.

युधः 1 Joining, uniting. 2 Union,  
junction, combination; उपरागते शक्तिः  
सहयता रेहिणी योयं S. 7. 22; गुणमहतं यद्वि  
गुणाय योगः Ki. 10. 25; ( यः ) योगस्तद्विषये-  
योरिवास्तु R. 3. 25. 3 Contact, touch,  
connection; तमकनारोप्य शरीरयोगजैः हस्ते-  
नित्यं चतुर्भिराहतं त्वयि R. 3. 26. 4 Employ-  
ment, application, use; पत्नैरुपाययोगेस्तु  
ज्ञप्त्वास्ताः परिरक्षितुं Ms. 9. 10; R. 10. 86.  
5. Mode, manner, course, means;  
कथायोगेन युज्यते H. 1 in the course of  
conversation. 6 Consequence,  
result; ( mostly at the end of comp.  
or in abl. ); रक्षायोगाद्यस्मात् तपः प्रत्यहं  
संयोज्यते S. 2. 14; Ku. 7. 55. 7 A  
yoke. 8 A conveyance, vehicle,  
carriage. 9 An armour. 10 Fitness,  
propriety, suitability. 11 An  
occupation, a work, business. 12 A  
trick, fraud, device. 13 An  
expedient, a plan, means in general.  
14 Endeavour, zeal, diligence,  
assiduity; Ms. 7. 44. 15 Remedy,  
cure. 16 A charm, spell, incantation,  
magic, magical art. 17 Gaining,  
acquiring, acquisition. 18 Wealth,  
substance. 19 A rule, precept. 20  
Dependence, relation, regular order  
or connection, dependence of one  
word upon another. 21 Etymology  
or derivation of the meaning of a  
word. 22 The etymological mean-  
ing of a word ( opp. रुद्धिः ). 23 Deep  
and abstract meditation, concentra-  
tion of the mind, contemplation of  
the Supreme Spirit, which in *Yoga*  
phil. is defined as चित्तवृत्तिनिरोधः; सती  
यती योगविमुक्तेश्च Ku. 1. 21; योगवति मनु-  
स्मृतौ R. 1. 8. 24 The system of  
philosophy established by Patanjali,  
which is considered to be the second  
division of the Sāṅkhya philosophy,  
but is practically reckoned as a  
separate system. ( The chief aim of  
the *Yoga* philosophy is to teach the

means by which the human soul may be completely united with the Supreme Spirit and thus secure absolution; and deep abstract meditation is laid down as the chief means of securing this end, elaborate rules being given for the proper practice of such *Yoga* or concentration of mind). 25 (In arith.) Addition. 26 (In astr.) Conjunction, lucky conjunction. 27 A combination of stars. 28 N. of a particular astronomical division of time (27 such *Yogas* are usually enumerated). 29 The principal star in a lunar mansion. 30 Devotion, pious seeking after god. 31 A spy, secret agent. 32 A traitor, a violator of truth of confidence. -*Comp.* -*अ* means or attaining *Yoga*; (these are eight; for their names see यम 5). -*अचारः* 1 the practice or observance of *Yoga*. 2 a follower of that Buddhist school which maintains the eternal existence of intelligence or विज्ञान alone. -*आचार्यः* 1 a teacher of magic. 2 a teacher of the *Yoga* philosophy. -*आधमनं* a fraudulent pledge; Ms. 8. 165. -*आरब्ध* a. engaged in profound and abstract meditation. -*आसनं* a posture suited to profound and abstract meditation. -*ईशः*, *ईशानः*, *ईश्वरः* 1 an adept in or a master of *Yoga*. 2 One who has obtained superhuman faculties. 3 a magician. 4 a deity. 5 an epithet of Siva. 6 of Yājñavalkya. -*ऐश्वर्य* 1 security of possession, keeping safe of property. 2 the charge for securing property from accidents, insurance. 3 welfare, well-being, security, prosperity; *येनैव नित्याभिवृद्धिना योगक्षेमं ब्रह्मार्थं* Bg. 9. 22, *सुधाया मे जनन्या योगक्षेमं बहुलम्* M. 4. 4 property, profit, gain. (-*सौ*, *सो* or *-सौ* i. e. m. or n. dual or n. sing.) acquisition and preservation (of property), gain and security, preserving the old and acquiring the new (not previously obtained), *अलम्ब्यते योगः स्वार्थं क्षेमो लब्धस्य पालनम्*; see Y. 1. 100 and Mit. thereon. -*चूर्ण* a magical powder, a powder having magical virtues कल्पितमयेन योगचूर्णविभक्तयोग्यं चतुर्गुणम् Mn. 2. -*नारका*, *-नारा* the chief star in a *Nakshatra* or constellation. -*नार* 1 communicating the *Yoga* doctrine 2 a fraudulent gift. -*धारणा* perseverance or steady continuance in devotion. -*नाथः* an epithet of Siva. -*निद्रा*: 1 a state of half contemplation and half sleep, a state between sleep and wakefulness; i. e. light sleep; *योगनिद्रां मतस्य मम* Pt. 1; H. 3. 75; Bh. 3. 41. 2 particularly, the sleep of Vishnu at the end

of a *Yuga*; R. 10. 14, 13. 6. -*पट्ट* a cloth thrown over the back and knees of an ascetic during abstract meditation. -*पति* an epithet of Vishnu. -*वर्ण* 1 the power of devotion or abstract meditation, any supernatural power. 2 power of magic. -*नारा* 1 the magical power of the *Yoga*. 2 the power of God in the creation of the world personified as a deity; (अगस्त्यः सर्वनाथो नाकिः). 3 N. of Durgā. -*रंगः* the orange. -*रुद्र* a. having an etymological as well as a special or conventional meaning (said of a word); e. g. the word *रुद्र* etymologically means 'anything produced in mud', but in usage or popular convention it is restricted to some things only produced in mud, such as the lotus; cf. the word *आमल* or 'parasol'. -*रोचना* a kind of magical ointment said to have the power of making one inviolable or invulnerable; *नम च अस्तित्वेन योगरोचना मे दत्ता* Mk. 3. -*रत्निका* magical lamp or wick. -*राहित्य* m. n. a medium for mixing medicines; e. g. honey; *नारादध्यात्मकत्वात् योगवादि परं यत्* Suar. -*चादी* 1 an alkali. 2 honey. 3 quicksilver. -*विकारः* a fraudulent sale. -*विद्* a. conversant with *Yoga*. (-*म*.) 1 an epithet of Siva. 2 a practitioner of *Yoga*. 3 a follower of the *Yoga* doctrines. 4 a magician. 5 a compounder of medicines. -*विभागः* separation of that which is usually combined together into one; especially, the separation of the words of a *Sūtra*, the splitting of one rule into two or more (frequently used by Patanjali in his *Mahābhāṣya*; e. g. on अक्षरे वात् P. 1. 1. 12). -*ज्ञानं* the *Yoga* philosophy. -*समाधिः* the absorption of the soul in profound and abstract contemplation; *तस्मात् परमावस्थं पुरुषं योगसमाधिना ययुः* R. 8. 24; *योगसिद्धि* 8. 22. -*सारः* a universal remedy; a panacea. -*सेवा* the practice of abstract meditation.

*योगिन* a. 1 Connected or endowed with. 2 Possessed of magical powers. -*m.* 1 A contemplative saint, a devotee, an ascetic; *तेषां यमं परमगहनो योगिनामप्यगम्य* Pt. 1. 285; *यस्य योगि किल कान्तैर्यैः* R. 6. 34. 2 A magician, sorcerer. 3 A follower of the *Yoga* system of philosophy. -*नी* 1 A female magician, witch, sorceress, fairy. 2 A female devotee. 3 N. of a class of female attendants on Siva, or Durgā; (they are usually said to be eight).

*योगेष्ट* Lead.

*योग्य* a. 1 Fit, proper, suitable, appropriate, qualified; *योग्यं तस्यैव नरः*. 2 Fit or suitable for, qualified for

capable of, able to (with loc. dat. or even gen. or in comp.). 3 Useful, serviceable. 4 Fit for *Yoga* or abstract meditation. -*यय*: A calculator of expedients. -*यय* 1 Exercise or practice in general; *अथः प्रविधानयोग्या मरुतः पंचशरीरानां परात्* R. 8. 19; *मो मानयोग्या* Kāv. 2. 243; *ययुर्गया अभ्ययोग्या* &c. 2 Martial exercise, drill. -*यय* 1 A conveyance, carriage, vehicle. 2 Sandal-wood. 3 A cake. 4 Milk.

*योग्यता* 1 Ability, capability; *पुरुषयोग्यामय पश्यति मह राक्षसः* Rām. 2 Fitness, propriety. 3 Appropriateness. 4 (In Nyāya phil.) Fitness or compatibility of sense, the absence of absurdity in the mutual connection of the things signified by the words, e. g. in अग्निना विष्णवे there is no योग्यता; it is thus defined: *ययुर्गयां ययुर्गयां योग्यता* Tarka. K.

*योग्यन* 1 Joining, uniting, yoking. 2 Applying, fixing. 3 Preparation, arrangement. 4 Grammatical construction, construing the sense of a passage. 5 A measure of distance equal to four *Krośas*, or eight or nine miles; *न योग्यनज्ञं दूरं राजमार्गस्य* पृथग्या H. 1. 146. 6 Exciting, instigation. 7 Concentration of the mind, abstraction (= योग्य न. v.). -*न* 1 Junction, union, connection. 2 Grammatical construction. -*Comp.* -*नेषा* 1 musk. 2 N. of Satyavati, mother of Vyāsa.

*योग* See योग्य.

*योधः* 1 A warrior, soldier, combatant; *महाभयैर्ययै योग्युक्तः* Mb. 2 War, battle. -*Comp.* -*अनारः* -*र* a soldier's dwelling, a barrack. -*धर्मः* the law of soldiers, a military law. -*संनारः* mutual defiance of combatants, a challenge.

*योग्ये* War, battle, contest.

*योगिन्* m. A warrior, soldier, combatant.

*योगि*: m. f. 1 Womb, uterus, vulva, the female organ of generation. 2 Any place of birth or origin, source, origin, generating cause, spring, fountain; *सा योगिः सर्वदेवाणां सा हि लोकाय निमंति* U. 5. 30, Ku. 2. 9, 4. 43; oft. at the end of comp. in the sense of 'sprung or produced from'; Bg. 5. 22. 3 A mine. 4 An abode, a place, repository, seat, receptacle. 5 Home, lair. 6 A family, stock, race, birth, form of existence; *असृज्योदि, यक्षि, ययु, &c.* 7 Water. -*Comp.* -*गुणः* the quality of the womb or place of origin. -*ज* a. born of the womb, viviparous. -*देवता* the asterism पूर्वकल्पनी. -*पञ्चा* fall of the womb, *prolapsus uteri*. -*रजः* the menstrual discharge. -*सिन्धु* the clitoris. -*संनारः*



mixture of caste by unlawful inter-marriage; Ms. 10. 60.

यौकी See योकि.

यौवन 1 Effacing, blotting out. 2 Anything used for effacing. 3 Confusing, perplexing. 4 Molesting, oppressing, destroying.

यौवा, यौविता, यौविता A woman, a girl, a young woman in general; यौविता यौववर्ति यौविता तत्र नके Ms. 37; Si. 4. 42, 8. 25.

यौविक a. (की f.) 1 Suitable, fit, proper. 2 Logical, based on argument or reasoning. 3 Deducible. 4 Usual, customary. -कः A king's boon companion, cf. नर्मसचिव.

यौवः A follower of the Yoga system of philosophy.

यौवयव Simultaneity.

यौविक a. (की f.) 1 Useful, serviceable, proper. 2 Usual. 3 Derivative, etymological, agreeing with the derivation of the word (opp. ह्य or 'conventional'). 4

Reinforced. 5 Relating to or derived from Yoga.

यौविक a. (की f.) Forming the rightful or exclusive property of any one, rightfully belonging to any one; विभावमायना येन यौविकेन यौविकः Y. 2. 149. -क 1 Private property in general. 2 A woman's dowry, a woman's private property (given to her at marriage); मातुस्तु यौविकं यत्कृतं तन्मात्रभाग एव सः Ms. 9. 131.

यौविक A measure in general.

यौव a. (की f.) Warlike.

यौव a. (की f.) 1 Uterine. 2 Resulting from marriage, matrimonial; Ms. 2. 10. -क Marriage, matrimonial alliance; Ms. 11. 180.

यौवत 1 An assemblage of young women; अवयुज्य विधेयौ यौवतं सहायीवर्ती विभावमे N. 2. 41. 2 The quality of a young woman (beauty &c.), the state of being a young woman; अहो विदुषीवतं यौवि तन्वि पुरीषवता Glt. 10. मरसुदरीयः).

यौवन 1 Youth (fig. also), youthfulness, prime or bloom of, youth, puberty; युवत्वस्य च यौवनस्य च तस्ये मये मयुकीः स्थिता V. 2. 7; यौवनेऽभ्यस्तविद्यायां R. 1. 8; 6. 50; विमयायनोयमाय 13. 20. 2 A number of young persons, especially women. -Comp. -अंत a. ending in youth, being a prolonged youth; Ku. 6. 44. -आरम्भः prime of youth, budding youth. -द्वर्षः 1 youthful pride. 2 indiscretion natural to youth. -लक्षणं 1 a sign of youth. 2 charmin loveliness. 3 the female breast.

यौवनक Youth.

यौवनान्नः N. of Mādhātī, son of Yuvanāśva.

यौवराज्यं The rank or rights of an heir-apparent यौवराज्यसिद्धिः crowned hair-appare.

यौवनाक a. (की f.); यौवनाक्य a. Your youth.

र.

रः 1 Fire. 2 Heat. 3 Love, desire. 4 Speed.

रह 1 P. (रहति) To move or go with speed, hasten; न रहरादृजं Bk. 14. 98. -अन्तः (रहति according to some 10 U.) 1 To cause to move rapidly, urge on. 2 To cause to flow. 3 To go. 4 To speak.

रहति f. Speed, velocity.

रहत् m. 1 Speed, velocity; R. 2. 34; Si. 12. 7. Ri. 2. 40. 2 Eagerness, violence, vehemence, impetuosity.

रह p. p. 1 Coloured, dyed, tinged, painted; आभावि बालावर्णनमायः R. 6. 60. 2 Red, crimson, blood-red, माध्व तेजः प्रतिनवजवापुनरक द्वापः Ms. 36; so रकाशक, रकाशुक &c. 3 Edamoured, impassioned, attached, affected with love; अवमेहीमुखं पश्य. रकशवति चन्द्राः.

Chandr. 5. 58 (where it has sense 2 also). 4 Dear, beloved. 5 Lovely, charming, sweet, pleasant; अनेन संप्रति रकमासी गीतायुगं वारिद्वयमाय R. 16. 64. 6 Fond of play, sporting, playful.

-कः 1 Red colour. 2 Safflower. -का 1 Lac. 2 The plant गुज. -क 1 Blood. 2 Copper. 3 Saffron. 4 Vermilion.

-Comp. -अक्ष a. 1 red eyed. 2 fearful. (-क्षः) 1 a bullalo. 2 a pigeon. -अक्षः a coral. -अक्षः 1 a bug. 2 the planet Mars. 3 the disc of the sun or moon. -अक्षिमयः inflammation of the eyes. -अक्षरे a red garment. (-रः) a vagrant devotee wearing red garments. -अक्षरः a

bloody tumour. -अक्षोकः the red-flowered Anoka; M. 3. 5. -अक्षरः the skin. -आश a. red-looking.

-आशयः any viscous containing or secreting blood (as the heart, spleen, or liver). -उररं the red lotus. -उपले red, chalk, red earth. -कंद, कंडिन् a. sweet-soicod. (-m.) the cuckoo. -कंदः कंदल coral.

-कमलं the red lotus. -कंदर्प 1 red-sandal. 2 saffron. -चूर्णं vermilion.

-उक्षिः f. vomiting blood. -उक्षिः F. vomiting blood. -जिह्वः alion.

-गुहः a parrot. -गुह m. a pigeon.

-धातुः 1 red chalk or orpiment. 2 copper. -यः a demon, an evil spirit.

-पल्लवः the Asoka tree. -पा a leech.

-पातः blood-shed. -पाद a. red-footed. (-दः) 1 a bird with red feet; a parrot. 2 a war-chariot. 3 an elephant.

-पापिन् m. a bug. -पापिनी a leech. -पिंड 1 a red pimple. 2 a spontaneous discharge of blood from the nose and mouth.

-पमेहः the passing of blood in the urine. -पच flesh. -मोक्षः, मोक्षणं bleeding.

-वटी, वरटी small pex. -वर्णः 1 lac. 2 the pomegranate tree 3 safflower.

-वर्ण a. red-coloured. (-र्णः) 1 red-colour. 2 cochineal insect. (-र्ण) gold.

-वसन, वसस् a. clothed in red. -वासनं vermilion. -दीपिकः a species of heron. -मरयकं the red lotus.

-सररं red sandal.

-रकक a. 1 Red. Impassioned, enamoured, fond of. 3 Pleasing,

amusing. 4 Bloody. -कः 1 A red garment. 2 An impassioned man, amorous person. 3 A sporter.

रक्तिः f. 1 Pleasingness, loveliness, charmingness. 2 Attachment, affection, loyalty, devotion.

रक्तिका The Gunja plant or its seed used as a weight.

रक्तिमन् m. Redness.

रक्ष 1 P. (रक्षति, रक्षित) 1 To protect, guard, take care of, watch, tend (as cattle); rule, govern (as earth);

मवायिनां प्रतिरक्षितं रक्षु S. 6; मातुसि विदुषोः

मे रक्षति मोक्षिकां इति S. 1. 13. 2 To keep, not to divulge; रक्ष्य रक्षति. 3 To preserve, save, spare (often with abl.); अलक्ष्यं च लिप्तेत लक्ष्यं रक्ष्यमाय H. 2. 8; आपदं च रक्षेत् H. 1. 42; R. 2. 50, 11. 87. 4 To avoid; Mu. 1. 2.

(Propositions like अग्नि, परि, हं are prefixed to this root without any material change in meaning).

रक्षक a. (रक्ति f.) Guarding, protecting. -कः A protector.

रक्षकान् guardian, guard, watchman.

रक्षणं Protecting, protection, preservation, watching, guarding &c.

(Also रक्ष्य). -णी A rein, bridle.

रक्षन् n. An evil spirit, a demon, an imp, a goblin; चतुर्दशहस्रसि रक्षन् श्रीमद्भगवत्. इयम् दूषणवरविदुषां रक्षे इताः U. 2. 15. -Comp. -ईशः, -नाथः an epithet of Rāya. -अक्षनी night.

-सभ्य an assembly of demons.

रक्षा 1 Protection, preservation, guarding; मणि रुद्धिं रोकयता रक्षयुपाय-



1 The elbow. 2 The distance from the elbow to the end of the arm.

of the closed fist, a cubit. —m. The closed fist. (This word appears to be a corruption of अस्ति q. v.).

रथः 1 A carriage, chariot, car, vehicle; especially, a war-chariot. 2 A hero (for रथिन्). 3 A foot. 4 A limb, part, member. 5 The body; cf. आत्मानं रथिन् विद्धि अस्ति रथेव तु ॥ Kath. 6 A reed. —Comp. —अक्षः a carriage-axle. अंशः 1 any part of a carriage. 2 particularly, the wheels of a carriage; रथो रथांगवतिना विजते R. 7. 41; S. 7. 10. 3 A discus, especially of Vishnu; चक्रपरं रथि रथांगमद् सप्तं वि-मर्षि युष्मन्तु मध्ये Si. 15. 26. 4 a potter's wheel. —आश्वः, आमश्वः, आमश्वः m. the ruddy goose (चक्रवाक); आमश्वमन् विजुते रथांगमोपविद्धि ॥ अथ वा उपविष्ट रथी मयोरवज्ञतेतुः ॥ V. 4. 18, Ku. 3. 37; R. 3. 24; (the male bird is said by poets to be separated from the female at night and to be united at sun rise). —वाणिः N. of Vishnu. —ईशः a warrior fighting from a chariot. —ईश-वा the pole of a carriage. —उद्गहः, उपगहः the seat of a chariot, the driving-box. —कटरा, कटरा an assemblage of chariots. —कटराः an officer who is in charge of a king's chariots. —कारः a coach-builder, carpenter, wheel-wright; रथकारः स्वका भावी सज्जता शिरसायन् Pt. 4. 54. —कुटुम्बिकः, कुटुम्बिक m. a charioteer, coachman. —कूयः the pole or shaft of a carriage. —केतुः the flag of a chariot. —कोभः the jolting of a chariot; R. 1. 58. —नर्मकः a litter, palanquin. —रुतिः f. a fence of wood or iron with which a chariot is provided as a protection from collision. —चरयः, चरयः 1 a chariot-wheel. 2 the ruddy goose. —चरयि chariot-exercise, the use of chariot, travelling by carriage; अम्वस्तदचरयः U. 5. —चरयः the shaft or pole of a chariot. —नाभिः f. the nave of the wheel of chariot. —नीहः the inner part or seat of a chariot. —अशः the fastenings or harness of a chariot. —महोत्सवः, पाना the solemn procession of an idol placed in a car (usually drawn by men). —मुखः the forefront of a carriage. —मुहः 'a chariot-fight,' a fight between combatants mounted on chariots. —वरमन् m., वरिष्ठः high way, main road. —वहः 1 a carriage horse. 2 a charioteer. —वाहिः f. the staff which supports the banner of a war-chariot. —वाहा a coach-house, carriage-shed. —सप्तमी the seventh day in the bright half of Māgha.

रथिन् a. (की f.) 1 Riding in a carriage. 2 The owner of a carriage. रथिन् a. 1 Riding or driving in a carriage. 2 Possessing or owning a carriage. —m. 1 An owner of a

carriage. 2 A warrior who fights from a chariot; R. 7. 37.

रथिन्, रथिन् a. See रथिन् above.

रथः 1 A chariot-horse; चरयवन्ति यजत्रवासुमेव रथः S. 1. 8. 2 A part of chariot.

रथः 1 A road for carriages; (hence) a high way, main road; मृगो मृगः रथिन्मगरीत्यत्र पर्वते Mā. 1. 15. 2 A place where many roads meet. 3 A number of carriages or chariots; Si. 18. 3.

रथः 1 P. (रथि) 1 To split, rend. 2 To scratch.

रथः 1 Splitting, scratching. 2 A tooth; tusk (of an elephant); यतश्चिन् परीक्षति द्विरुत्तरी रथा इव Bv. 1. 65. —Comp. —दन्तः tooth-bite; जवत् दन्तः Gīt. 10. —उदः a lip.

रथः A tooth. —Comp. —उदः A lip.

रथः 4 P. (रथति, रथः caus. रथयति; desid. रथिष्यति or रथिष्यति) 1 To hurt, injure, torment, kill, destroy; अहं रथितुमीये Bk. 9. 29. 2 To dress, cook or prepare (as food).

रथिन् N. of a king of the lunar race, sixth in descent from Bharata. [He was very pious and benevolent. He possessed enormous riches, but he spent them in performing grand sacrifices. So great was the number of animals slaughtered during his reign both in sacrifices as well as for use in his kitchen that a river of blood is supposed to have issued from their hides which was afterwards appropriately called चर्मण्वनि; cf. Me. 45. and Malli. thereon].

रथः 1 A way, road. 2 A river. रथनः, रथिन् f. 1 Injuring, tormenting, destroying. 2 Cooking.

रथः 1 A hole, an aperture, a cavity, an opening, a chasm, fissure; रथिन्वाक्यमनमोदय ॥ 13. 55, 15. 2. नमोदयं Mā. 1. 1; जीवन्तं Me. 57. 2 (a) A weak or vulnerable point, available point; रथिन्वाक्यमनमोदयः S. 1. 1; नमोदयमनुदयं द्विपाननिबन्धना वने R. 12. 11; R. 15. 17, 17. 61. (b) A defect, fault, an imperfection. —Comp. —अन्वेषिन्, अनुसरिन् a. searching or watching for weak points; Mk. 8. 27. —बन्धुः a rat. —वन्धुः a hollow bamboo.

रथः 1 A. (रथते, रथः caus. रथयति-ते; desid. रथिष्यते) To begin. —With आ or स 1 to begin, commence, set about, undertake; आरभ्यते न लघु विप्रमयेन नीचैः Bh. 2. 27; आभित्त्यभ्येवाहा Subhāsh. ; Bk. 5. 38; R. 8. 45. 2 to be busy or energetic; Si. 7. 91. —परि to clasp, embrace; हनुवन्तं परिष्य दाम्नी Ki. 11. 30; Bv. 1. 95, Ku. 5. 3; Si. 9. 72. —सं 1 to be agitated, be overwhelmed, excited. 2 to be exasperated or

furious, be enraged or irritated (mostly in p. p.); R. 16. 16.

रथः m. 1 Violence, zeal. 2 To co strength.

रथः a. 1 Violent, impetuous, fierce, wild. 2 Strong, intense, vehement, powerful, ardent, eager (as desire &c.); रथसा यु विप्रविरहः Ki. 5. 4; R. 9. 61, Mu. 5. 24. —सः 1 Violence, force, impetuosity, haste, speed, hurry, vehemence; आशीरु केलीरभेन बाला युर्ममालापमवापन्ती Bv. 2. 12; लघुमिहण रभतेन वलेती Gīt. 6; Si. 6. 13, 11. 23; Ki. 9. 47. 2 Rashness, precipitateness, headlong haste; अतिरथमनानां कर्मणामा-विस्तेभ्यति इव दहारी शल्यदुहो विषाकः Bh. 2. 99. 3 Anger, passion, rage, fury. 4 Regret, sorrow. 5 Joy, pleasure, delight, वसति रथसिम्हो हरिश्चतु हृदये Gīt. 5.

रथः 1 A. (रथते, but Paras. when preceded by वि, आ, परि and उप; रथः) 1 To be pleased or delighted, rejoice, be gratified; रथति रथते Mā. 3. 2, Ma. 2. 223. 2 To rejoice at, be pleased with, take delight in, be fond of (with instr. or loc.); लोलापमिषं वि न रथते लोचनेर्विषोदसि Me. 27; यजेद् वधुपय-रसं नीती Bk. 1. 2. 3 To play, sport, dally, amuse oneself with; राजविषाः केरविष्णो रथते मयुः सह Bv. 1. 126 (where the next meaning is also hinted); Bk. 6. 15, 67. 4 To have sexual intercourse with; स तनुयेन सह रथते H. 3. 5 To remain, stay, pause. —Caus. (रथयति-ते) To please, delight, satisfy. —Desid. (रथिष्यते) To wish to sport &c.; Si. 15. 88. —With अने to rejoice, be pleased or delighted, in fond of; Bk. 1. 7; Bg. 18. 45. —आ (Paras.) 1 to take pleasure in, delight in; Bk. 8. 52, 3. 88. 2 to cease, stop, leave off (speaking &c.); end; Me. 2. 73. —उप (Paras.) 1 to cease, end, terminate, समाप्त्यपराधं बलजा Ki. 9. 41, 15. 69. 2 to cease or desist from; यदाप्यापराधं मयते वा नहारयाः Bg. 2. 35, Bk. 8. 54, 55, Ki. 4. 17. 3 to be quiet or calm; Bg. 6. 20. 4 to die; see उपरत. —परि (Paras.) to be pleased or delighted; Bk. 8. 53. —वि (Paras.) 1 to end, terminate, come to an end; अविदित्यतश्चापि रथिष्ये यत्सीत U. 1. 27. 2 to cease, desist, stop, leave off; (speaking &c.); यदाप्यापराधं विरते मयते R. 2. 51; Si. 2. 13; oft. with abl.; हा हतं विमिति विपं विरमति नाद्यपि विपदेवः Bv. 4. 25; U. 1. 33. —सं (Atm.) to be pleased, to rejoice; Bk. 19. 30.

रथः a. Pleasing, delightful, gratifying &c. —मः 1 Joy, delight. 2 A lover, husband. 3 The god of love.

रथः Aa Fœtida (रथः). —Comp. —रथः Aa Fœtida.

रसक a. (वी f.) Pleasing, gratifying, delightful, charming Bk. 6. 72. -कः 1 A lover, husband ; पञ्च रसो रसोऽमिता R. 14. 27; Mo. 37, 87; Ku. 4. 21; Si. 9. 60. 2 The god of love. 3 An ass. 4 A testicle. -कं 1 Sporting, 2 Dalliance, pastime, amorous sport. 3 Love, sexual union. 4 Joy or pleasure in general. 5 The hip and the loins.

रसनी, रसनी 1 A lovely young woman ; रसनी रसा रसे अमरकुलस्या न रसनी Bv. 2. 90. 2 A wife, mistress ; भोगः की रसनी विना Subhāsh.

रसनीय a. Pleasant, delightful, lovely, charming, handsome ; रसिते रसितुं प्रकृतिरसनीयं विरसितं Bv. 2. 90.

रसा 1 A wife, mistress. 2 N. of Lakshmi, the wife of Vishnu and Goddess of wealth. 3 Riches. -Comp. -कान्तः, -नाराः, -पतिः epithets of Vishnu. -वृक्षः turpentine.

रसा 1 A plantain tree ; विजित-महद्वयं Gt. 10; विजितमहद्वयं N. 22. 42, 2 37. 2 N. of Gauri. 3 N. of an *aparas*, wife of Nalakubara and considered as the most beautiful woman in the paradise of Indra ; तद्वत्पुङ्गवो हृदी किमु रसां परिजाहिना परमः । तद्वत्पुङ्गवो जिह्वया तां पद्मापत्यमपःफलस्तनीं B. N. 2. 37. -Comp. -ऊरु a. (रु or रु f.) having thighs like the interior of a plantain tree, i. e. full, round and hence lovely ; Si. 8. 19; R. 6. 35.

रस्य a. 1 Pleasing, pleasant, delightful, agreeable रस्यस्तपोधनान् क्रियाः समस्तोऽयं S. 1. 13. 2 Beautiful, lovely, handsome, ससिजमनुविद्धं देवले-नापि रस्ये S. 1. 20; 5. 2. -वृक्षः The tree called *वृषक*. -स्य Semen virile.

रस्य 1 A. ( रसने, रसित ) To go, move.

रस्यः 1 The stream of a river, current ; ज्वरकजप्रतिहारं तोयमादाय गच्छेः Mo. 20. 2 Force, speed, velocity ; U. 8. 36. 3 Zeal; ardour, vehemence, impetuosity.

रसकाः 1 A woollen cloth, blanket. 2 An eye-lash ; सुनिरलुभलुभमास्तो भवति की न दुवा गवतेनः. 3 A kind of deer.

रसः 1 A cry, shriek, scream, yell, roar (of animals &c.). 2 Singing; humming sound (of birds) ; R. 9. 29. 3 Clamour. 4 Noise or sound in general ; वटः, शृणुः, कावः &c.

रसज a. 1 Crying, roaring, screaming. 2 Sonorous, sounding उरुकावर्षेः शुभं रसजैर्वरं ततं Bk. 7. 14. 3 Sharp, hot. 4 Fickle, unsteady. -जः 1 A camel ; Si. 12. 2. 2 The cuckoo. -जं Brass, bell-metal.

रसिः The sun ; तद्वत्पुङ्गवमादये हि रसि रसि R. 1. 18. -Comp. -कान्तः the sun-stone (हृदकान्तः). -जः, -नाराः, -पतिः, -वृक्षः 1 the planet Saturn. 2 epithets of Karna. 3 of Vali. 4 of Manu

Valvaavata. 5 of Yama. 6. of Sugriva. -दिग्गजः, -वारः, -वासः -र Sunday. -सौम्यः f. the sun's entrance into any zodiacal sign.

रसना, रसना 1 A rope, cord. 2 A rein, bridle. 3 A zone, girdle, woman's girdle ; रसतु रसनापि तत्र वनजवन-मंडले वीर्यवत् सम्यग्विदितं Gt. 10 ; R. 7. 10, 8. 57; Mo. 35. 4 The tongue ; Bv. 1. 111. -Comp. -उपमा a variety of the figure उपमा ; it is 'a string or series of comparisons, which consists in making the *Upamāna* in the first comparison the *Upamāna* in the second and so forth ; see S. D. 664.

रसिः 1 A string, cord, rope. 2 A bridle, rein ; हृदके रसि रसितवत्पूर्वकायाः S. 1. 8; रसि रसवत्मा S. 1. 3. 3 A goad, whip. 4 A beam, ray of light ; S. 7. 6 ; N. 22. 56 ; so हिमरसि &c. -Comp. -कलापः a pearl-necklace of 54 threads.

रसिमत् m. The sun.

रस्य 1 P. ( रसित, रसित ) 1 To roar, yell, cry out, scream ; करिष्य वस्यः पश्यं रसत B. 16. 78 ; Si. 3. 48. 2 To sound, make a noise, tinkle, jingle &c. ; राजन्योपनिवेशाय रसितं स्तनं यशोवृद्धिः Ve. 1. 25 ; रसतु रसनापि तत्र वनजवनमंडले Gt. 10. 3 To resound, reverberate. -II. 10 U. ( रसयिते, रसित ) To taste, relish ; यदीहा रसित Bv. 4. 13 ; Si. 10. 27.

रसाः 1 Sap, juice (of trees) ; इक्षुः, कुसुमरसः &c. 2 A liquid, fluid ; Ku. 1. 7. 3 Water ; महत्पुण्यमुत्सृज्यमादये हि रसं रसि R. 1. 19 ; Bv. 2. 144. 4 Liquor, drink ; Ma. 2. 177. 5 A draught, potion. 6 Taste, flavour, relish (fig. also.) (considered in Vais. phil. as one of the 24 *gunas* ; the *rasas* are six: कटु, अम्ल, मधुर, लवण, तिक्त and कषाय ; पदार्थः पतिः कषयिष रस वेदुः कषयः Mu. 3. 4 ; U. 2. 2. 7 A sauce, condiment. 8 An object of taste ; R. 3. 4. 9 Taste or inclination for a thing, liking, desire ; इहे वस्तुमुपाचितरसः वेदराज्ञिभवेति Mo 112. 10 Love, affection ; जरासा यस्मिन्महार्थे रसः U. 1. 39 ; रसति रसो निर्दिष्टः 6. 11. 'a feeling, of love' ; Ku. 3. 37. 11 Pleasure, delight, happiness ; R. 3. 26. 12 Charm, interest, elegance, beauty. 13 Pathos, emotion feeling. 14 (In poetic compositions) A sentiment ; नवरसविभक्तं निर्दिष्टमादधीतं भारती कवेर्जयति K. P. 1. (The *rasas* are usually eight:— इंगारासावकश्चरीरवीर-भयानकः । बीभत्साः शृङ्गारो वैशद्यो नाट्ये रसाः स्मृताः ; but sometimes शान्तः is added thus making the total number 9 ; निर्देश्याविभाजिताः शान्तेः पञ्च रसाः K. P. 4 ; sometimes a tenth, वास्तव्यरसः, is also added. *Rasas* are more or less a necessary factor of every poetic composition, but, according to Visvanātha, they constitute the very essence of poetry ; वाक्यं रसात्मकं

कथं S. D. 3. ) 15 Essence, pith, best part. 16 A constituent fluid of the body. 17 Semen virile. 18 Mercury. 19 A poison, poisonous drink ; as in रस-रसावन. 20 Any mineral or metallic salt. -Comp. -अंजनं vitriol of copper, a sort of collyrium. -अम्लः sour sauce. -अपनं 1 an elixir of life (elixir vitae), any medicine supposed to prolong life and prevent old age ; निर्मलरसावनमहितो मधेनायेन लघुव रस R. G. 2 (fig.) serving as an elixir vitae ; i. e. that which gratifies or regales ; आनन्दानि हृदयकरसावनानि Māl. 6. 8. ; मनसक रसावनानि U. 1. 36 ; शोषः, कर्म &c. 3 alchemy or chemistry. -अष्टः mercury. -आत्मक a. 1 consisting of juice or sentiment. 2 fluid, liquid. -आभासः 1 the semblance or mere appearance of a sentiment. 2 an improper manifestation of a sentiment. -आवाहः 1 tasting juices or flavours. 2 perception or appreciation of poetic sentiments, a perception of poetical charm ; as in काव्यावतरसावाहः. -इक्षुः 1 mercury. 2 the philosopher's stone (the touch of which is said to turn iron into gold). -उद्धवः, -उपलं 1 pearl. -कर्मसूत्र n. preparation of quicksilver. -केशरः camphor. -गंधः gum-myrrh. -ग्रह a. 1 perceiving flavours. 2 appreciating or enjoying pleasures. -जः sugar molasses. -जं blood. -ज्ञ a. 1 one who appreciates the flavour or excellence of, one who knows the taste of ; सांसारिकेषु च हृदयेषु यत्र रसज्ञा U. 2. 27. 2 capable of discerning the beauty of things. (-ज्ञः) 1 a man of taste or feeling, a critic, an appreciative person, a poet. 2 an alchemist. 3 a physician, or one who prepares mercurial or other chemical compounds. (-ज्ञा) the tongue ; Bv. 2. 59. -तेजस् n. blood. -वः a physician. -वातु n. quicksilver. -वर्धः any poetical composition, particularly a drama. -फलः the cocoa-nut tree. -भंगः the interruption or cessation of a sentiment. -धरं blood. -राजः quicksilver. -रिक्तः sale of liquors. -शास्त्रं the science of alchemy. -सिद्धि a. 1 accomplished in poetry, conversant with sentiments ; जयति ते सङ्कतिः रसिज्ञाः कवीधराः Bh. 2. 24. 2 skilled in alchemy. -सिद्धिः f. skill in alchemy

रसनं 1 Crying, screaming, roaring, sounding, tinkling, noise or sound in general. 2 Thunder, rumbling or muttering of clouds. 3 Taste, flavour. 4 The organ of taste, the tongue ; इन्द्रियं रसाहकं रसनं जिह्वापरि T. S. 3g. 15. 9. 5 Perception, appreciation, sense ; सर्वज्ञं रसनद्रसाः S. D. 244. रसना See रसना. -Comp. -रसः a bird. -लिङ्ग m. a dog.



**रसवत्** *a.* 1 Juicy, succulent. 2 Taste-ful, savoury, rapid, well-flavoured; रसवत्पुष्पस्य देव रसवत्कले । काव्यावतारसास्वादः संपन्नः सज्जनेः सतः ॥ 3 Moist, well-watered. 4 Charming, graceful, elegant. 5 Full of feeling or sentiment, impassioned. 6 Full of affection, possessed of love. 7 Spirited, witty. -*स्री* A kitchen.

**रसा** 1 The lower of infernal regions, hell. 2 The earth, ground, soil; Bv. 1. 59; रसस्य पुद्गलमा रसासार सात्मा Nalod. 2. 10. 3 The tongue. -*Comp.* -*सल* 1 N. of one of the seven regions below the earth, see पाताल. 2 the lower world or hell in general; राज्य यत्तु रसातलं पुनरिदं न प्रणिनुं कामये Bv. 2. 63; or जातिर्गोतु रसातलं Bh. 2. 39.

**रसालः** 1 The mango tree; इमा रसाल-कुसुमाणि समग्रयन्ते Bv. 1. 17. 2 The sugar-cane. -*ला* 1 The tongue. 2 Curds mixed with sugar and spices. 3 Dried grass. 4 A vine or grape. -*लं* Gum-myrrh, frankincense.

**रसिक** *a.* 1 Savoury, rapid, taste-ful. 2 Graceful, elegant, beautiful. 3 Impassioned. 4 Apprehending flavour or excellence, possessed of taste, appreciative, discriminating; तद् वने प्रवेदति कायसरसिकाः शार्दूलविप्रीक्षितं Śrut. 40. 5 Finding pleasure in, taking delight in, delighting in, devoted to (usually in comp.); यं मालती मयमया सदस्यदेवसरसिकेन वेधसा मन्मथेन मया च तस्य दीयते Mal. 6; so कामरसिकः Bh. 3. 112; वीर्यकाररसिकस्य Mk. 6. 19. -*कः* 1 A man of taste or feeling, an appreciator of excellence or beauty; cf. असिक. 2 A libertine. 3 An elephant. 4 A horse. -*का* 1 The juice of sugarcane, molasses. 2 The tongue. 3 A woman's girdle; see रसाला also.

**रसित** *p. p.* 1 Tasted. 2 Having flavour or sentiment. 3 Gilded. -*र* 1 Wine or liquor. 2 A cry, roar, thunder, roaring noise, sound or noise in general; ज्वरकंदर्पसितप्रवृत्तिमन्त्रेति Māl. 9. 3.

**रसोनः** A kind of garlic; cf. लसोन.

**रस्य** *a.* Juicy, savoury, rapid, palatable; रस्यः क्षिप्रः क्षिप्रा इव आगतः सान्त्विकविशः Bg. 17. 8.

**रहू** 1 P., 10 U. ( रहति, रहयति, रहित ) To quit, leave, abandon, forsake, desert; रहयामपुत्रेभ्यः Ki. 2. 14.

**रहर्ण** Desertion, quitting, separation; सहकारवृत्ते समये सह कारहणस्य देन सप्तमः पदं Nalod. 2. 14.

**रहस्य** *n.* 1 Solitude, privacy, loneliness, retirement, secrecy; R. 3. 3, 15. 92; Pt. 1. 138. 2 A deserted or lonely place, hiding-place. 3 A secret, mystery. 4 Copulation, coition. 5 A privy. -*ind.* Secretly,

clandestinely, privately, in private or secret; अतः परीक्ष्य कर्तव्यं विशेषात्संगतं तः S. 5. 24; oft. incomp.; दूरे रहःपञ्चमय-निषेधमने 5. 22.

**रहस्य** *a.* 1 Secret, private, clandestine. 2 Mysterious. -*रहं* 1 A secret (fig. also); स्वयं रहस्यमेव कृतः V. 2. 2 A mystic spell or incantation, the mystery (of a missile); मरहस्यानि कुम्भकाभ्यानि U. 1. 3 The mystery or secret of conduct, mystery; रहस्यं साधनामनुष्यवि विज्ञेयं विज्ञयति U. 2. 2. 4 A secret or esoteric teaching, a mystic doctrine; भक्तोऽपि यं सखा चेति रहस्यं हेतुत्वं Bg. 4. 3; Ms. 2. 150. -*रहं ind.* Secretly, privately; Y. 3. 301; (where it may be taken as an adj. also). -*Comp.* -*आख्यायिन्* *a.* telling a secret; रहस्याख्यायिन् स्वर्गात् यदु कर्णसिक्कयः S. 1. 24. -*भेदः*, -*विभेदः* disclosure of a secret or mystery. -*व्रतं* 1 a secret vow or penance. 2 the mystic science of obtaining command over magical weapons.

**रहित** *p. p.* 1 Quitted, left, abandoned, deserted. 2 Separated from, free from, deprived or destitute of, without (with instr. or at the end of comp.); रहितं भिक्षुमिषं Y. 3. 59; अन्तरहितः, सम्पन्नरहितः &c. 3 Lonely, solitary. -*ने* Secrecy, privacy.

**रा** 2 P. ( राति, रात ) To give, grant, bestow; स रातु मे बुध्वायसो भक्तुकामां पत्न्या K. P. 7.

**राका** 1 The full-moon day, particularly the night; रात्रिर्धर्म भजते कला-निधिरां राकायुजा क्लामयि Bv. 2. 72, 54, 94, 150, 165, 175; 3. 11. 2 The goddess presiding over the full moon day. 3 A girl in whom menstruation has just commenced. 4 Itch, scab.

**राक्षस** *a.* ( सी. f. ) Belonging to or like an evil spirit, demoniacal, partaking of a demon's nature; U. 5. 30; Bg. 9. 12. -*सः* 1 A demon, an evil spirit, a goblin, fiend, imp. 2 One of the eight forms of marriage in Hindu law, in which a girl is forcibly seized and carried away after the defeat or destruction of her relatives in battle; राक्षसी बुद्धरणात् Y. 1. 61; cf. Ms. 3. 33 also. (Kushya carried away Rukmi in this manner). 3 One of the astronomical Yogas. 4 N. of a minister of Nanda, an important character in the Mudrārākhaṇa. -*स्री* A female demon.

**राक्ष्मा** See राक्षस; (perhaps an incorrect form).

**राजः** 1 Colour, hue, dye; Pt. 1. 33. 2 Red colour, redness; अन्तरः क्षिप्तलज्जयाः S. 1. 21. 3 Red dye, red lac; राज्ञि नागलज्जकोमलेन वृत्तप्रवालैश्च मन्दैश्चकार Kā. 3. 30, 5 11. 4 Love, passion, affection, amorous or

sexual feeling; महिरेव समपूर्णा Bv. 1. 100 (where it means 'redness' also); अथ भवमनेतरेण कीदृशोऽस्या रात्रिरागः S. 2; see चक्षुराग also. 5 Feeling, emotion, sympathy, interest. 6 Joy, pleasure. 7 Anger, wrath. 8 Loveliness, beauty. 9 A musical mode or order of sound; (there are six primary Ra'gas, भवः काश्चिदत्र हिन्दोर्ना द्विषकस्तथा । श्रीमते मेघरागस्य रागाः षडिति कतिनाः Bharata; other writers give different names. Each ra'ga has six ra'ginis regarded as its consorts, and their union gives rise to several musical modes). 10 Musical harmony, melody; तवास्मि गीतरागेण हरिणा प्रसमे दताः S. 1. 5; अहो रागपरिवर्तिनी गीतिः S. 5. 11. 11 Regret, sorrow. 12 Greediness, envy. -*Comp.* -*आत्म्य* *a.* impassioned. -*वृक्षः* 1 Acacia Catechu or Khadira tree. 2 red lead. 3 lac. 4 red powder thrown by people over one another at the festival called holi. 5 the god of love. -*वर्णः* a colouring substance, a paint, dye. -*व्यः* manifestation of feeling, interest created by a proper representation (of various emotions); भावी भावं वृद्धिं विषयाद्रागवैषम्यं स एव M. 2. 9. -*पुद्ग* *m.* a ruby. -*सूत्रं* 1 any coloured thread. 2 a silk thread. 3 the string of a balance.

**रागिन्** *a.* 1 Coloured, dyed. 2 Colouring, painting. 3 Red. 4 Full of passion or feeling, impassioned. 5 Full of love, subject to love. 6 Passionately fond of, devotedly attached to, desirous of, yearning after (at the end of comp.). -*मः* 1 A painter. 2 A lover. 3 A libertine, sensualist. -*प्रति* 1 A modification of a musical mode ( राग ), of which 30 or 36 kinds are enumerated. 2 A wanton and intriguing woman, a lustful woman.

**राघवः** 1 A descendant of Raghu, especially Rāma. 2 A kind of large fish; Bv. 1. 55.

**राक्षव** *a.* ( सी. f. ) Belonging to the species of deer called ranku, or made from its hair; woollen; Vikr. 18. 31. -*व* 1 A woollen cloth made of deer's hair, a woollen garment. 2 A blanket.

**राज्** 1 U. ( राजति-ने, राजित ) 1 ( *a* ) To shine, glitter, appear splendid or beautiful, be eminent; तेन प्रहमर्षाया सा Bh. 1. 17; राजन् राजति बरिलेखिताना-पञ्चवदले वृजः K. P. 10; R. 3. 7; Ki. 4. 24, 11. 6. ( *b* ) To appear or look ( like ), shine ( like ); तोयतमीरकालीय तेने मुनिपरंपरा Kā. 6. 49. 2 To rule, govern. -*Caus.* ( राजयति-ने ) To cause to shine, illuminate, brighten. -*With जिह्* ( *Caus.* ) 1 to cause to

shine, illuminate, make brilliant, adorn, irradiate; दिव्याद्यस्तु (सुवर्णविनि-  
शिक्षादीराजितजं) अन्तः U. 6. 18: नीरा-  
जंति युवातः पदवीमिदं प्रब. 2. 2 to perform the ceremony called  
नीराजन (q. v.) over a person or  
thing (wave lights before one as a  
mark of respect or by way of  
worship); नारायणसमाकीर्णं नीराजितहस्त्रिपः  
Kām. 4. 66. -वि 1 to shine; Bv. 1.  
88. 2 to appear or look like; R. 2. 20.  
राज m. A king, chief, prince.

राजकः A little king, a petty  
prince. -क A number of kings or  
princes, a collection of sovereigns;  
महं न जनेऽप्यधिक्यं किं लोकाधिक्यम  
तत्र Ki. 2. 47; Si. 14. 41.

राजत a. (नी f.) Silvery, made of  
silver. Si. 4. 13. -त Silver.

राजन् m. 1 A king, ruler, prince,  
chief (changed to राजः at the end  
of Tat. comp.); ४मराजः, महाराजः &c.;  
नक्षत्रं मीनद्वयं राजा रघुर्वेजनात् R. 4. 12.  
2 A man of the military caste, a  
Kshatriya; Si. 14. 14. 3 N. of Yu-  
dhishthira. 4 N. of Indra. 5 The  
moon; Bv. 1. 126, 6 Yaksha.-Comp.  
-अंशः a royal court, the courtyard  
of a palace. -अधिकारिन्, अधिकृतः 1  
a government officer or official. 2  
a judge. -अधिराजः, ईश्व. a king of  
kings, a supreme king, paramount  
sovereign, an emperor. -अनकः 1 an  
inferior king, a petty prince. 2 a  
title of respect formerly given  
to distinguished scholars and  
poets. -अपसदः an unworthy  
or degraded king. -अभिषेकः  
coronation of a king. -अही aloe-wood,  
a species of sandal. -अर्पणं a royal  
gift of honour. आज्ञा a king's edict,  
an ordinance, a royal decree. -आभरणं  
a king's ornament. -आवालिः स्त्री a  
royal dynasty or genealogy. -उपकरणं  
(pl.) the paraphernalia of a king,  
the insignia of royalty. -कविः (राज-  
कविः or राजविः) a royal sage, a  
saint-like prince, a man of the Ksha-  
triya caste who, by his pious life  
and austere devotion, comes to be  
regarded as a sage or rishi; i. e.  
पुत्रवर्ण, जनक, विश्वामित्र. -करः a tax or  
tribute paid to the king. -कार्यं state-  
affairs. -कुमारः a prince. -कुल 1 a  
royal family, a king's family. 2 the  
court of a king. 3 a court of justice;  
(राजकुले कथं or निविद्धं) means 'to  
sue one in a court of law, lodge a  
complaint against'. 4 a royal palace.  
5 a king, master (as a respectful  
mode of speaking). -वामिनः a. escheat-  
ing to the sovereign (as the property  
of a person having no heir). -ग्रहं 1  
a royal dwelling, royal palace. 2 N.  
of a chief city in Magadha (about  
75 or 80 miles from Pataliputra).  
-चिह्नं insignia of royalty, regalia

-तारः, -तारी a belet-nut tree. -दण्डः 1  
a king's sceptre. 2 royal authority. 3  
punishment inflicted by a king. -दूतः  
(for दूतानां राजा) the front tooth; N.  
7. 46. -दूतः a king's ambassador, an  
envoy. द्रोहः high treason, sedition,  
rebellion. -द्वार f., -द्वारं the gate of a  
royal palace. -द्वारिकः a royal porter.  
-धर्मः 1 a king's duty. 2 a law or  
rule relating to kings (oft. in pl.)  
-वासं, -पाणिना, -पाणी the king's  
residence, the capital, metropolis,  
the seat of government; R. 2. 10.  
-पूर f., -पूरः the burden or responsi-  
bility of government. -व्यवहारी, विधिः f.  
administration of a state, administra-  
tion of government, politics, states-  
manship. -नीलं an emerald. -पद्मः a  
diamond of inferior quality. -वयः,  
-पञ्चतिः f. = राजमार्गं q. v. -पुत्रः 1 a  
prince. 2 a Kshatriya, a man of the  
military tribe. 3 the planet Mercury.  
-पुत्री a princess. -पूजः 1 a king's  
servant. 2 a minister. -सेव्यः a king's  
servant. (-स्य) royal service (more  
correctly राजसेवा). -जीविनः, -वश्य  
action of royalty, of royal descent.  
-भूतः a king's soldier. -भूतः 1 a royal  
servant or minister. 2 any public or  
government officer. -भोजः a king's  
meal, royal repast. -भोक्तः a king's  
fool or jester. -मात्रपरः, -मन्त्रिन् m. a  
king's counsellor. -मार्गः 1 a high way,  
high road, a royal or main road,  
principal street. 2 the way, method  
or procedure of kings. -मुद्रा the  
royal seal. -वृक्षमन्त्र m. 'consumption  
of the moon', pulmonary consump-  
tion, consumption in general; राजवृक्ष-  
मन्त्रविशेषो कामवासन-क-रस्य का तुला R. 19.  
50; राजवृक्षेन योग्यं वृद्धः स महीधरा Si. 2.  
96; (for explanation of the word see  
Mall. thereon, as well as on Si. 13.  
29.) -वाहः a royal vehicle, a palan-  
quin. -योगः 1 a configuration of  
planets, asterisms &c. at the birth  
of a man which indicates that he is  
destined to be a king. 2 an easy  
mode of religious meditation (fit for  
kings to practise) as distinguished  
from the more rigorous one called  
हठयोग. q. v. -वर्म silver. -राजः 1 a su-  
preme king, sovereign lord, an em-  
peror. 2 N. of Kubera; अंतर्वाणक्षिरमधुरो  
राजराजस्य वयो Me. 3. 3 the moon.  
-रतिः f. bell-metal. -लक्षणं 1 any  
mark on a man's body indicating  
future royalty. 2 royal insignia, re-  
galia. -लक्ष्मी, श्रीः f. the fortune or  
prosperity of a king (personified as  
a goddess), the glory or majesty of  
a king R. 2. 7. -वंशः a dynasty of  
kings. -वंशावली genealogy of kings,  
royal pedigree. -विचार 'royal policy',  
king-craft, state-policy, statesman-  
ship; (cf. राजव्य); so राजसाधनं. -विहारः  
a royal convet. -सासनं a royal edict.

-दण्डः a royal umbrella with a golden  
handle. -सद f. a court of justice.  
-सदनं a palace. -सर्पः black mustard.  
-सायुज्यं sovereignty. -सारसः a pea-  
cock. -स्यः -स्यं a great sacrifice per-  
formed by a universal monarch (in  
which the tributary princes also took  
part) at the time of his coronation  
as a mark of his undisputed sover-  
eignty; राजा स राजस्ये नष्टा भवति Sat. Br.;  
cf. सम्राट् also. -स्वयः a horse. -स्वं 1  
royal property. 2 tribute, revenue.  
-ईशः a flamingo (a sort of white  
goose with red legs and bill); तस्यैवै  
नमो भवति राजसंताः महाभाः Me. 11.  
-हस्तिन् m. a royal elephant, i. e. a  
lordly and handsome elephant.

राजव्य a. Royal, kingly. -व्यः 1 A  
man of the Kshatriya caste, royal  
personage; राज-व्यः स्वपुरनिवृत्तस्यैव R.  
4. 87; 3. 48; Me. 48. 2 A noble or  
distinguished personage.

राजवर्षकः A collection of warriors  
or Kshatriyas.

राजव्यवहारी a. Governed by a just or  
good king (as a country, as dis-  
tinguished from राजव्य which simply  
means 'having a ruler'); सुगतिं देशे  
राजव्यञ्चनं स्वातन्त्र्यं राजव्यञ्चनं Ak. 1; राज-  
व्यवहारीनं क्षीयं R. 6. 22; Kāv. 3. 6.

राजस्य a. (नी f.) Relating to or  
influenced by the quality *rajas*,  
endowed with the quality *rajas* or  
passion; ऊर्ध्वं यच्छति सत्त्वस्या मध्ये विष्टिः  
राजस्यः Bg. 14. 18; 7. 12; 17. 2.

राजसात् inl. To the state or in the  
possession of a king.

राजिः -जी f. A streak, line, row,  
range; सर्वं पंडितराजराजितिनैकाकारि लोकोत्तरं  
Bv. 4. 44; दानराजिः R. 2. 7; Ki. 5. 4.

राजिका 1 A line, row, range. 2 A  
field. 3 Black mustard. 4 Mustard  
(used as a weight).

राजिलः A species of innocent and  
poisonless snakes; किं महोत्सवसि विविक्तो  
राजिलेभ्य गृहः प्रवर्तते R. 11. 27; cf. दुद्रुष.

राजीवः 1 A kind of deer. 2 A  
crane. 3 An elephant. -वं A blue  
lotus; Ku. 3. 45. -Comp. -अक्ष a.  
lotus-eyed.

राज्ञी A queen, the wife of a king.  
राज्यं 1 Royalty, sovereignty, royal  
authority; राज्ये किं तद्विपरीतवृत्ते R. 2. 63;

2 A kingdom, country, an em-  
pire; R. 1. 58. 3 Rule, reign, govern-  
ment, administration of a kingdom.  
-Comp. -अंशः a constituent member  
of the state, a requisite of regal ad-  
ministration; these are usually said  
to be seven:—स्वाध्यायसुहृदकोषराहुर्ग-  
वलादि च Ak. -अधिकारः 1 authority  
over a kingdom. 2 a right to sover-  
eignty. -अपहरणं usurpation. -आभिषेकः  
inauguration or coronation of a king.  
-करः the tribute paid by a tributary  
prince. -व्युत्थः a. deposed, or dethroned.

ed. -संज्ञे the science of government, system of administration, the government or administration of a kingdom; Mu. 1. पुर, भार: the yoke or burden of government, the responsibility or administration of government. -भंग: subversion of sovereignty. -लोभ: greed of dominion, desire of territorial aggrandisement. -व्यवहार: administration, government business. -हृत् the sweets of royalty.

राधा 1 Lustre. 2 N. of a district in Bengal, as also of its capital; गौड़ राष्ट्रमधुरमं निरुपमा तत्रापि राधापुरी Prab. 2.

रात्रि: -त्री f. Night; रात्रिर्गता मतिमता वा युव शय्या R. 5. 65; दिवा काकराज्ज्ञेता रात्री तर्तति मन्दाम्. -Comp. -अट: 1 a goblin, demon, ghost. 2 a thief. -अथ a. night-blind. -कर: the moon. -कर: (also -रात्रिकर) (रि. f.) 1 'a night-rover', robber, thief. 2 a watchman, patrol, guard. 3 a demon, ghost, evil-spirit; (त) गतं वने रात्रिकरी दुर्वाके Bk. 2. 23. -कर्षा 1 night roving. 2 a nightly act or ceremony. -जं a star, constellation. -जलं dew. -जगर: 1 night-watching, wakefulness or sitting up at night; R. 19. 34. 2 a dog. -नरा the dead of night. -पुष्पं a lotus-flower opening at night. -योग: night-fall. -रक्ष: -रक्षक: a watchman, guard. -राग: darkness, obscurity. -वासस n. 1 night-dress. 2 darkness. -विगम: 'end of night', break of day, dawn, day-light. -वेद: -वेदिन् m. a cock.

रात्रिदिक्, रात्रिदिवा ind. By night and day, constantly, ceaselessly; रात्रिदिक् मयवह: प्रवति S. 5. 4.

रात्रिमन्थ a. Looking like night (as a cloudy or dark-day); cf. रज्जिमन्थ.

रात्र् p. p. 1 Propitiated, pleased, conciliated. 2 Effected, accomplished, achieved, performed. 3 Dressed, cooked: (as food). 4 Prepared. 5 Obtained, got. 6 Successful, fortunate, happy. 7 Perfect in magical power; (see राप्). -Comp. -अंत: a proved or established fact, a demonstrated conclusion or truth, an ultimate conclusion, doctrine, dogma; सर्वेनाक्षि-रात्र्तिं तितरामन्थेक्षितम् इतीदानीमुपपादयाम: S. B. -अक्षित a. demonstrated, established by proof, logically proved.

रात्र् I. 5 P. (रात्रेति, रात्र्; desid. रि-रक्षति, but रिक्षति 'to wish to kill') 1 To propitiate, conciliate, please. 2 To accomplish, effect, complete, perform, achieve. 3 To prepare, make ready. 4 To injure, destroy, kill, exterminate; शत्रुना दुरात्र् रय: Bk. 14. 19. -II. 4. P. (रप्सति, रात्र्) 1 To be favourable or merciful. 2 To be accomplished or finished. 3 To be successful, to succeed, prosper. 4 To be ready. 5 To kill, destroy. -Caus. (रावसति-ले) 1 To propitiate. 2

accomplish, complete. -With अत्र् to propitiate, worship, conciliate. -अत्र् 1 to offend, wrong, sin against (with gen. loc. or by itself); रात्रिभक्तमिभक्तिं पुत्रार्थेऽपराधं शकुंतला S. 4; अपराद्धोऽस्मि तव भक्त: कृष्णश्च S. 7. 2 to miss, not to hit the mark; Si. 2. 27. 3 to annoy, hurt, injure; न तु वीर्यसिद्धेः शुभमपराद्धं युवतिषु S. 3. 9. -अत्र् to propitiate. (-Caus.) 1 to propitiate, conciliate, please; सर्वे रात्रिं रात्रिभक्तमपराधं द्रुवा Bk. 3. 34, 2. 4. 5. 2 to worship, serve; Me. 45. -रि to hurt, injure, offend, wrong; विनात्मविहारं विराज्यं क्षेमक: Si. 2. 43; विराज् वरं भवता विराज् (वदता च न: 2. 41).

रात्र् The month called Vaisākha.

रात्र् 1 Prosperity, success. 2 N. of a celebrated Gopt or cowherdess loved by Krishṇa (whose amours have been immortalized by Jayadeva in his Gita-govind); तद्विषे रात्रे गृहं प्राप्य Git. 1. 3 N. of the wife of Adhiratha and foster-mother of Karna. 4 The lunar mansion called विहाका. 5 Lightning.

रात्रिका See रात्र्.

रात्रेव: An epithet of Karna.

रात्र् a. 1 Pleasing, delighting, rejoicing. 2 Beautiful, lovely, charming. 3 Obscure, dark-coloured, black. 4 White. -अ: 1 N. of three celebrated personages; (a) Parasurāma, son of Jamadagni; (b) Balarāma, son of Vasudeva and brother of Krishṇa, q. q. v. v.; (c) Rāmachandra or Sītārāma, son of Dasaratha and Kausalyā and the hero of the Rāmāyaṇa. [When quite a boy, he with his brother was taken by Viśvamitra, with the permission of Dasaratha, to his hermitage to protect his sacrifices from the demons that obstructed them. Rama killed them all with perfect ease, and received from the sage several miraculous missiles as a reward. He then accompanied Viśvamitra to the capital of Janaka where he married Sita by having performed the wonderful feat of bending Siva's bow, and then returned to Ayodhya. Dasaratha, seeing that Rama was growing fitter and fitter to rule the kingdom, resolved to install him as heir-apparent. But, on the eve of the day of coronation, his favourite wife Kaikeyi, at the instigation of her wicked nurse Manthara, asked him to fulfil the two boons he had formerly promised to her, by one of which she demanded the exile of Rama for fourteen years and by the other the installation of her own son Bharata as Yuvaraja. The king was terribly shocked, and tried his best to dissuade her from her wicked demands, but was at last obliged to yield. The dutiful son immediately prepared to go into exile accompanied by his beautiful

young wife Sita and his devoted brother Lakshmana. The period of his exile was very eventful, and the two brothers killed several powerful demons and at last roused the jealousy of Ravana himself. The wicked demon resolved to try Rama by carrying off his beautiful wife for whom he had conceived an ardent passion, and accomplished his purpose being assisted by Maricha. After several fruitless inquiries as to her whereabouts, Hanumat ascertained that she was in Lanka and persuaded Rama to invade the island and kill the ravisher. The monkeys built a bridge across the ocean over which Rama with his numerous troops passed, conquered Lanka and killed Ravana along with his whole host of demons. Rama, attended by his wife and friends in battle, triumphantly returned to Ayodhya where he was crowned king by Vasishtha. He reigned long and righteously and was succeeded by his son Kusa. Rama is said to be the seventh incarnation of Vishnu; cf. Jayadeva:— विनरसि विदु रणे दिव्यति-कमलैश्च दशहस्तमैल्लिखितं तमोयम् । केचन पुनरु-पतिरुव जव जगदीश हरे Git. 1. ] 2 A kind of deer. -Comp. -अनुज: N. of a celebrated reformer, founder of a Vedāntic sect and author of several works. He was a Vaishnava. -अयनं (नं) 1 the adventures of Rāma. 2 N. of a celebrated epic by Vālmiki which contains about 24000 verses in seven Kāndas or books. -शि: N. of a mountain; (वने) लिप्यन्त्यायानरुच्यं वसतिं रामविद्यामये Me. 1. -अय: N. of Rāma, son of Dasaratha. -युत: N. of Hanumat. -नवमी the ninth day in the bright half of Chaitra, the anniversary of the birth of Rāma. -सद्ग: 'the bridge of Rāma', a ridge of sand between the Indian peninsula and Ceylon now called Adam's bridge.

रामत: -ई Asa Foetida (हिं).

रामणीय a. (की f.) Lovely, beautiful, pleasing. -कं Loveliness, beauty; सा रामणीयकनिधिरविदेवता वा Māl. 1. 21; 9. 47; तच्छस्तिन एव गोभते मयिभारा-वक्षिरामणीयकं N. 2. 44; Ki. 1. 33; 4. 4.

रामा 1 A beautiful woman, a charming young woman; अय रामा विक्रम्युकी वयं Br. 2. 16; 3. 6. 2 A beloved, wife, mistress; R. 12. 23, 14. 27. 3 A woman in general; एता इति इदं वचनं नराणां Ra. 6. 25. 4 A woman of low origin. 5 Vermilion. 6 Asa Foetida.

राम: A bamboo-staff carried by a religious student or ascetic.

राम: 1 A cry, scream, shriek, roar, the cry of any animal. 2 sound in general; मुरजवायवाम: M. 1. 21; मङ्ग-रिपुरं Git. 11.

राम्प a. Crying, screaming, roaring, bewailing. -न: N. of a celebrat-

ed demon, king of Lankā and the chief of the Rākshasas. [He was the son of Visravas by Kasi or Kalkasi and so half-brother of Kubera. He is called *Pulastya* as being a grandson of the sage Pulastya. Lanka was originally occupied by Kubera, but Ravana ousted him from it and made it his own capital. He had ten heads (and hence his names *Dasagriva*, *Dasavadana* &c.) and twenty arms, and according to some, four legs (cf. R. 12. 88 and Malli). He is represented to have practised the most austere penance for ten thousand years in order to propitiate the god Brahman, and to have offered one head at the end of each one thousand years. Thus he offered nine of his heads and was going to offer the tenth when the God was pleased and granted him immunity from death by either god or man. On the strength of this boon he grew very tyrannical and oppressed all beings. His power became so great that even the gods are said to have acted as his domestic servants. He conquered almost all the kings of the day, but is said to have been imprisoned by Kartavirya for some time when he went to attack his territory. On one occasion he tried to uplift the Kailasa mountain, but Siva pressed it down so as to crush his fingers under it. He, therefore, hymned Siva for one thousand years so loudly that the God gave him the name Ravana, and freed him from his painful position. But though he was so powerful and invincible, the day of retribution drew near. While Rama—who was Vishnu descended on earth for the destruction of this very demon—was passing his years of exile in the forest, Ravana carried off his wife Sita and urged her to become his wife; but she persistently refused and remained loyal to her husband. At last Rama assisted by his monkey-troops invaded Lanka, annihilated Ravana's troops and killed the demon himself. He was a worthy opponent of Rama, and hence the expression रावणवधोद्धू रावणवधोरेव ]

**राशनिः** 1 N. of Indrajit; गणनिष्ठा-मयो योद्धुमारथ च मही गतः Bk. 15. 78, 39. 2 Any son of Ravana; Bk. 15. 79, 80.

**राशिः** 1 A heap, mass, collection, quantity, multitude; वनराशिः, तोषराशिः, यक्षोराशिः &c. 2 The numbers or figures put down for any arithmetical operation (such as adding, multiplying &c.) 3 A sign of the zodiac. —Comp. —अश्विः the regent of an astrological house. —चक्र the zodiac. —द्वय the rule of three. —भागः a fraction. —प्रत्ययः the addition of fractions. —गोचः the passage of the sun, moon or any planet through a sign of the zodiac.

**राष्ट्र** 1 A kingdom, realm, empire; राष्ट्रमलानि च Ak., Ms. 7. 109, 10. 61. 2 A district, territory, country, region; as in महाराष्ट्र; Ms. 7. 32. 3 The people, nation, subjects; Ms. 9. 254. —द्वयः राष्ट्र Any national or public calamity.

**राष्ट्रिकः** 1 A inhabitant of a kingdom or country, a subject; Ms. 10. 61. 2 The ruler of a kingdom, governor.

**राष्ट्रिय** a. Belonging to a kingdom. —राः 1 The ruler of a kingdom, king; as in राष्ट्रियपालः Mk. 9. 2 The brother-in-law of a king (queen's brother); पुनं राष्ट्रियसुतायाः पयलीकदर्शनम् S. 6. (Also राष्ट्रिय.)

**रात्रः** 1 A. (रात्रे) To cry, scream, yell, sound, howl.

**रासः** 1 An uproar, a din, confused noise. 2 A sound in general. 3 A kind of dance practised by Krishna and the cowherds, but particularly the *gopi's* or cowherdesses of Vrindāvana, उत्सव्य रासं रासं गच्छन्ती V. 1. 2; रासं हरिमहो विदितविनास स्मरति मनो मम कृतपरिहासं Git. 2; also Git. 1. —Comp. —क्रीडा, मंडल a sportive dance, the circular dance of Krishna and the cowherdesses of Vrindāvana.

**रासकं** A kind of minor drama, See S. D. 548.

**रासमः** An ass, a donkey.

**राशिर्य** Being without anything, destitution; destituteness.

**राहुः** 1 N. of a demon, son of Vīracchitti and Simhikā and hence often called *Saimhikēya* [When the nectar, that was churned out of the ocean, was being served to the gods, Rahu disguised himself and attempted to drink along with them. But he was detected by the sun and the moon who informed Vishnu of the fraud. Vishnu, thereupon, severed his head from the body, but as he had tasted a little quantity of nectar the head became immortal, and is supposed to wreak its vengeance on the sun and moon at the time of conjunction and opposition; cf. Bh. 2. 34. In astronomy Rahu is regarded, like Ketu, as one of the nine planets or only as the ascending node of the moon.] 2 An eclipse, or rather the moment of occultation. —Comp. —असनं, —घातः —दहनं, —संस्पर्शः an eclipse (of the sun or moon). —प्रसक्तं 'the birth of Rahu,' i. e. an eclipse (of the sun or moon); Y. 1. 146; cf. Ma. 4. 110.

**रि** 1. 6. P. (रिति, रिच) To go move. —II. 9 U. see रि.

**रिक्त** p. p. 1 Emptied, cleared, evacuated. 2 Empty, void. 3 Devoid or deprived of, without. 4 Hollowed (as hands). 5 Indigent. 6 Divided,

separated; (see रिच). —क. 1 An empty space, vacuum. 2 A forest, desert, wilderness. —Comp. —वाजि, —हस्त a. empty-handed, oringing no present (of flowers &c.). आगमि देवां रेक्षितुमरिक्त-पाणिर्मयामि M. 4.

**रिक्तक** a. See रिक्त.

**रिक्ता** N. of the fourth, ninth, and fourteenth days of a lunar fortnight.

**रिक्त्ये** 1 Inheritance, bequest, property left at death; विमतेजसु सताः विमोक्ष्य रिक्त्यश्च मन Y. 2. 117; Ms. 9. 104; ननु गर्भः रिक्त्यं रिक्त्यमर्हति S. 6. 2 Property in general, wealth, possessions; Ms. 8. 27. 3 Gold. —Comp. —आदाः, —घातः, —भगिन् m., —हस्त, —हारिन् m., an heir.

**रिच**, रिच (रिचति, रिचति) 1 To crawl, creep. 2 To go slowly.

**रिचणं, रिचणं** 1 Crawling, creeping (of children who creep on all fours). 2 Deviating (from rectitude) swerving.

**रिच** 1. 7. U. (रिचति, रिचि, रिच) 1 To empty, evacuate, clear, purge; रिचिम् जल्पेस्तोषं Bk. 6. 36; आभिर्भूतं शशिनि तमसा रिच्यमानेव रात्रिः V. 1. 8. 2 To deprive of, make destitute of; usually in p. p., see रिक्त. —With अति to excel, exceed, surpass (in pass. and with abl.); नृहं तु तुलिकादीनि कंठासारव-तिरिच्यते Pt. 4. 81, II. 4. 131; Bg. 2. 36; वाचः कर्मणिः श्रमये 'example is better than precept.' —उद् 1 to excel, surpass, exceed. 2 to increase, expand. —व्यति to exceed, surpass; स्तुतिव्यो व्यतिरिच्यते दूरमणि चरितानि ते R. 10. 30. —II. 1. 10 P. (रचति, रेचयति, रेचित) 1 To divide, separate, disjoin. 2 To abandon, leave. 3 To join, mix. —With आ to contract, move playfully or sportively; अरिचिन्मूचतुरे कदाहः Ku. 3. 5.

**रिदिः** 1 A musical instrument. 2 N. of an attendant of Siva; cf. इण- (ने) रिदिः 4

**रिदुः** An enemy, a foe, an opponent.

**रिदु** 6 P. (रिदति, रिदति) 1 To utter a rough grating sound. 2 To revile, blame.

**रिदु** 1. P. (रेचति, रिद) 1 To injure, hurt, harm; तस्येहायो न रिच्यते Mb.; तेन यदिरिच्यतां मार्गं तेन गच्छन् रिच्यते Ms. 4. 178. 2 To kill or destroy; Bk. 9. 31.

**रिदु** p. p. 1 Injured, hurt. 2 Unlucky. —हं 1 Mischievous, injury, harm. 2 Misfortune, ill-luck. 3 Destruction, loss. 4 Sin. 5 Good luck, prosperity.

**रिदिः** f See रिद above. —m. A sword.

**री** 1. 4 A. (रियते) To trickle, drip, distil, ooze, flow. —II. 9 U. (रिचति, रिचति, रिच; caus. रेचयति-ते 1 To go, move. 2 To hurt, injure, kill. 3 To howl,

दा० वीं उ. (रुद्धि, रुद्धे; *dauid*,  
अकल्पित-द) 1 To obstruct, stop, arrest,  
check, oppose hinder; impede,  
prevent, एवं क्वादि मा प्रसक्तः कृत्तिवद्भूय  
V. 4. 21 ; रुद्धाजालं नमपतिष्य Me. 37, 91;  
राजायाचनं शब्दु Bg. 4. 29. 2 To hold  
up, preserve, sustain (from falling);  
आश्रयः कुम्भसदृशं पायशो दोगतामा सत्यापाति  
क्वाप्ति ह्वय विनाशं क्वाद्र Me. 10. 3 To  
shut up, lock or block up, close up,  
shut or close; with loc.; but  
sometimes with two acc.; Bk. G. 35;  
इत रुद्धि वा Sk. 4 To bind, confine;  
आल बाधश्चात्मतन्त्रिसिरी रद्धि सङ्ग्रहमेत Bh.  
2. 6. 5 To besiege, invest, blockade;  
शब्दु वारणशब्दा अग्न मदीपा: Mu. 4. 17 ;  
अकल्पयनः संकेतं or साध्यविधानं Mbh.; Bk.  
14. 29. 6 To hide, cover, obscure,  
conceal. 7 To oppress, torment,  
afflict extensively. —WITH अनु  
(often used as if the root belong-  
ed to अनु)



to the 4th class) १ to observe, practise; Ms. 5. 63. २ to love, be fond of attach oneself to; स्वयंभुव-  
रुक्षे Ki. 11. 78. मातुलले जगत्सुम्मी Bk. 16. 23. ३ to obey, follow, conform to; निबन्धे शिरो ह्यातु-  
रन्ने Ki. 2. 12; ; तदुच्यते चन्द्रकान्तस्य U. 5; ; मन्त्रचक्रमन्त्र-  
नाना K. 181. 4 to assent or agree to, approve of. ५ to urge, press. -अत्र १ to obstruct, detain S. 2. 2. २ to confine, lock up shut up; (sometimes with two acc. ); शौके विभवाशक्तु Bk. 6. १. ३ to besiege. उ १ to obstruct, intercept, hinder; उपरुक्षते तपोमुद्रां S. 4. २ to disturb, trouble, molest; शीतस्वपानमुपरुक्षति S. 1. ३ to overcome, subdue; B. 4. 83. 4 to lock up, confine, restrain. ५ to hide, conceal. -नि १ to obstruct, stop, oppose, block up, व्यरंभमास्य रथानं Bk. 17. 49, 16. 20; Mk. 1. 22. २ to confine, lock up; Ms. 11. 176; Bg. 8. 12. ३ to cover, hide; Ms. 10. 16. -यति to obstruct &c. -वि १ to oppose, obstruct. २ to contend or 'quarrel' with. ३ to bear variance. -से १ to obstruct, detain, stop; स च पथं मरुद् वदामि रथं वा Ms. 8. 295. २ to impede, obstruct, prevent; It. 2. 43. ३ to hold fast, enchain; पृथग्विधं ननु लोभनिर्जनं वा-  
पद्धि Bh. 2. 17. 4 to seize upon, grasp, catch hold of; Ms. 8. 235.

**रक्षितः** 1 Blood, 2 Saffron. —रः The planet Mars. —**Comp.** —**अशनः** 'a blood-eater', a demon, an evil spirit. —**आमयः** hemorrhage. —**दायिन्** m. a demon.

वहूः A kind of deer; R. 9. 51, 72.  
वहू 6 P. (वहति) To hurt, kill, de-  
stroy.

व्यक्त. a. Hurting, disagreeable, displeasing ( as words ).

हृ १. 4 P. ( कम्पति; rarely कम्पते; कम्पित, कम्प ) To be angry, rarely to be vexed or annoyed, be offended; ततोऽकम्पद्वयं Bk. 17. 40; मा मृते मा कम्पयन्ता 15. 16, 9. 20. - 11. 1 P. ( कम्पति ) 1 To hurt, injure, kill. 2 To vex, annoy.

रुष, रुषा / Anger, wrath, rage  
निर्वैषम्यानरुषा R. 5. 21; प्रहृष्टनिर्वैषम्यानरुषा 16  
सप्त. 16. 80. 19. 20).

**१** To grow, spring up, shoot forth, germinate, **उद्गमयति** : M. 4. 1; **उद्गमयति** : Mc. 23; **उद्गमयति** : B. 2. 87. **२** To grow up, be developed, increase. **३** To rise, mount upwards, ascend. **४** To grow over, heal up (as a wound). -**Caus.** ( **उद्गमयति**, **उद्गमयति** ) **१** To cause to grow, plant, put in the ground. **२** To raise up, elevate. **३** To entrust, devote upon, commit to the care of; **उद्गमयति** ( **उद्गमयति** ) : B. 8. 11. **४** To fix upon, direct towards, cast at; B. 9. 22. -**Desid.** ( **उद्गमयति** ) To wish to grow &c. -**With अति** to ascend, mount ( in all senses ) ; ride; B. 7. 37; Ku. 7. 52 ( -**Caus.** ) to

elevate, raise, sent; R. 19. 44. -अग  
 to go down, descend; S. 7. 8. -आ  
 to ascend, mount, get upon, ride;  
 (the senses of अग with आ are vari-  
 ously modified according to the  
 noun with which it is used; e. g. प्रति-  
 नो अगह to enter upon or make a vow;  
 गत अगह to rise to equality; सग्न अगह  
 to run a risk or be in doubt &c.).  
 (-Caus.) 1 to elevate, raise. 2 to  
 place, fix, direct. 3 to ascribe, impute,  
 attribute. 4 to string (as a bow). 5  
 to appoint to, charge or entrust  
 with. -अग to grow, rise; अ पदतां नतिनि  
 गति Mk. 4. 17. -अगि to grow, shoot  
 up; R. 2. 26; Mk. 1. 2. (-Caus.) to  
 heal (as a wound.) अग to grow; R.  
 6. 47.

बहु, बहु २. ( At the end of comp. )  
Growing or produced in; as in मलिनह,  
पकेह &c.

४४ The Dūrva grass,  
 रुक्ता a. 1 Rough, harsh, not smooth  
 or soft (as touch, sound &c.);  
 रुक्ताय वायुनि वायुनाय Mk. 9. 10; Ku.  
 7. 17. 2 Astringent (taste). 3  
 Rough, uneven, difficult, austere. 4  
 Sullied, soiled, dirtied: R. 7. 70, Mu.  
 4. 5. 5 Cruel, unkind, harsh; विनाश-  
 क्षान्तिविनाशयोः R. 14. 43; S. 7. 32; Pt.  
 4. 31. 6 Arid, parched up, dry, dreary,  
 निःशुष्कतायाः अशुष्कपदार्थाः  
 ७. 2. 14. ( रुक्ताय means 'to make  
 rough', 'soil', 'besmear').

**1** Making dry or thin. **2** (In medic.) A treatment for reducing fat (of the body).

सद p. p. 1 Grown, sprung up, shot forth, germinated. 2 Born, produced. 3 Grown up, increased, developed. 4 Risen, ascended. 5 Large, great, grown strong. 6 Diffused, spread about. 7 Commonly known, become current or widely known:

४. *प्रसिद्ध* वास्तव इत्यर्थः प्रसिद्धः प्रसिद्धः प्रसिद्धः  
 R. 2. 5.1; (here प्रसिद्ध has a sense  
 which is *प्रसिद्ध* १. १. १). 8 Popularly  
 accepted, traditional, conventional,  
 popular (as the meaning of a word,  
 or the word itself: as opposed to  
*प्रसिद्ध* or etymological sense); प्रसिद्धि-  
 प्रसिद्धः प्रसिद्धः प्रसिद्धः प्रसिद्धः प्रसिद्धः  
 प्रसिद्धः St. 10. 23. 9 Certain,  
 ascertained.

सङ्घिः f. 1 Growth; germination. 2 Birth, production. 3 Increase, development, growth, spread. 4 Rife, ascent. 5 Fame, celebrity, notoriety, &c. 15. 26. 6 A 'tradition, custom, customary or traditional usage; शास्त्रम् मन्त्रैर्लौकिकी 'custom prevails over precept'. 7 General prevalence, common currency. 8 Popular meaning, conventional acceptance of a word; मुख्यांशेनैव नष्टेन सङ्घितोऽयं भवोज्ज्वलः K. P. 2.

स् १० U. ( ह्यनतिरे, स्विन ) 1 To form, fashion. 2 To represent on the stage, act, gesture; दर्शन निरूप्य S. 1. 3 To mark, observe carefully, behold, look at. 4 To find out, seek. 5 To consider, ponder over. 6 To settle, fix upon. 7 To examine, investigate. 8 To appoint. -With णि to deform, disfigure.

**स्वरूपं** 1 Form, figure, appearance; विष्णुसं स्वरूपं वा पुमानिदं भुजं Pt. 1. 143; so मल्ल, कुपुल. 2 Form or the quality of colour ( one of the 24 gunas of the Vaisesika school ); चतुर्विधमपि रज्जुनिमित्तं गुणो रूपं Tarka.K.; ( it is of six kinds:—शुद्ध, कृष्ण, पीत, रक्त, हृदिनि, कपिल or of seven, if विनि be added ). 3 Any visible object or thing. 4 A hand, some form or figure, beautiful form, beauty, elegance, grace; समुपरीक्ष्य कथं वा स्वादृश्यं स्वस्वयं संभवः S. 1. 26; विद्या नाम वास्तव्यं स्वस्वयं Bh. 2. 20; का जगो हति &c. 5 Natural state or condition, nature, property, characteristic, essence. 6 Mode, manner. 7 A sign, feature. 8 Kind, sort, species. 9 An image, a reflected image. 10 Similitude, resemblance. 11 Specimen, type, pattern. 12 An inflected form, the form of a noun or a verb derived, from inflection ( declension or conjugation ). 13 The number one, an arithmetical unit. 14 An integer. 15 A drama, play, see रूपक. 16 Acquiring familiarity with any book by learning it by heart or by frequent recitation. 17 Cattle. 18 A sound, a word. ( रूप is frequently used at the end of comp. in the sense of 'formed or composed of,' 'consisting of,' 'in the form of,' 'namely,' 'having the appearance or colour of,' तपोरूपं धर्मः धर्मरूपः सत्ता &c. )—**Comp.**—**अधिबोधः** the perception of form or colour of any object by the senses. —**अभिप्रायित** a. caught in the act, caught red-handed. —**आजोषा** a. harlot, prostitute, courtesan. —**अस्वयः** an exceedingly beautiful person. —**चक्षुः** the organ which perceives form and colour, the eye. —**रञ्जयः** a collection of lovely forms; S. 2. 9. —**कारः**—**कृत्** m. a sculptor. —**स्वय** inherent property, essence. —**धर** n. of the form of, disguised as. —**नाशन** an owl. —**लाक्ष्य** exquisiteness of form, elegance. —**विपर्ययः** disfigurement, morbid change of bodily form. —**शालिन** a. beautiful. —**संपद**, **संपत्ति** f. perfection or excellence of form, richness of beauty, superb beauty.

रूपकः A particular coin, a *rupee*.  
 -क 1 Form, figure, shape (at the end  
 of comp.). 2 Any manifestation or  
 representation. 3 A sign, feature. 4

A kind, species. 5 A drama, play, a dramatic composition; (one of the two main subdivisions of dramatic compositions, it is divided into ten classes; there are eighteen minor divisions of it called उपसङ्गः); इत्येव तन्नामिदं तदुपासङ्गं स्वकं S. D. 272 3. 6 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech corresponding to the English metaphor, in which the *Upameya* is represented as being identical with the *Upamāna*; तदुपासङ्गमेवो ड उपमानोपमेयोः K. P. 10 (see ad loc. for details). 7 A kind of weight. -**Comp** -सङ्गः a particular time in music. -सङ्गः a figurative or metaphorical expression.

स्वर्ण 1 Metaphorical or figurative description. 2 Investigation, examination.

स्वपद् a. 1 Having form or colour. 2 Bodily, corporeal. 3 Embodied. 4 Handsome, beautiful. -स्त्री A beautiful woman.

स्वप्ति a. 1 Appearing like. 2 Embodied, incarnate. 3 Beautiful.

स्वप्ति a. Beautiful, lovely. -चय 1 Silver. 2 Silver (or gold) bearing a stamp, a stamped coin, a rupee. 3 Wrought gold.

स्वप्ति 1. 1 P. (स्वप्ति, स्वप्ति) 1 To adorn, decorate. 2 To smear, anoint, cover, overlay (as with dust). -11. 10 U. (स्वप्ति) 1 To tremble. 2 To burst.

स्वप्ति p. p. 1 Adorned. 2 Smear, covered, overspread. 3 Soiled. 4 Made rough or rugged. 5 Pounded.

रे ind. a. Vocative particle; रेरेकं-गृहपतिभिर्नो जानपदः Mā. 3.

रेखा 1 A line, streak, ridge, line, a small portion, as much as a line; न रेखा मात्रमपि पृथिवीः R. 1. 17. 3 A row, range, line, series. 4 Delineation, sketch, drawing; लक्ष्यं रेखया किञ्चित्किञ्च S. 6. 14. 5 The first or prime meridian of the Indian astronomers drawn from Lankā to Mēru and passing through Ujjayini. 6 Fulness, satisfaction. 7 Deceit, fraud. -**Comp**. -अंशः a degree of longitude. -अंतर distance east or west from the first meridian, longitude of a place. -आकार a. lineal, formed in lines, striped. -गणित geometry.

रेख See रेख.

रेखक a. (चिका f.) 1 Emptying, purging. 2 Purgative, aperient. 3 Emptying the lungs, emitting the breath. -कः 1 Emission of breath, breathing out, exhalation, especially through one of the nostrils (opp. पूरक which means 'inhaling breath,' and कुम्भक 'suspending breath'). 2 A syringe. 3 Nitre, salt-petre. -कं A purgative, cathartic.

रेखन, -वा 1 Emptying. 2 Lessening, diminishing. 3 Emitting the breath. 4 Purging. 5 Evacuation.

रेखित a. Emptied, cleared. -तं A horse's gallop.

रेखुः m. f. 1 Dust, an atom of dust, sand &c.; त्रयस्रस्रतन्मयः हि रेखुः S. 1. 31. 2 The pollen of flowers.

रेखुका The wife of Jamadagni and mother of Parasurāma; see जमदग्नि.

रेखु n. Semen virile.

रेख a 1 Contemptible, low, vile. 2 Cruel.

रेख a. Low, vile, contemptible. -कः 1 A burr, grating sound. 2 The letter x. 3 Passion, affection.

रेखः 1 A boar. 2 A bamboo cane. 3 A whirl-wind.

रेखतः The citron tree.

रेखती 1 N. of the 27th constellation which contains thirty-two stars. 2 N. of the wife of Balarama; Si. 2. 16.

रेखा N. of the river Narmadā; रेखा-गङ्गा विनसीतदन्ते चतः सङ्कुट्टते K. P. 1; R. 6. 43; Mē. 19.

रेख 1 A. (रेखे, रेखित) 1 To roar, howl, yell. 2 To neigh.

रेखण, रेखा Roaring, neighing.

रे m. (Nom. रा, राय, रायः) Wealth, property, riches.

रेखतः, रेखतः N. of a mountain near Dvārakā; (for a description of this mountain, see Si. 4).

रेक 1 A hole. 2 A boat, ship. 3 Moving, shaking.

रेणः A disease, sickness, malady, distemper, infirmity, स्नायवति कणपथ-भुजं न रेणाः H. 3. 117; भोगे रोमभय Bh. 3. 35. -**Comp**. -आयतन the body. -आर्त a. afflicted with disease, sick. -शान्तिः f. alleviation or cure of disease. -हर a. curative. (-रे) a medicine. -हारिन् a. curative. (-म.) a physician.

रोचक a. 1 Pleasant, agreeable. 2 Exciting appetite. -कं 1 Hunger. 2 Any medicine serving as a tonic or restoring lost appetite, a stimulant, tonic. 3 A worker in glass or artificial ornaments.

रोचन a. (न or नी f.) 1 Enlightening, illuminating, irradiating. 2 Bright splendid, beautiful, lovely, pleasing, agreeable; Bk. 6. 73. 3 Stomachic. -नः A stomachic. -नं The bright sky, firmament.

रोचन 1 The bright sky, firmament. 2 A handsome woman. 3 A kind of yellow pigment (= संरोचन q. v.); R. 6. 65, 17. 24; Si. 11. 51.

रोचमान a. 1 Shining, bright. 2 Lovely, beautiful, charming. -नं A tuft of hair on a horse's neck.

रोचिष्णु a. 1 Bright, resplendent, shining, brilliant. 2 Gay, gaily or elegantly dressed, blooming. 3 Exciting appetite.

रोचिष्णु n. Light, splendour, brightness, flame; Si. 1. 5.

रोचने 1 Weeping; see रोचन. 2 A tear or tears.

रोचन (in dual), रोचनी f. Heaven and earth; रचः अचनोरचः स्थगितरोचनीकंवरः Ve. 3. 2; वेदवितु रचामुहकुरुषं व्याच रचितं रोचनी V. 1. 1; Si. 8. 15.

रोचः 1 Stopping, arresting, hindering Si. 10. 89. 2 Obstruction, stoppage, hindrance, prevention, prohibition, suppression; सापादासि प्रतिहतां स्थितिरुचये S. 7. 32; उपलरोच Ki. 5. 15; Y. 2. 220. 3 Closing, blocking up, blockade, siege; प्रतिरोधमसहितं सा पुरी R. 11. 52. 4 A dam.

रोचनः The planet Mercury. -नं Stopping, checking, confining, restraint, check &c.

रोचस n. 1 A bank, an embankment, a dam, गंगा रोचः पतनकुलया गृह्णीत प्रसाद V. 1. 8; R. 5. 42; Mē. 51. 2 A shore, high bank; R. 8. 35. -**Comp**. -वका, -वती 1 a river. 2 A rapid river.

रोचः A kind of tree (—राय q. v.).

-प्रः -प्र Sin. -प्र Offence, injury.

रोच 1 The act of raising or setting up. 2 Planting. 3 An arrow; Si. 19. 120. 4 A hole, cavity.

रोचण 1 The act of erecting, setting up or raising. 2 Planting. 3 Healing. 4 A healing application. (said of sores.)

रोमकः 1 The city of Rome. 2 A Roman, an inhabitant of Rome (usually in pl.). -**Comp**. -पत्तन the city of Rome. -सिद्धांतः one of the five chief Siddhāntas (so called because it was probably derived from the Romans).

रोमन् n. The hair on the body of men and animals; especially, short hair, bristles or down; Mē. 4. 144; 8. 116. -**Comp**. -अंकः a mark of hair; विजयी येनरोमाकं R. 1. 83. -अञ्चः a thrill (of rupture, horror, surprise &c.), horripilation; हर्षद्विभवादिभ्यां रोमाञ्चोऽमकिक्रिया S. D. 167. अञ्चित a. with the hair erect or thrilled with joy. -अंतः the hair on the back or upper side of the hand -आली, -आपलिः -ली f. a line of hair on the abdomen (above the navel); शिला धूमस्यं परिचयति रोमावलिबन्धुः U. P. 10; see रोमराजि also

-उद्भूतः -उद्भूत erection of the hair (on the body), thrill, horripilation; Ku. 7. 77. -कुपः, -रं, -मर्तः a pore of the skin -केसर, केसर a whisk, chowrie, -पुलकः bristling of the hair, thrill Ch. P. 34. -शुनिः 'the place of the hair,' i. e. the skin. -रंजः a pore of the skin. -रजिः, -नीः, -लला f. a line of hair on the abdomen (above the navel); रराज तन्नी नवरो(लो)मराजिः Ku. 1. 38; Si. 9. 22. -विहारा, -विहारा. -विनेहः thrill, horripilation; Ki. 8. 46:



name, designation, appellation ( oft. at the end of comp. ); विदिशालक्षणा राजधानी Me. 25; N. 22. 41. 8 Excellence, merit, good quality; as in अक्षितलक्षण R. 6. 71 ( where Malli. renders it by प्रयत्नगुण and quotes Ak. गुणः प्रतीति ते तु कृतलक्षणादितलक्षणी ). 9 An aim, a scope, an object. 10 A fixed rate ( as of duties ); Ms. 8. 405. 11 Form, kind, nature. 12 Effect, operation. 13 Cause, occasion. 14 Head, topic, subject. 15 Pretence, disguise ( = लक्ष्म ); प्रयत्नलक्षणः Mā. 7. -जः The crane. -जा An aim, object. 2 ( In Khet. ) 1 An indirect application or secondary signification of a word, one of the three powers of a word; it is thus defined:—मुखापेक्षायै तयोरे लक्षितोऽयं प्रयोजनम् । अन्योऽर्थो लक्ष्यते यस्या लक्षणोपपत्तिरिति K. P. 2; see S. D. 13 also. 3 A goose. -Comp. -अक्षित a. possessed of auspicious marks. -क्ष a. able to interpret or explain marks ( as on the body ). -अक्ष ill-fated, unlucky. -लक्षणा = जललक्षणा q. v. -संनिपातः branding, stigmatizing.

लक्षण a. 1 Serving as a mark. 2 Having good marks.

लक्षशस् ind. By hundreds of thousands; i. e. in large numbers.

लक्षित p. p. 1 Seen, observed, marked, beheld. 2 Denoted, indicated. 3 Characterized, marked, distinguished. 4 Defined. 5 Aimed at. 6 Indirectly expressed, indicated, hinted at. 7 Inquired into, examined.

लक्ष्मण a. 1 Having marks. 2 Possessed of good or auspicious marks, fortunate, lucky. 3 Prosperous, thriving. -जः 1 The crane. 2 N. of a son of Daśaratha by his wife Sumitrā. [ He was so much attached to Rama from his very childhood that he became ready to accompany him during his travels and took no small part in the several events that took place during the fourteen years of Rama's exile. In the war of Lanka he killed several powerful demons, but particularly Meghanada, the most heroic of the sons of Ravana. He was at first mortally wounded by Meghanada by means of a magical weapon, but was restored to life by Sushena by means of the medicinal drugs fetched by Maruti. One day Time in the disguise of a hermit came to Rama and said that he who should happen to see them converse in private should be immediately abandoned, which was agreed to Lakshmana on one occasion intruded on their privacy and made the word of his brother true by throwing himself into the Sarayu, ( see R. 15. 92-95 ). He married Urmila by whom he had two sons Angada and Chandraketu ].

-जा A goose. -ज 1 A name, an appellation. 2 A mark, sign, token. Comp. -जः N. of Sumitrā, mother of Lakshmana.

लक्ष्म m. 1 A mark, sign, token, characteristic; Si. 11. 30; Ki. 11. 28, 14. 64; R. 19. 30; Ku. 7. 43. 2 A speck, spot; मलिनमयि हिमाकोलैश्च लक्ष्मी तनोति S. 1. 20; Mā. 9. 25. 3 Definition -म. 1 The crane or Sārasa bird. 2 N. of Lakshmana.

लक्ष्मी f. 1 Fortune, prosperity, wealth; सा लक्ष्मीरुपकृते क्वा परेया Ki. 8. 18; तुषमिह लक्ष्मीनेव तान् संजगद् Bh. 2. 17. 2 Good fortune, good luck. 3 Success, accomplishment; U. 4. 18. 4 Beauty, levelness, grace, charm, splendour, lustre; मलिनमयि हिमाकोलैश्च लक्ष्मी तनोति S. 1. 20; Mā. 9. 25; लक्ष्मी-सुबाहू नलकस्य शशाङ्कधरी Ki. 2. 59, 5. 39. 52, 9. 2; Ku. 3. 49. 5 The goddess of fortune, prosperity and beauty, regarded as the wife of Vishnu. ( She is said to have sprung from the ocean along with the other precious things or 'jewels' when it was churned for nectar by the gods and demons ); इयं मेहे लक्ष्मीः U. 1. 38. 6 Royal or sovereign power, dominion; ( oft. personified as a wife of the king and regarded as a rival of the queen ); तामेकमार्गं परिवार्यतः साज्जी-मयि त्यक्तवन्तो दुषसः । चतुस्रसंघट्टकं वसन्ती रेजे नमस्मीरादितेव लक्ष्मीः R. 14. 86, 12. 26. 7 The wife of a hero. 8 A pearl. 9 N. of turmeric. -Comp. -ईशः 1 an epithet of Vishnu. 2 the mango tree. 3 a prosperous or fortunate man. -कान्तः 1 an epithet of Vishnu. 2 A king. -रुद्र the red lotus flower. -तालः a kind of palm. -नाथः an epithet of Vishnu. -वैरिः 1 an epithet of Vishnu. 2 a king; विनाय लक्ष्मीपतिलक्ष्म कालुर्द्व Ki. 1. 44. 3 the betel-nut tree. 4 the clove tree. -वृषः 1 a horse. 2 N. of Cupid or Kāma. -वृषः a ruby. -वृषः the ceremony of worshipping Lakshmi ( performed by the bridegroom in company with his bride after she has been brought home ). -वृषः the worship of Lakshmi performed on the day of new-moon in the month of Āsvina ( chief y by bankers and traders whose commercial or official year closes on that day ). -वृषः the Bilva tree. -रमणः an epithet of Vishnu. -वसति f. 'Lakshmi's abode' the red lotus-flower. -वारः Thursday. -वैरः turpentine. -सखः a favourite of Lakshmi. -सहजः, सहोदरः epithets of the moon.

लक्ष्मीवत् a. 1 Possessed of good fortune, fortunate, lucky. 2 Wealthy, rich, thriving. 3 Handsome, lovely, beautiful.

लक्ष्म p. p. 1 To be looked at or observed, visible, observable, perceptible; दुर्लक्ष्यविज्ञा महती हि वृष्टिः Ki. 17. 23. 2 Indicated or recognizable by ( with instr. or in comp. ) दृष्टलक्ष्म दृष्टयतिपुत्रादृष्टा तोरेण Me. 75; प्रवेष्टानाधरलक्ष्मकोषा Ku. 5. 74, R. 4. 5, 7. 60. 3 To be known or found out, traceable; Ku. 5. 72, 81. 4 To be marked or characterized. 5 To be defined. 6 To be aimed at. 7 To be expressed or denoted indirectly. 8 To be regarded or considered as. -इयं 1 An aim, a butt, mark, target, mark aimed at ( fig. also ); उक्तयः स च धर्मिनां वदितव्यः सिध्यति लक्ष्ये चले S. 2. 6; इति लक्ष्ये चले Mu. 1. 2; R. 1. 61, 6. 11, 9. 67; Ku. 3. 47, 64; 5. 49. 2 A sign, token. 8 The thing defined ( opp. लक्षण ); लक्ष्येच्छेदे लक्षणस्यावर्तनम-प्याति Taraka K. 4 An indirect or secondary meaning, that derived from लक्षण q. v.; पाच्यलक्ष्यव्याख्या अर्थः K. P. 2. 5 A pretence, sham, disguise; इदानीं परिज्ञे किं लक्ष्यमुत्तम परमाद्युत्तमिदं इव Mk. 3. 3. 18; कर्तृपरब्रह्मणाः सखीसिद्धि-लक्ष्येण प्रतिपद्यमानं चकार Si. 8. 35, R. 6. 58. 6 A lac, one hundred thousand. -Comp. -क्रम a. the method or order of which is ( indirectly ) preceptible, as a dhvani. -वेद्यः -वेद्यः hitting the mark; Ki. 3. 27. -सुप्त a. feigning sleep. -हन् a. hitting the mark ( -m. ) an arrow.

लक्ष्, लक्ष् 1 P. ( लक्ष्मि, लक्ष्मि ) To go, move.

लक्ष् 1. 1 P. ( लक्ष्मि, लक्ष्म ) 1 To adhere or stick to, cling to, attach oneself to; इयमयं हेतस्य कृतवर्तनीर्मेदाक्षलक्ष्मा लक्ष्मि स्त पञ्चात् N. 3. 8; गमनममं कृते लक्ष्मा निरुध्य निरुध्य मां Mā. 3. 2. 2 To touch, come in contact with; कर्णे लक्ष्मि चान्नस्य प्राणित्यो विद्युज्जल Pt. 1. 305; यदा प्रया लक्ष्मि शीत-वातः Mk. 5. 11. 3 To touch, affect, have an effect on, go home; विद्युर्नेमिने हि पुर उव जते सपदीरिताः लक्ष्मि शीतः Si. 8. 69. 4 To become united, to meet, out ( as lines ). 5 To follow closely, ensue, or happen immediately; अनाद्युष्टिः संपद्यते लक्ष्म Pt. 1. 6 To engage, detain, occupy ( one ); अत्र दिनादि कतिचित्तुमिष्यति Pt. 4. 1 I shall be detained there for some days. -With अत्र to adhere or stick to; R. 16. 68. -आ to stick to; Kā. 3. 56. -वि to stick or adhere to, cling to. -11. 10 U. ( लक्ष्मिने ) 1 To taste. 2 To obtain.

लक्ष्म a. Lovely, handsome, beautiful.

लक्ष्मि a. 1 Adhered or clung to. 2 Connected with, attached to. 3 Got, obtained.

लक्ष्म, लक्ष्मः, लक्ष्मः A club, stick, staff, cudgel.

लक्ष्म p. p. 1 Adhered or clung to, stuck, held fast; लक्ष्मिने वकावली लक्ष्म,

V. 1. 2 Touching, coming in contact with. 3 Attached to, connected with. 4 Clinging or sticking to, remaining on. 5 Cutting, meeting (as lines). 6 Following closely, impending. 7 Busy with, closely occupied about. 8 Auspicious. (See लघु). -ग्र: 1 A bard, minstrel. 2 An elephant in rut. -श: 1 The point of contact or intersection, the point where the horizon and the ecliptic or the path of planets meet. 2 The point of the ecliptic which at any given time is at the horizon or on the meridian. 3 The moment of the sun's entrance into a zodiacal sign. 4 A figure of the twelve zodiacal signs. 5 An auspicious or lucky moment. 6 (Hence) A decisive moment, time for action. -Comp. -अहः-दिनं, -दिवसः, -वासरः an auspicious day, a day chosen as lucky for the performance of any work. -कालः, -सूदनः, -वेला, -समयः auspicious time, the time fixed upon (by astrologers &c.) as auspicious for the performance of any work (marriage &c.). -नक्षत्रं an auspicious asterism. -मंडलं the zodiac. -मासः an auspicious month. -सुदिः f. auspiciousness of the zodiacal signs etc. for the performance of any work.

लघुकः A surety, bail, bondsman.

लघिका Incorrect form of लघिका q. v. लघयति Den. P. 1 To make light, lighten (lit.); विनाशयति लघयिष्यति q. v. R. 13.35. 2 To alleviate, lighten, lessen, mitigate; V. 3. 13; R. 11. 62. 3 To make light of, slight, despise; Ki. 2. 18; make inferior or insignificant; Ki. 5. 4; 13. 38.

लघिमन् m. 1 Lightness, absence of weight. 2 Lightness, smallness, insignificance. 3 Littleness, levity, lowness or meanness of spirit; भावप्रसादलो लघिमा प्रवक्तव्यं मां निर्यजयति K. 4 Thoughtlessness, frivolity. 5 The supernatural power of assuming excessive lightness at will, one of the eight Siddhis q. v.

लघिष्ठ a. Lightest, lowest, very light &c. (superl. of लघु q. v.).

लघीयस् a. Lighter, lower, very light &c.; (compar. of लघु q. v.).

लघु a. (धु or ह्री f.) 1 Light, not heavy; वृषादपि लघुस्तुल्यलघुश्च वाचकः Subhāsh.; रिक्तः सर्वो भवति हि लघु. पूर्णना गौरवात् Me. 20 (where the word means 'contemptible' also); R. 9. 6. 2. 2 Little, small, diminutive; Pt. 1. 253; Si. 9. 38, 78. 3 Short, brief, concise; लघुसंवादा सरसं R. 8. 77. 4 Trifling, trivial, insignificant, unimportant; वायस्य इति लघ्वी मन्ना Mu. 5 Low, mean, despicable, contemptible; Si. 9. 23; Pt. 1. 106. 6 Weak, feeble. 7 Wretched, frivolous. 8 Active, light,

nimble, agile; S. 2. 5. 9 Swift, quick rapid; लिङ्गि पद्मात्र लघुगतिः Me. 16; R. 5. 45. 10 Easy, not difficult; R. 12. 66. 11 Easy, to be digested, light (as food). 12 Short (as a vowel in prosody). 13 Soft, low, gentle. 14 Pleasant, agreeable, desirable; R. 11. 12, 80. 15 Lovely, handsome, beautiful. 16 Pure, clean. -ind. 1 Lightly, meanly, contemptuously. 2 Quickly, swiftly; लघु लघ्विता S. 4 'risen very early'. -N. 1 Agallochum, a particular variety of it. 2 A particular measure of time. -Comp. -आक्षिप्त, -आहार a. eating little, moderate in diet, abstemious. -उक्तिः f. a brief mode of expression. -उत्पाद, -सहस्रपाद a. working actively, doing work rapidly. -काय a. light bodied. (-यः) a goat. -कन्य a. having a quick step, going quickly. -सङ्क्षिप्ता a small bedstead. -सोपूनः a small kind of wheat. -चिन्त, -चेतस्, -मनस्, -हृदय a. 1 light minded, low-hearted, little-minded, mean-hearted. 2 frivolous. 3 fickle, unsteady. -खेवलः a kind of quail (लाक). -द्राक्षा a small stoneless grape. -द्राविन् a. melting easily. -पाक a. easily digested. -पुष्पः a kind of Kadamba. -प्रवल्न a. 1 pronounced with slight articulation (as a letter). 2 indolent, lazy. -प्रवृत्तः, -प्रवृत्ति f. a kind of jujube. -भवः humble birth or origin. -भोजनं a light repast. -मांसः a kind of partridge. -मूलं the lesser root of an equation. -मूलकं a radish. -लव्य a kind of fragrant root (वीर्यमूल). -वासस् a. wearing light or pure clothes. -विक्रम a. having a quick step, quick-footed. -वृत्ति a. 1 ill-behaved, low, vile. 2 light, frivolous. 3 mismanaged, ill-done. -वेदिन् a. making a clever hit. -हस्त a. 1 light-handed, clever, dexterous, expert; R. 9. 63. 2 active, agile. (-स्तः) an expert or skilful archer.

लघुता, -त्वं 1 Lightness, levity. 2 Smallness, littleness. 3 Insignificance, unimportance, contempt, absence of dignity; इदोऽपि उक्तं याति स्वयं प्रस्थापिते द्वेः. 4 Dishonour, disrespect; Pt. 1. 140, 353. 5 Activity, quickness. 6 Shortness, brevity. 7 Ease, facility. 8 Thoughtlessness, frivolity. 9 Wantonness.

लघ्वी 1 A delicate woman. 2 A light carriage; Si. 12. 24.

लङ्का 1 N. of the capital and residence of Ravana and identified with the island of Ceylon or the chief town in it; according to some Lankā was much larger than the present island of Ceylon. It was originally built for Mālyavat q. v. 2 An unchaste woman, a prostitute,

harlot. 3 A branch. 4 A kind of grain. -Comp. -अधिपतिः, -अधिपतिः, -ईशः, -ईश्वरः, -नारायणः, -पतिः 'lord of Lankā'; i. e. Ravana or Bibhisana. -अभिः an epithet of Rāma. -दाहिन् m. an epithet of Hanumat.

लङ्कनी The bit of a bridle.

लङ्गः 1 Lameness. 2 Union, association. 3 A lover, paramour.

लङ्गकः A lover, paramour.

लङ्गलः A plough.

लङ्गुलं The tail of an animal; cf. लङ्गुल.

लङ्घ् 1 U. (लङ्घति-ते, लङ्घिन्; desid. लिङ्घिष्यति-ते) 1 To spring, leap, go by leaps. 2 To mount upon, ascend; अन्ये चालयिषुः शैलान् Bk. 15. 32. 3 To go beyond, transgress; लङ्घने स्म सुविषय विमानान् N. 5. 4. 4 To fast, abstain from food. 5 To dry, dry up (Paras.). 6 To seize upon, attack, eat up, injure; पक्ष्मन् हरिणो लङ्घित्वा मारुचति M. 4. -Caus. or 10 U. (लङ्घयति-ते) 1 To leap or spring over, go beyond; वागारः पूर्वोद्वेगं क्रमैरेकेन लङ्घितः Mb.; Ms. 4. 38. 2 To pass over, traverse (as distance); R. 1. 47. 3 To mount upon, ascend; R. 4. 52. 4 To violate, transgress, disobey; R. 9. 9; Y. 2. 187. 5 To offend, insult, disrespect, disregard; हस्त इव धृतिमलिनो यथा यथा लङ्घयति सक्तः सज्जनः। धृतिमिव न कुरुते तथा तथा। नमस्तच्छायां। Vās. 6 To prevent, oppose, stop, avoid, avert; मायं न लङ्घयति कौटिलि विप्रिणीतं Subhāsh.; Mk. 6. 2. 7 To attack, seize upon, injure, hurt; R. 11. 92. 8 To excel, surpass, outshine, eclipse; (यथाः) जगत्काशे तद्देशमिष्यथा भवद्गुरुलङ्घयितुं समीचीनः R. 3. 48. 9 To cause to fast. 10 To shine. 11 To speak. -With अस्मि 1 to go beyond, spring over. 2 to violate, transgress, disobey. -उङ् 1 to go over, pass or cross over, go beyond; Si. 7. 74. 2 to mount upon, ascend. 3 to violate, transgress; Mu. 1. 10; Si. 12. 57. -लि 1 to pass or spring over, traverse; निषेधायामास विलिषताया R. 5. 42, 16. 32; Si. 12. 24. 2 to violate, transgress, overstep, disregard, neglect; गंतुं प्रवृत्ते समये विलिष Ku. 5. 25; R. 5. 48. 3 to violate the limits of propriety; R. 9. 74. 4 to rise towards, ascend or go up to; Ki. 5. 1; N. 5. 2. 5 to give up, abandon, leave aside; मनो बंधवाभ्यस्तान् विलिष सा R. 3. 4. 6 to surpass, excel; इति कर्णाल्पल प्रावस्तव हृद्या विलिष्यते Kāv. 2. 224. 7 to cause to fast.

लङ्घनं 1 Leaping, jumping. 2 Going by leaps, traversing, passing over, going, motion in general; दृग्मेव एषि श्रीलङ्घनाः Ghat. 8. 3 Mounting, ascending, rising up to (fig. also) नमोऽलङ्घन R. 16. 33; जगोपलङ्घतेः पदलङ्घनोत्तरः Ku. 5. 64 'wishing to attain or aspire to a high position'. 4 Assault.



ing, storming, capturing; as in सु-  
हृदयः. 5 Exceeding, going beyond,  
overstepping, violating, transgression;  
आज्ञासंघर्षः, नियमसंघर्षः &c. 6 Disregarding,  
despising, treating with contempt,  
slighting; प्रणिधानसंघर्षः प्रमादकाया V. 3;  
M. 3. 22. 7 An offence, affront,  
insult. 8 A harm, an injury; as in  
आतपसंघर्षः q. v. 9 Fasting, abstinence;  
Si. 12. 25 (where it means 'leaping'  
also). 10 One of the paces of a horse.

लंघित p. p. 1 Lept over, passed  
over. 2 Traversed. 3 Transgressed,  
violated. 4 Disregarded, insulted,  
disrespected; (see लघ्).

लङ् 1 P. (लङ्घति) To mark, see;  
cf. लघ्.

लज् 1. 6 A. (लजते) To be ashamed.  
-II. 1 P. (लजति) To blame &c.; see  
लज्. -III. 10 P. (लजयति) 1 To seem,  
appear, shine. 2 To cover, conceal;  
(according to some लाजयति also in  
this sense).

लज्ज 6 A. (लज्जते, लज्जित) To be  
ashamed, to blush.

लज्जा The wild cotton tree.

लज्जा 1 Shame; कामसुखाय न मयं न  
लज्जा Subhāsh. ; दिहाय लज्जा R. 2. 40;  
Ku. 1. 48. 2 Bashfulness, modesty;  
शृंगारलज्जा मिलयति S. 1; Ku. 3. 7; R. 7.  
25. 3 N. of the sensitive plant.  
-Comp. -अश्विन a. modest, bashful.  
-आशु, -कर a. (रा or शि f.) causing  
shame, shameful, disgraceful, igno-  
minious. -हर्षित a. bashful, modest.  
-रहित, -शून्य, -हीन a. shameless,  
impudent, immodest.

लज्जालु a. Modest, bashful. -m. f.  
N. of the sensitive plant.

लज्जित p. p. 1 Modest, bashful. 2  
Ashamed, abashed.

लज्ज 1. 1 P. (लजति) 1 To blame,  
censure, traduce. 2 To roast, fry.  
-II. 10 U. (लजयति-ने) 1 To injure,  
strike, kill. 2 To give. 3 To speak.  
4 To be strong or powerful. 5 To  
dwell. 6 To shine.

लज्जः 1 A foot. 2 The end of a  
lower garment tucked into the waist-  
band; cf. कञ्जा. 3 A tail.

लज्जा 1 A current. 2 An adulteress.  
3 N. of Lakshmi. 4 Sleep.

लज्जिका A prostitute, harlot.

लज्ज 1 P. (लजति) 1 To be a child. 2  
To act like a child. 3 To talk like a  
child, prattle. 4 To cry.

लज्जः 1 A fool, blockhead. 2 A  
fault, defect. 3 A robber.

लज्जकः A cheat, rogue, rascal,  
villain.

लज्जना a. (Connected with the Prā-  
krita लज्ज which appears to be deriv-  
ed from it) Charming, handsome,  
beautiful, attractive, lovely; अतिशयः  
कालो लज्जललाभोपलब्धः Bh. 3. 32 (where  
commentators render लज्ज by ललाचय)

लज्जः वाचकशब्दः शीतो लज्जललाभः Vikr. 8.  
6. Bilhaga has used this word in  
three more places of the same book,  
where it appears to mean 'a young  
pretty woman'; e. g. किं वा वर्णना लज्जललाभ-  
कारतामेवति 8. 86; लज्जललाभवाचिनामपि  
कस्य लोभे लज्जना ततोति 9. 68; केकुर्वन्ति नैवे-  
द्यानां विदितानि जगाम तमिन् 11. 18.

लज्जः A rogue, rascal; see लज्ज.

लज्जः 1 A horse. 2 A dancing boy.  
3 N. of a caste. -लज्ज 1 A kind of bird.  
2 A curl on the forehead. 3 A  
sparrow. 4 A kind of musical in-  
strument. 5 A game. 6 Safflower. 7  
An unchaste woman.

लज्ज 1. 1 P. (लजति) To play, sport,  
dally. -II. 1 P., 10 P. (लजति, लजयति)  
1 To throw, toss. 2 To blame. 3 To  
loft the tongue. 4 To harass, annoy.  
-III. 10 U. (लजयति-ने) 1 To fondle,  
caress. 2 To annoy.

लज्ज a. Beautiful, handsome (a  
Prākṛita word).

लज्ज = लज्ज q. v.

लज्जः, लज्जका A kind of sweetmeat  
(a round ball of sugar, wheat or  
rice-flour, ghee and spices).

लज्ज 1 P., 10 U. (लजति, लजयति-ने) 1  
To toss upwards, throw up. 2 To  
speak.

लज्ज Excrement, ordure.

लज्जः London (a modern formation  
probably from the French *Londres*).

लज्जा 1 A creeper, creeping plant;  
लज्जामिव परिजतमस्या लज्ज V. 4; लज्ज-  
मोक्षलज्जा R. 3. 7 (often used as the  
last member of compounds, especial-  
ly with words meaning 'arm', 'eye-  
brow', 'lightning', to denote beauty,  
tenderness, thinness, &c.; दुःखलज्जा, वाह,  
लज्जा, लज्जा, विजुलता; so लज्ज, लज्ज &c.;  
cf. Ku. 2. 64; Me. 47; S. 3. 15; R. 9.  
45. 2 A branch. 3 The creeper called  
*Priyangu*. 4 The *Mādhavi* creeper.  
5 Musk-creeper. 6 A whip or the  
lash of a whip. 7 A string of pearls.  
8 A slender woman. -Comp. -लज्जः a  
flower. -लज्जः a kind of cucumber.  
-लज्जः a green onion. -लज्जः an  
elephant. -लज्जः a particular position  
of the hands in dancing. -लज्जः  
the upward winding or climbing of  
a creeper. -लज्जः a particular position  
of the hands in dancing. -लज्जः  
कस्तूरी, musk-creeper. -लज्जः, लज्जः a  
bower surrounded with creepers, an  
arbour; Ku. 4. 41. -लज्जः, लज्जः a  
snake. -लज्जः 1 the *Sāla* tree. 2 the  
ornage tree. -लज्जः the water-melon.

-लज्जः the tendril of a creeper; R. 3.  
8. -लज्जः an arbour, a bower. -लज्जः  
coral. -लज्जः a bower, an arbour. -लज्जः  
a monkey. -लज्जः a shoot, sprout.  
-लज्जः, लज्जः an arbour. -लज्जः the coco-  
nut tree. -लज्जः a kind of cactus or

mode of sexual enjoyment. -लज्जः,  
लज्जः a kind of embrace.

लज्जिका 1 A small creeper. 2 A  
string of pearls.

लज्जिका A kind of lizard.

लज्ज 1 P. (लजति) 1 To speak, talk  
in general. 2 To prate, chatter. 3  
To whisper; कपोतते मिलिता लज्जि, किमपि  
वृत्तिवृत्त Gt. 1. -Caus. (लाजयति-ने) To  
cease to talk &c. -With लज्ज to repeat,  
talk over and over again. -लज्ज 1 to  
deny, disown, refuse; लज्जयति Sk.  
2 to conceal, hide. -लज्ज 1 to talk  
to, converse with. 2 to talk, speak.  
3 to prate, chatter. -लज्ज to call out  
loudly to. -लज्ज 1 to talk, speak; कपोत-  
ते वृत्ति (वेद्यति) प्रविष्टवृत्त प्रवृत्ति S. D. 6.  
2 To talk at random or incoherently,  
prate, chatter, talk wildly or non-  
sensibly. -लज्ज 1 to say, speak. 2 to  
lament, bewail, cry, weep; विह्वल-  
विकीर्णवृत्त Ku. 4. 4; विह्वल-वृत्त  
B. 8. 43, 70; Sk. 6. 11; तमिन् वृत्त-  
विकीर्णवृत्त Gt. 8. -लज्ज to dispute, con-  
tradict, wrangle, quarrel. -लज्ज 1 to  
talk, converse; लज्जयति जलमज्जत् Dk.  
2 to name, call.

लज्ज 1 Talking, speaking. 2 The  
month.

लज्ज p. p. Spoken, said, chattered  
&c. -लज्ज Speech, voice.

लज्ज p. p. 1 Got, obtained, acquir-  
ed. 2 Taken, received. 3 Perceived,  
apprehended. 4 Obtained (as by  
division &c.); see लज्ज. -लज्ज That  
which is secured or got; लज्ज लज्ज-  
वत् H. 2. 8; R. 19. 3. -Comp. -लज्ज  
a. 1 one who has found an oppor-  
tunity. 2 one who has got access or  
admission; R. 16. 7. -अलज्जः -अलज्ज  
a. 1 one who has found an oppor-  
tunity. 2 (anything) that has gained a  
scope (for work); लज्जयति लज्जः  
S. 1. 3 one who has obtained leisure,  
being at leisure; so लज्जलज्ज. -लज्ज  
a. one who has gained a footing or  
secured a position; M. 1. 17. -लज्ज a.  
1 born, produced, sprung; लज्जयति  
लज्जः Ku. 1. 25. 2 one who  
has got prosperity or elevation; लज्ज-  
यति लज्जः 'he owes his rise or  
elevation to you.' -लज्ज a. one who  
has got desired object. -लज्जि a.  
become widely known, famous, cele-  
brated. -लज्ज, लज्ज a. one who has  
come to his senses, restored to  
consciousness. -लज्ज a. born, pro-  
duced. -लज्ज, लज्ज a. renowned,  
celebrated. -लज्जः the loss of what  
has been acquired; लज्जयति लज्जः  
लज्जः 1 securing or keeping safe  
what has been acquired. 2 bestow-  
ing on a worthy recipient; Kull. on  
Ms. 7. 56. -लज्ज, लज्ज a. 1 one who  
has hit the mark. 2 skilled in the  
use of missiles. -लज्ज a. 1 learned,

wise; किं लघुवि विषये समस्तं सर्वेषु लोकाः किं लघुवर्णः Rāj. P. 3 famous, renowned, celebrated; Mk. 4. 26. \*मार्गः a. respecting the learned; लघुलब्धमपि लघुवर्णमाह तं विदेशं पुनरेव लघुवर्णः R. 11. 2. -विद्य a. learned, educated, wise. -सिद्धि a. one who has attained perfection or his desired object.

लघुः f. 1 Acquisition, gaining, acquirement. 2 Profit, gain. 3 (In arith.) The quotient.

लघुवर्णः a. Obtained, acquired, received.

लघ् 1 A. (लभते, लब्ध) 1 To get, obtain, gain, acquire; लभेत सिक्तस्तु तिलमपि कृतः रश्मिः Bh. 2. 5; विराज वायार्थेन विभक्तैः Si. 1. 64; R. 9. 29. 2 To have, possess, be in possession of. 3 To take, receive. 4 To catch, take or catch hold of; R. 1. 3. 5 To find, meet with; रश्मिः विभक्तैः पवि. 6 To recover, regain. 7 To know, learn, perceive, understand; ज्ञानं... लघुवर्णः लब्धते Bhāṣā. P. 6; लघुलब्धमपि; Ku. on Ms. 8. 169. 8 To be able or be permitted (to do a thing) with (inf.); मर्तुमपि न लब्धते; नास्मि लब्धते कर्तुं लोके विद्यते. (The senses of लघ् are modified according to the noun with which it is used; i. e. गर्भं लघ् to conceive, become pregnant; पदं or आस्यं लघ् to gain a footing, take a hold on; see under पद; अग्रे लघ् to get a footing, enter into; लघुः सति नोपदेशः R. 6. 66. 'was not impressed on the mind; 'वेतना, -संज्ञा -लघ् to regain one's consciousness; जन्म लघ् to be born; Ki. 5. 43; स्वास्थं लघ् to enjoy ease, be at ease; दर्शनं लघ् to get an audience of &c.). -Caus. (लभयति-ते) 1 To cause to get or receive, cause to take; Ki. 2. 58. 2 To give, confer or bestow upon; मोक्षद्वाराणं मायवत् लभय V. 3. 3 To cause to suffer. 4 To obtain, receive. 5 To find out, discover. -Desid. (लभते) 1 To wish to get, long for; अलम्बं चैव लिप्यते H. 2. 8. -WITH अय 1 to touch; नामालम्बाकर्मणि च Ms. 5. 87; Bk. 14. 91. 2 to get, obtain, attain to; केन ह्यनेन वदन्ति ततो कतिमात्रं लब्धते ते Me. 15. v. l. 3 to kill, immolate (as a victim in sacrifice); गर्भं पशुमालम्ब Y. 3. 280. -उप 1 to know, understand; see, perceive directly; Pt. 1. 76. 2 to ascertain, find out; त्रिं वदुलम्ब U. 1; लभत वदुलम्ब S. 1. 3 to get, obtain, acquire, enjoy, experience; उपलब्ध-लब्धस्तदा स्मरं वदुषा स्वेन विरोजयिषति Ku. 4. 42; V. 2. 10, R. 8. 82, 10. 2, 18. 21; Ms. 11. 17. -उपा 1 to blame, chide, taunt, scold; पदोपरिस्तारविदु-नालनेन वीचनमुपलम्बनं मो किमुपलम्बते S. 1; Kā. 5. 58, R. 7. 44; Si. 9. 60. -वति 1 to recover, regain. 2 to get, obtain. -वि 1 to cheat, deceive, impose upon. 2 to recover, regain. 3 to insult, disrespect. -सं to get, obtain.

लघ् 1 The act of getting, obtaining &c. 2 Act of conceiving.

लघुवर्णः 1 Wealth, riches. 2 One who solicits, a solicitor. -सं A rope for tying a horse (-m. also).

लघ् a. 1 Capable of being acquired or obtained, attainable, obtainable, to be reached; त्रिगुल्ये कले गेहापुत्रादपि नामनः R. 1. 3, 4. 88; Ku. 5. 18. 2 To be found; Ku. 1. 40. 3 Fit, suitable, proper. 4 Intelligible.

लघुवर्णः A lover, paramour.

लघ् a. 1 Greedy, covetous, hankering after. 2 Lustful, libidinous, dissolute, addicted to licentious pleasures. -रः A libertine, profligate, rake; (लघुवर्णः in the same sense.)

लघ् A leap, jump, spring.

लघ् Leaping, jumping.

लघ् 1 A (लभते, लभित) 1 To hang down, hang from, dangle; कण्ठे लघ् लभते Mb. 2 To be attached to, stick to, hold on to, rest on; लल्लविरे लल्लविताः विद्या इव Si. 17. 25; यस्यानं ते कथयति तले लल्लविष्यति Ms. 41 (where ल\* means 'hanging down towards' or 'resting upon' the bank or hips). 3 To go down, sink, decline or hang down (as the sun), fall down; लल्लमाने विद्या-करः Si. 9. 30, Ki. 9. 1; लल्लमानं लल्लवि-कण्ठलल्लविष्यति विद्या इव Gīt. 12 (लल्लित). 4 To fall or lag behind, stay behind. 5 To delay, tarry. 6 To sound. -Caus. (लल्लयति-ते) 1 To let down, cause to hang down. 2 To hang up, suspend. 3 To stretch out, extend (as the hand); करेण नागायनलल्लयितेन R. 13. 21; कोल्लय्येद्वार-णाव हस्तं 6. 75. -WITH अय 1 to hang, hang down, be suspended; कण्ठलल्लविष्यति Mu. 2. 2 to sink down, descend. 3 to hold, cling to, lean or rest on, support oneself on; दृढाङ्गुललल्लविष्यति S. 2; यदी तदीयानमल्लय चाङ्गुलि R. 3. 25. 4 to hold or bear up, support, sustain (fig. also), take up; हस्तेन लल्लयनल्लय्य वासः R. 7. 9; Ku. 3. 55. 6. 68; हृदयं न लल्लयितुं क्षमाः R. 8. 60. 5 to depend upon, hinge on; व्यवहारो वेदव्यवहारलल्लयते Mk. 9; Bk. 18. 41. 6 to resort to, have recourse to, take to; येनमल्लय to summon or pluck up courage; किं स्वातेज्यनल्लयते S. 5; मायस्त्वयिहेतुवत्तल्लयते Ku. 1. 62; Si. 2. 15. -आ 1 to rest or lean upon. 2 to hang down from, be suspended; V. 5. 2. 3 to lay hold of, seize; अया-ल्लय्य पशुं रामः Bk. 6. 35, 14. 95. 4 to support, hold or take up; आपोराजलल्लयितं R. 18. 39. 5 to depend upon; तमल्लय्य (लोहमात्रं S. D. 63. 6 to have recourse to, resort to, take, assume; अस्त्रेवाय-मल्लय्य न जिजीविषां Mu. 2. 20; Ki. 17. 34. -उद् 1 to stand up, stand erect; पादोद्वेकनं नमो द्वितीयं च लल्लयति विद्यापुत्रादपि लल्लयति-उद्भिः मायः Mk. 2. 10. -वि 1 to hang down, hang from. be suspended

from, R. 10. 82. 2 to set, decline (as the sun &c.) 3 to stay or lag behind stay or remain; Ku. 7. 13. 4 to delay, be retarded लल्लयितकलेः कालं विनाशं न नोपदेः R. 1. 33; किं लल्लयते वरिते न प्रवेष्टव्य U. 1.

लघ् a. 1 Hanging down, hanging from, pendent, dangling; पादोद्वेकनपि-तलेनहारः R. 6. 60, 84 Ms. 84. 2 Hang- ing upon, attached to. 3 Great, large. 4 Spacious. 5 Long, tall. -रः 1 A perpendicular. 2 Co-latitude, the arc between the pole of any place and the zenith, complement of latitude. -Comp. -उद्गर a. big-bellied, pot-bellied, portly. (-रः) 1 N. of Ganesa. 2 a glutton. -ओष्ठः (ल-यो-वी-ठः) a camel. -कण्ठः 1 an ass. 2 a goat. 3 an elephant. 4 a falcon. 5 a demon or Rākṣasa. -जडर a. pot-bellied, portly. -पयोधरा a woman with large pendent breasts. -रिक्क a. having fat or protuberant buttocks.

लघ् 1 A perpendicular (in geom.). 2 The complement of latitude, co-latitude (in astr.).

लघुः 1 an epithet of Siva. 2 The phlegmatic humour. -रः 1 Hang- ing down, depending, descending &c. 2 Fringe. 3 The parallax in longitude (of the moon). 4 A sort of long necklace.

लघ् 1 An epithet of Durgā. 2 of Lakṣmī.

लघिका The soft palate or uvula.

लघि p. p. 1 Hanging down, pendent. 2 Suspended. 3 Sunk, gone down. 4 Resting on, attached to (see लघ्).

लघ्वा A necklace of seven strings.

लभः 1 Attainment, acquirement. 2 Meeting with. 3 Recovery. 4 Gain.

लभनं 1 Attainment, acquirement. 2 Recovery.

लभि p. p. 1 Procured, got, obtained. 2 Given. 3 Improved. 4 Employed, applied. 5 Cherished. 6 Spoken to, addressed.

लघ् 1 A. (लभते) To go, move.

लघः 1 Sticking, union, adherence. 2 Lurking, hiding. 3 Fusion, melt- ing, solution. 4 Disappearance, dis- solution, extinction, destruction; लघे वा 'to be dissolved or destroyed.' 5 Absorption of the mind, deep con- centration, exclusive devotion (to any one object); पश्यतीति शिवस्त्विति लघुना- दालानमभ्यासता Māl. 5. 2, 7; प्यानल्लेन Gīt. 4. 6 Time in music (of three kinds वृत्त, मया and विलम्बित); किंल्लयः सन्धिरिव पालिभिः R. 9. 35; पादप्यासः लघुमनु- गतः M. 2. 9. 7 A pause in music. 8 Rest, repose. 9 A place of rest, abode, habitation; अल्लय Si. 4. 57 'having no fixed abode, wandering'. 10 Slackness of mind, mental in-

activity. 11 An embrace. -Comp. -आरम्भः, आलम्भः an actor, a dancer. -कालः the time of destruction ( of the world ). -गत a. dissolved, melted away. -पुत्री an actress, a female dancer.

लघन 1 Adhering, clinging, sticking. 2 Rest, repose. 3 A place of rest, house.

लघ् 1 P. ( लघति ) To go, move.

लघ् I. 1 U. ( ललति-ने ) To play, sport, dally, frolic; वनसकलाजीव बावरा ललति Mk. 8. 8; नजकलमा इव बंधुला ललामः 4. 28. -II 10. U. or Caus. ( ललयति-ने, ललित ) 1 To cause to sport or play, caress, fondle, coax, dangle; ललने बंधो बापास्ताइने बंधो गुणाः । तस्मात्पुत्रं च किञ्च न ताडयेत् तु लालयेत् ॥ Subhāsh. ; Ku. 5. 15. 2 To desire. -III. 10 U. ( ललयति-ने ) 1 To fondle; Mk. 4. 28. 2 To loll the tongue. 3 To desire.

लल a. 1 Playful, sportive. 2 Lolling. 3 Wishing, desirous. -Comp. -जिह्व = ललजिह्व q. v.

ललत् a. 1 Playing, sporting. 2 Lolling. -Comp. -जिह्व a. ( ललजिह्व ) 1 lolling the tongue. 2 savage, fierce. (-कः) 1 a dog. 2 a camel.

ललन 1 Sport, play, pleasure, dalliance. 2 Lolling the tongue.

ललनार 1 A woman ( in general ); इत नाकलोकललनारिताविरनरने रिरंसे Si. 15. 88. 2 A wanton woman. 3 The tongue. -Comp. -त्रियः the Kadamba tree.

ललनिका A little or miserable woman; Kāv. 3. 50.

ललनिका 1 A long necklace. 2 A lizard or chameleon.

ललनकः The penis.

ललाटे The forehead; लिखितमणि ललाटे प्रोक्षितं कः समर्थः H. 1. 21, N. 1. 15. -Comp. -अक्षः an epithet of Śiva. -तटे the slope of the forehead, the forehead itself -पट्टः, -पट्टिका 1 the flat surface of the forehead. 2 a tiara, fillet. -लेखा the line on the forehead.

ललाटक 1 The forehead. 2 A beautiful forehead.

ललाटतप a. 1 Burning or scorching the ( fore ) head; ललाटतपस्तपति तपनः Māl. 1; U. 6 'the sun is shining right overhead'; ललाटतपस्तपति R. 13. 41. 2 ( Hence ) Very painful; लिखित-ललाटतपनिदुराक्षरा N. 1. 138. -नः The sun.

ललाटिका 1 An ornament worn on the forehead. 2 A mark made with sandal or any other fragrant powder on the forehead; Ku. 5. 55.

ललाटूल a. Having a high or handsome forehead.

ललाम a. ( स्त्री f. ) Beautiful, lovely, charming. -नं 1 An ornament for the forehead, an ornament or decoration in general; ( m. also in this sense );

अहं तु तामात्रमललामयुतां शङ्खलामपिहृत्तं नवीमि S. 2; Si. 4. 28. 2 Anything the best of its kind. 3 A mark on the forehead. 4 A sign, symbol, mark in general. 5 A banner, flag. 6 A row, series, line. 7 A tail. 8 A mane. 9 Eminence, dignity, beauty. 10 A horn. -नः A horse.

ललामकं A chaplet of flowers worn on the forehead.

ललामन् n. 1 An ornament, a decoration. 2 ( Hence ) Anything the best of its kind; कण्कललाम कमनीय-नजस्य लिप्ताः R. 5. 64 'the best or ornament of girls.' 3 A banner, flag. 4 a sectarian mark, token, sign, symbol. 6 A tail.

ललित a. 1 Playing, sporting, dallying. 2 Amorous, sportive, wanton, voluptuous. 3 Lovely, beautiful, handsome, elegant, graceful; ललित-ललितैर्ललापयित्वा विदुषिभिर्विभवेः ( अंगकैः ) U. 1. 20; विषयं हृष्टिं ललितान् विषयः R. 6. 37, 19. 39; 8. 1; Māl. 1. 15, Ku. 3. 75, 6. 45; Me. 32, 64. 4 Pleasing, charming, agreeable, fine; विदुषिणा ललिते कन्याविधौ R. 8. 67; संदर्शितेव ललित-मिनयस्य शिवा M. 4. 9; V. 2. 18. 5 Desired. 6 Soft, gentle; Si. 7. 64. 7 Tremulous, trembling. -नं 1 Sport, dalliance, play. 2 Amorous pastime, gracefulness of gait, any languid or amorous gesture in a woman; Si. 9. 79; Ki. 10. 52. 3 Beauty, grace, charm. 4 Any natural or artless act. 5 Simplicity, innocence. -Comp. -अर्थ a. having a pretty or amorous meaning; V. 2. 14. -पद् a. elegantly composed; S. 3. -वहारः a soft or gentle blow.

ललितार 1 A woman ( in general ). 2 A wanton woman. 3 Musk. 4 A form of Durgā. 5 N. of various metres. -Comp. -पंचमी the fifth day in the bright half of Āsvina. -सप्तमी the seventh day in the bright half of Bhādrapada.

ललः 1 Plucking, mowing. 2 Reaping, gathering ( of corn ). 3 A section, piece, fragment, bit. 4 A particle, drop, a small quantity, a little; oft. at the end of comp. in this sense; जललघुः Me. 20, 70; आचामति स्वेदलल दुले ते R. 13. 20, 6. 57, 16. 66; अयु 15. 97; अवत° Ki. 5. 44; प्रक्षेपलमीलवकीते दास इव Gīt. 11; no तुणं, अपराय, जायं, दलं, धनं &c. &c. 5 Wool, hair. 6 Sport. 7 A minute division of time ( = the sixth part of a twinkling ). 8 The numerator of a fraction. 9 A degree ( in astr. ). 10 Loss, destruction. 11 N. of a son of Rāma, one of the twins, the other being Kusa q. v. He with his brother was brought up by the sage Vālmiki, and they were taught by

the poet to repeat his Rāmāyaṇa at assemblies &c.; ( for the derivation of his name, see R. 15. 32 ). -ई 1 Cloves. 2 Nutmeg. -ई ind. A little; लघमणि लघने न रमते Sar. K. 1.

लघनः The clove plant; द्विपातराजीत-लघनपुष्पैः B. 6. 57; ललितलघनलतापारिजित-कोमल मलयसमीरे Gīt. 1. -ई Cloves. -Comp. -कलिका cloves.

लघनकं Cloves.

लघन a. 1 Saline, saltish, briny 2 Lovely, handsome. -नः 1 Saline taste. 2 The sea of salt water. 3 N. of a demon, son of Madhu, who was killed by Satrugna; R. 15. 2, 5, 16, 26. 4 N. of a bell. -नं 1 Salt. sea-salt. 2 A factitious salt. -Comp.

-अंतकः an epithet of Satrugna. -अविधः the salt ocean. °ज sea-salt.

-अधुराशिः the ocean; आमाति वेला लघना-दुराशेः R. 13. 15; V. 1. 15. -अंघ्र m. the ocean; R. 12. 70, 17. 54. (-न.) salt water. -आकरः 1 a salt-mine. 2 a receptacle of salt water; f. e. the sea. 3 ( fig. ) a mine of beauty.

-आलघः the ocean. -उत्तमं 1 rock-salt. 2 nitre. -उद्गः 1 the ocean. 2 the sea of salt water. -उद्गकः, -उद्गधिः,

-जलः &c. the ocean. -कारः a kind of salt. -नेहः a kind of urinary disease.

-समुद्रः the salt-sea, the ocean.

लघना Lustre, beauty.

लघनितम् m. 1 Saltiness. 2 Beauty, loveliness, grace.

लघनं 1 Mowing, cutting, reaping ( of corn &c. ) 2 An instrument for mowing, a sickle, scythe.

लघनी A kind of creeper; मया लघना पानिलितलवलीकद्वलनिमः U. 3. 40.

लघिन An instrument for mowing, a sickle.

लघ् 10 U. ( ललयति-ने ) To exorcise or practise any art; cf. लघ्.

लघु ( लु ) नः-नं Garlic; निजिहरतावन-महिनी गंधेनोपेन लघुन इव R. G. ( = Bv. 1. 81 ); दशः-सौम्यलघुनः Bv. 1. 93.

लघ् 1. 4. P. ( ललति-ने, ललयति-ने, ललित ) To wish, desire, long for, be eager for; ( usually with the preposition अस्मि ). -WITH अस्मि to wish, desire, long for &c.; मातृवान-मित्रध्यातं Bk. 4. 22; तेन वत्समभिलेषंगमाः R. 19. 12.

लघित p. p. Wished, desired.

लघः An actor, a dancer.

लघ् I. 1 P. ( ललति, ललित ) 1 To shine, glitter, flash; दुकाहरेण लघना हवतीव स्तनद्वयं K. P. 10; कर्वाणि चरणद्वयं सरसललदलककामं Gīt. 10; Amaru. 16; N. 22. 53. 2 To appear, arise, come to light. 3 To embrace. 4 To play, frolic about, skip about, dance. -Caus. ( ललयति-ने ) 1 To cause to shine, grace, adorn. 2 To cause to dance. 3 To exercise an art. -WITH उद्ग 1 To sport, play, wave, flutter; Si. 15. 47,

2 to shine, flash, glitter; उल्लसत् Si. 3. 5. 33; 5. 15; 20. 56. 3 to rise, appear forth; Si. 4. 58; 6. 11; Mā. 9. 88. 4 to blow, open, be expanded. (-Caus.) to illuminate, brighten. -परि to shine forth, appear beautiful. -दि 1 to shine, flash, glitter; वियति च विलसति तद्विद्विलसति चंद्रमसो न यद्वन्यः Bk. 10. 68; Mā. 47, R. 13. 76. 2 to appear, arise, become manifest; येन विलसति महच्छेः Si. 15. 14; 9. 87. 3 to sport, amuse oneself, play, frolic about sportively; कपि चपला मयुरिष्या विलसति युवतिरपिष्युया Gīt. 7; or हरिरेह मयुरमपुनिके विलासिनि विलसति केलिरे Gīt. 1. 4 to sound, echo, reverberate.

लस 1 Saffron. 2 Turmeric.

लसिका Spittle, saliva.

लसित p. p. Played, sported, appeared, manifested, skipping about &c.; See लसु.

लसीका 1 Saliva. 2 Pus, matter. 3 The juices of the sugarcane. 4 Lymph.

लस्य 1 A. (लज्जते, लज्जित) 1 To be ashamed, feel shame (oft. with instr. or inf.); लज्जनं प्रहम्क्यं न लज्जते Ratn. 2; Bk. 15. 33. 2 To blush. -Caus. (लज्जयति) To put to shame; R. 19. 14. -WITH -दि to be bashful or modest, to blush; शशाङ्ककाक्षेविल-जित्वा Ku. 1. 14; R. 14. 27.

लस्त a. 1 Embraced, clasped. 2 Skillful, skilled.

लस्तकः The middle of a bow, that part which is grasped.

लस्तकिन् m. A bow.

लहरिः-री f. A wave, a large wave or billow; करणोत्थितासं जनने विजयतां लहरः G. L. 40; इति पद्यलहरी जगन्नाथेन विनिता 53; 80 आनन्द, करुणा, हृषी, &c. 2 P. (लति) To take, receive, obtain, take up; लङ् अङ्गु Bk. 14. 32, 15. 53.

लक्षुटिक a. (की f.) Armed with a club or cudgel. -कः A sentinel, watchman; Pl. 4.

लक्षकी N. of Sita.

लक्षयिष्ठा a. (की f.) 1 One who is acquainted with marks or signs. 2 Characteristic, indicatory. 3 Having a secondary sense, used in a secondary sense (as a word, as distinguished from धातु and व्यञ्जक q. v. v.); स्यादुपलक्ष्य लक्षयिष्ठाः शरीरस्य व्यञ्जक-विश्व K. P. 2. 4 Secondary, inferior. 5 Technical. -कः A technical term.

लक्षय्य a. 1 Relating to signs, indicative. 2 Conversant with, able to explain or interpret, signs.

लाला 1 A kind of red dye, lac; (largely used by women in ancient times as an article of decoration, especially for the soles of the feet and lips; cf. ललक; it is said to be

obtained from the cochineal insect and from the resin of a particular tree); निवृत्तमणोपयोग्यलक्षणे लालारसः केन-चित् (लला) S. 4. 5; R. 6. 13, Ki. 5. 23. 2 The insect which produces the red dye. -Comp. -हृषी, -वृषी: N. of a tree, *Butea Frondosa*. -ललादाः, -ललाधकः the red *Lodhra* tree. -रक्त a. dyed with lac.

लालिक a. (की f.) 1 Relating to, made of or dyed with, lac. 2 Relating to a lac (लक्ष).

लाल 1 P. (लालति) 1 To be dry or arid. 2 To adorn. 3 To suffice, be competent. 4 To give. 5 To prevent.

लालुटिक See लालुटिक.

लाल 1 A. (लालते) To be equal to, to suffice or be competent.

लाल्य 1 Smallness, littleness. 2 Levity, lightness. 3 Thoughtlessness, frivolity. 4 Insignificance. 5 Disrespect, contempt, dishonour, degradation; सेवा लाल्यकारिणी कृतयिः स्थाने पथि विदुः Mu. 3. 14. Bg. 2. 35. 6 Quickness, speed, rapidity. 7 Activity, dexterity, readiness; इत-लाल्य. 8 Versatility बुद्धिलाल्य 9 Brevity, conciseness (of expression). 10 Shortness of a syllable (in prosody).

लाल 1 A. plough. 2 A plough-shaped beam or timber. 3 The palm tree. 4 Membrum virile. 5 A kind of flower. -Comp. -वृषी: a ploughman, peasant. -लक्षः the pole of a plough. -वृषी: N. of Balarāma. -पथि: f. a furrow. -फलः a ploughshare.

लालिल्य m. 1 N. of Balarāma; बभ्रुर्लाल्या समरविभुसो लालना याः सिधे मे. 49. 2 The cocconut tree. 3 A snake.

लाली The cocconut tree.

लालीला (for लाल-ला) The pole of a plough.

लालु 1 A tail. 2 Membrum virile.

लाल 1 A tail, लालुलालमयप्रकाश-मयः न विदुः कुरुते Bh. 2. 31 'wage his tail.' 2 The membrum virile.

लालुल्य m. A monkey, an ape.

लाल, लाल 1 P. (लालति, लालति) 1 To blanch, censure, 2 to roast, fry.

लालः Wetted grain. -जः (pl.) Parched or fried grain (f. also); (ल) अयादित्यलालः प्रवृत्तचारालाजिव-लालः R. 2. 10, 4. 27, 7. 25; Ku. 7. 69, 80.

लाल 1 P. (लालति) 1 To distinguish, mark, characterize. 2 To deck, decorate.

लालन 1 A sign, mark, token, characteristic mark; नवावृत्तलक्षणा-लालनं (बभ्रु) R. 3. 53; oft. at the end of comp. in the sense of 'marked with'; 'characterized by &c.'; जति-अ-द्वयं तदा विशदयन्तीत्ये साहचर्यालनस्य Vikr. 10. 1; R. 6. 18, 16. 84; so

भीकृत्पदलालनः Mā. 1 'bearing the characteristic epithet भीकृत्' 2 A name, an appellation. 3 A stain, stigma, a mark of ignominy. 4 The spot on the moon; Ku. 7. 35. 5 A land-mark.

लालित a. 1 Marked, distinguish- ed, characterised 2 Named, called. 3 Decorated. 4 Furnished with.

लाल m. pl. N. of a country and its inhabitants एव च (लालादुपसः) प्रायेण लालजनप्रियत्वात् लालादुपसः S. D. 10. -हः 1 A king of the Lātas. 2 Old, worn out or shabby clothes. 3 Clothes in general. 4 Childish language. -Comp. -अनुपसः one of the five kinds of अनुपस or alliteration, the repetition of a word or words in the same sense but in a different application; it is thus defined and illustrated by Mammata—

शब्दस्तु लालादुपसो भेदे तावन्मात्रतः, e. g. एवम् व- वर्णिग्यासस्तः सत्यं युवाकः । युवाकरा क ह पुनः कलंकिकलो भवेत्; or यस्य न सविधि दक्षिता दक्षदहनस्तुद्धिनीधितिसत्य । यस्य च सविधि दक्षिता दक्षदहनस्तुद्धिनीधितिसत्य ॥ K. P. 9.

लालक a. (लाल f.) Relating to the Lātas.

लालिका, लाली 1 A particular style of composition; see S. D. 629. 2 N. of a Prākṛita dialect; see Kāv. 1. 35.

लाल 10 U. (लालयति) 1 To fondle, caress. 2 To blame, censure. 3 To throw, toss; cf. लङ्.

लालनी An unchaste woman (कुलटा).

लाल p. p. Taken, received.

लालः 1 Speaking, talking. 2 Chattering, prating.

लालः, लालकः A sort of quail.

लालः (लुः) A kind of gourd.

लालुकी A kind of lute.

लालः 1 Gaining, obtaining, ac- quirement, acquisition; लालिष्याममिषं बुद्धिलालमन्यत R. 12. 10; लालिलालं 7. 34, 11. 92; लालन-लालनं अमन्यति, अनुपेक्ष लालनं R. 8. 87. 2 Gain, profit, advantage; हस्तुः लाले तमे बुद्ध्या लालनामे अयाजो Bg. 2. 38; Y. 3. 255. 3 Enjoyment. 4 Capture, conquest. 5 Perception, knowledge, apprehension. -Comp. -कर, -कृत् a. profitable, advantageous. -लालिषा desire of gain, avarice, covetousness.

लालनः Gain, profit.

लालस्वक The root of a particular fragrant grass (दारुमूल).

लालव्य l. lasciviousness, lewdness, lewdness.

लालन 1 Carousing, fondling, coaxing; लालन &c. 2 Indulging, over-indulgence, fondling too much; लालने बहो दासस्ताडने बहो युवाः; see लङ्.

लालस a. 1 Ardently longing for, eagerly desirous of, hankering after;

लालसालसाः R. 14; ईशानसेदं लालसालसा u. 7. 56, Si. 4. 6. 2 Taking

pleasure in, devoted to, fond of, absorbed in; विलासकाक्ष Gt. 1; शोक, वृथा &c.

सालसा 1 Longing or ardent desire, extreme desire, eagerness. 2 Asking, solicitation, entreaty. 3 Regret, sorrow. 4 The longing of a pregnant woman (शोर).  
सालसीक Sauce.

साला Saliva, spittle; Bb. 2. 9. -Comp. -साल; a spider. -साल: a flow of saliva. 2 a spider.

सालासिक a. (की f.) 1 Being on or relating to the forehead. 2 Arising from or dependent on fate; वरविस्तु लालासिकी Udb. 3 Useless, low, vile. -साल: 1 An attentive servant (lit. one who watches his master's countenance and learns by it what is necessary to be done). 2 An idler, a careless or useless person. 3 A kind of embrace.

सालास The forehead.

सालिक: A buffalo.

सालित p. p. 1 Caressed, fondled, coaxed, indulged. 2 Seduced. 3 Loved, desired. -साल: Pleasure, love, joy. सालितक: a fondling or darling, pet, little favourite.

सालित्व 1 Loveliness, -charm, beauty, grace, sweetness; इति: पद-कालित्व Udb. 2 Amorous gestures.

सालित्व m. A seducer.

सालिनी A wanton woman.

सालुका A kind of necklace.

साल a. (की f.) 1 Cutting, lopping, cutting off; कुसुमसाल R. 13. 43. 2 Plucking, gathering. 3 Cutting down, killing, destroying; Bk. 6. 87. -साल: 1 Cutting. 2 A quail.

सालक: 1 A cutter, divider. 2 A reaper, gatherer. 3 A quail.

सालक a. (की f.) 1 Salt. 2 Salted, dressed with salt.

सालकिक a. (की f.) 1 Salted, dressed with salt. 2 Dealing in salt. 3 Lovely, beautiful, charming; Si. 10. 38 (where it means 'a salt-merchant' also). -साल: A salt-merchant. -साल: A salt-vessel, salt-cellar.

सालक्य 1 Saltiness. 2 Beauty, loveliness, charm, यथापि तस्या लालक्ये रेखा किञ्चित् S. 6. 3; Ku. 7. 18; लालक्य is thus defined in Sabdak.:—सुकाकलेषु आययास्तल्लालक्यमंतरा । प्रतिभाति यद्गेषु तद्गालक्यमिदोच्यते s. -Comp. -अर्जितं the private property of a married woman given to her at her marriage by her father or mother-in-law.

सालक्यमय, लालक्ययत् a. Lovely, handsome.

सालाजक: N. of a district near Magadha.

सालिक: A buffalo.

सालुक a. (का or की f.) Covetous, greedy, avaricious.

साल: 1 Jumping, sporting, skipping about, dancing. 2 Dalliance, wanton sport. 3 Dancing as practised by women. 4 Soup, broth.

सालक a. (की f.) 1 Playing, frolicking, sporting. 2 Moving hither and thither. -साल: 1 A dancer. 2 A peacock. 3 Embracing. 4 N. of Siva. -साल: A room on the top of a building, turret.

सालकी A female dancer.

सालिका 1 A female dancer. 2 A harlot, wanton or unchaste woman.

सालक 1 Dancing, a dance; आदि पात्यति यस्य लालक्ययत्...वाचा विवाकी मय Bv. 4. 42; R. 16. 14. 2 A dance accompanied with singing and instrumental music. 3 A dance in which the emotions of love are represented by means of various gesticulations and attitudes. -साल: A dancer, an actor. -साल: A dancing girl.

लिङ्गक: See लङ्क.

लिका 1 A nit, the egg of a louse. 2 A very minute measure of weight (said to be equal to 4 or 8 *trassare*); जालांतरवले मली यथापु रसवते रज: तेजसुभिर्भवेत्तिहा; or रसवेदीही विनेया लिङ्का परिमाणत: Ms. 8. 133; see Y. 1. 362 also.

लिङ्गिका A nit.

लिङ्ग 6 P. (लिङ्गित, लिङ्गित) 1 To write, write down, inscribe, draw a line, engrave; अरलिकेय कवित्वादिदेवं शिरसि ना लिङ्ग ना लिङ्ग ना लिङ्ग Udb.; तारक्षिर्यमसिने कविना निशालिकम् योमि तम:प्रकाशं N. 22. 54; Y. 2. 87; S. 7. 5. 2 To sketch, draw, portray, delineate, paint; समवलिङ्गं लिङ्गितं सपुलं समवि रजनीको Gt. 7; मलादय विरहतु वा मयि-मयं लिङ्गितो Ms. 85, 80; Ku. 6. 48; स्मिरा वाजी लङ्गिको लिङ्ग K. P. 10. 3 To scratch, rub, scrape, tear up; न किञ्चिदे चरेव केवलं लिङ्गितं लालाकुललोचना पुं Ki. 8. 14.; कुञ्चिद्विषादिशालिकम् Bk. 15. 22. 4 To lance, scarify. 5 To touch, graze. 6 To peck (as a bird). 7 To make smooth. 8 To unite sexually with a female. -WITH आ 1 to write, delineate, draw lines; Mā. 1. 31. 2 to paint, draw in a picture; अलिकित इव संपतो ल: Si. 1; लालिक्य मययुक्तिः Ms. 105; B. 19. 19. 3 to scratch; scrape. -साल 1 to scratch, scrape, tear or rip up; Si. 5. 20; Ms. 1. 23. 2 to grind down, polish; तदा विरहसंनिधौ लिङ्ग Ki. 17. 48, R. 6. 32; S. 6. 5. 3 to paint, write, delineate; Ku. 5. 58. 4 to carve. -सालि to reply or write in return, write back. -सालि to write, inscribe. 2 to draw, paint, delineate, portray; लिङ्गितो रति कुलमेव मयमय-सालितं Gt. 4. 3 to scratch, scrape, tear p; मंद हाययवातं लिङ्गितो हयवा-

लिङ्ग: इति कुल K. P. 10; लालिक्ययुक्तिः पक्षी N. 2. 2; रतिन हेम लिङ्गितो वरि B. 6. 15; Ku. 3. 23. 4 to implant, infix; H. 4. 72. v. 1. -साल to scratch, scrape.

लिङ्ग 1 Writing, inscribing. 2 Drawing, painting. 3 Scratching. 4 A written document, a writing or manuscript.

लिङ्ग p. p. Written, painted, scratched &c.; see लिङ्ग. -साल: N. of a writer on law (mentioned along with सल). -साल 1 A writing, document. 2 Any book or composition

लिङ्ग 1 P. (लिङ्गित) To go, move.

लिङ्ग: 1 A deer. 2 A fool, block-head. -साल. The heart.

लिङ्ग 1. 1 P. (लिङ्गित, लिङ्गित) To go, move. -WITH आ to embrace, clasp. -II. 10. U. (लिङ्गिते) 1 To paint, variegate. 2 To infect (a noun) according to its gender.

लिङ्ग 1 A mark, sign, token, an emblem, a badge, symbol, distinguishing mark, characteristic; वसिष्ठादिबलिभारणी B. 8. 16; सुविशेषलिङ्ग-वर्णो 14. 71.; Ms. 1. 30; S. 25, 252. 2 A false or unreal mark, a guise, disguise, a deceptive badge; लिङ्गितुः संवत्किञ्चित् R. 7. 30; लङ्गकलिङ्गिणी Mu. 1; न लिङ्ग धर्मकारण H. 4. 85; see लिङ्ग below. 3 A symptom, mark of disease. 4 A means of proof, a proof, evidence. 5 (In logic) The predicate of a proposition. 6 The sign of gender or sex. 7 Sex; यथा: पूजास्थानं प्राविष्ट न च लिङ्गं न च वयः U. 4. 11. 8 The male organ of generation. 9 Gender (in gram.) 10 The genital organ of Siva worshipped in the form of a Phallus. 11 The image of a god, an idol. 12 One of the relations or indications (such as संयोग, विरोग, लालक्य &c.) which serve to fix the meaning of a word in any particular passage; a. g. in कुपितो मकरजजः toe word कुपित restricts the meaning of मकरज to 'Kama', see K. P. 2. and commentary ad loc. 13 (In Vedānta phil.) The subtle frame or body, the indestructible original of the original gross or visible body; of. लालक्य. -Comp. -अलं the glans penis. -अलङ्गालयं the laws of grammatical gender. -अलङ्गालयः the worship of Siva as a *linga*. -लेखः -सालि the subtle frame or body; see लिङ्ग (13) above. -सालि a. wearing a badge. -सालि: 1 loss of the characteristic marks. 2 loss of penis. 3 loss of vision, a particular disease of the eye. -सालि: the finding out or consideration of a sign or characteristic (in logic); (a. g. that smoke is a sign of fire). -सालि N. of one of the 18 Purāṇas. -सालि the establishment or consecration of a



**linga.** -**वर्ष** *n.* causing erection of the male organ. -**विपर्ययः** change of gender. -**दुष्टि** *a.* hypocritical. -**पुष्टिः** a religious hypocrite. -**पेदी** the base or pedestal of a *linga*.

**लिङ्गः** The *Kapittha* tree.  
**लिङ्गम्** Embracing.

**लिङ्गिन्** *a.* 1 Having a mark or sign. 2 Characterized by. 3 Wearing the marks or badges of, having the appearance of, disguised as, hypocritical, wearing false badges (at the end of comp.). *न* वसिष्ठो विप्रः इत्यादि दुषिणि इत्येव न्वेवः Ki. 1. 1; so अश्विनि. 4 Furnished with a *linga*. 5 Having a subtle body. -*म*. 1 A religious student, *Brahma* ascetic; Pt. 4. 39. 2 A worshipper of *Siva's linga*. 3 A hypocrite, pretending devotee, pseudo-ascetic. 4 An elephant. 5 (In logic) The subject of a proposition.

**लिङ्ग** 6 U. (लिङ्गति-ने, लिङ्ग) 1 To anoint, smear, besmear; लिङ्गति लीनसि Mk. 1. 34. 2 To cover, overspread; Si. 3. 48. 3 To stain, pollute, defile, taint, contaminate; *न* करोति स लिङ्गे Pt. 4. 64.; *न* यत् करोति लिङ्गि Bg. 4. 14, 18. 17; Ms. 10. 106. 4 To inflame, kindle; तस्यालिपत सोपाशि स्वातं काडमि जमम् Bk. 6. 22. -**With** अङ् 1 to anoint, besmear; द्युत्पलित न वयः Si. 9. 51, 9. 15. 2 to cover, overspread, envelop; R. 10. 10; S. 7. 7. -**अङ्** to smear, anoint. (-*pass.*) to be puffed up or proud, be elated. -**आ** 1 to anoint, smear; U. 3. 39; Ra. 6. 12. 2 to defile, stain. -**उङ्** to stain, defile; Bg. 13. 32. -**णि** to anoint, smear, rub on; Ku. 5. 79; Bk. 3. 20, 15. 6; Si. 16. 62.

**लिङ्गि-पी** *f.* 1 Anointing, smearing. 2 Writing, hand-writing. 3 The written characters, letters, alphabet; वनमालिका Vart.; लिङ्गेष्वपहृदयेन वाङ्मय वसिष्ठेन सहस्रमालिका R. 3. 28, 18. 46. 4 The art of writing. 5 A writing (as a letter, document, manuscript &c.); अयं दृष्टिो मयितेति वेदो लिङ्गि लक्षणे-विज्ञानस्य जायते N. 1. 15, 138. 6 Painting, drawing. -**Comp.** -**कारः** 1 a plasterer, white-washer, mason. 2 a writer, scribe. 3 an engraver (also लिङ्गिकर). -**कारः** a writer, scribe. -**ज्ञ** *a.* one who can write. -**ग्रन्थः** the art of writing or transcribing. -**फलकं** a writing-tablet or board. -**शाला** a writing school. -**सजा** writing materials or apparatus.

**लिङ्गिका** See लिङ्गि.

**लिङ्ग** *p. p.* 1 Anointed, smeared, besmeared, covered. 2 Stained, soiled, polluted, defiled. 3 Poisoned, envenomed (as an arrow). 4 Eaten. 5 United, joined.

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**लिङ्गः** A poisoned arrow.  
**लिङ्गा** 1 Desire of getting or regaining; Bv. 1. 125. 2 Desire in general.

**लिङ्ग** *a.* Desirous of getting &c.  
**लिङ्गि-पी** *f.* = लिङ्गि *q. v.*  
**लिङ्गिकरः** A scribe, writer, copyist.  
**लिङ्गः** Smearing, anointing, covering.

**लिङ्ग** *a.* Libidinous, lustful. -**रः** A libertine, lecher.

**लिङ्गा** 1 The citron or lime tree. 2 An asc. -**रः** A citron or lime.

**लिङ्ग** 1. 6 P. (लिङ्गति) 1 To go, move. 2 To hurt; see लिङ्ग. -**IL** 4 U. (लिङ्गति-ने) To become small, be decreased.

**लिङ्ग** *p. p.* Become small, lessened, decreased.

**लिङ्गः** An actor, a dancer.

**लिङ्ग** 2 U. (लेङ्गि, लीङ्गि, लीङ्ग; desid. लिङ्गि-ने) 1 To lick; *न* पाले सज्जः *न* वति करोति; लङ्गिः K. P. 19; Bv. 1. 99; Ki. 5. 38, 51. 12. 40. 2 to lick up, taste, sip, lap; N. 2. 98, 100. -**With** अङ् 1 to lick, lap, bit; नयनलालसालयः G. L. 50; Ve. 3. 5; Bv. 1. 111. 2 To chew, eat; इति-नयनलीः S. 1. 7; Mk. 1. 9. -**आ** 1 to lick, lap. 2 to wound, hurt; देवात्मालीङ्गमिवाहुराः R. 2. 37. 3 to take in (with the eyes), see; *न* यस्यामालीङ्गा परमस्त्रीया तव तनुः G. L. 32. -**उङ्** to polish, grind, rub; नयः शालो-लीङ्गः Bh. 2. 44. -**रि-रु** to lick; Bk. 13. 42.

**ली** 1. 1 P. (लङ्गति-) To melt, dissolve. -**IL** 9 P. (लिङ्गाति) 1 To adhere. 2 To melt; usually with रि-**III** 4 A. (लीने, लीन) 1 To stick or adhere firmly to, cling to; M. 3. 5. 2 To clasp, embrace. 3 To lie or rest on, recline, stay or dwell in, lurk, hide, cower; (इयं लीनाः) लीने लुङ्गाले लुङ्गाले सज्जः सज्जालका इव Ratn. 1. 26; R. 3. 9; S. 6. 16; Ku. 1. 12; 7. 21; Bk. 18. 13; Ki. 5. 26. 4 To be dissolved, melt away. 5 To be sticky or viscous. 6 To be absorbed in, be devoted or attached to; नायनमनसि विविज्जमया वि नयनया त्वि लीना Gt. 4. 7 To vanish, disappear.

-**Caus.** (लायति-ने, लायति-ने, लीयति-ने, लालयति-ने) To melt, dissolve, liquefy. (The form लायते is used in the sense of 'to honour.' 'cause to be honoured'; जदामिच्छयते = ज्ञानायिच्छति; of. P. 1. 3. 70.) -**With** अङ् 1 to cling or adhere to; B. 3. 8. 2 to surround, spread over; *न* लुङ्गाले जतयते मंडलेनायिलीनः Ms. 56. -**आ** 1 to settle down upon, hide or lurk in; V. 2. 23. 2 to cling or stick to; B. 4. 51. -**णि** 1 to stick or adhere to, lie or rest upon, settle down or alight upon; निशिलेऽश्वीनं योजय Bk. 14. 76; 2. 5. 2 to lurk or hide, hide oneself in; प्रासवे मलय Bk. 15. 22; निशि रात्रि निशि Gt. 2. 3 to hide or conceal

oneself from (with abl.); मातुर्गिरीये कुरः Sk. 4 to die, perish. -**य** 1 to be absorbed or dissolved in, be resolved into; आत्मना कृतिना च त्वमात्मनेव वली-रति Ku. 2. 10; राज्यायमे प्रलीने त्वेवाम्ब-रति Bg. 8. 18; Ms. 1. 54. 2 to vanish, disappear. 3 to be destroyed, to perish. -**रि** 1 to cling or stick to, adhere to. 2 to rest on, settle down or alight on; दुरोक्षं नायनं दुरि मलीय Si. 1. 12. 3 to be dissolved, to melt away, be absorbed in; Mv. 6. 60, 7. 14. 4 to vanish, disappear. 5 to perish. -**रु** 1 to cling or stick to. 2 to lie down or settle upon, alight. 3 to lurk, hide in. 4 to melt away.

**लीला** A nit; see लिङ्गा.

**लीङ्ग** *p. p.* Licked, sipped, tasted, eaten &c.; see लिङ्ग.

**लीङ्ग** *p. p.* 1 Clung or adhered to, stuck to. 2 Lurking, hid, concealed. 3 Resting or reclining on. 4 Melted, dissolved; Mā. 5. 10. 5 Completely absorbed or swallowed up in, intimately united with; *न* वः सारो लीना मयि. 6 Devoted or given up to. 7 Disappeared, vanished; (see ली).

**लीला** 1 Play, sport, pastime, diversion, pleasure, amusement; *युद्धं वली* लुङ्गलीलायि वा Ku. 5. 19; oft. used as the first member of comp.; लीला-कर्म, लीलाशुभा &c. 2 Amorous pastime, wanton, amorous or playful sport; लुङ्गलीलायति R. 7. 7; 4. 22; 5. 70; लुङ्गति वसममो विनापि हेतोर्लीलायिः किञ्च लति कारेण रम्यः Si. 3. 24; Ms. 85; (लीला in this sense is thus explained by उज्ज्वलमणिः-असाधुप्रमत्तमनसा विनायाः कस्याः दुरोक्षं निजविचित्रिणोद्भूतया । आलाप्येवमपि-वाच्यलोकनायः प्रायेण लुङ्गतिमालयति ली-लाम् ।) 3 Ease, facility, mere sport, child's play; लीलाया जवानं killed with ease. 4 Appearance, semblance, air, mien; *न* सयति प्रापिनायिलीला B. 6. 79 'appearing like Pinākin'. 5 Beauty, charm, grace; द्युत्पलितममलीला Gt. 6. R. 6. 1; 16. 71. 6 Pretence, disguise, dissimulation, sham; *न* लीला-मयुषः, लीलानतः &c. -**Comp.** -**अ** (अ-*आ*) -**गारः** -**रि**, -**रु**, -**वे**, -**वे** *n.* a pleasure-house; R. 8. 95. -**अङ्** *a.* having graceful limbs. -**अङ्ग**, -**अङ्ग**, -**अरवि**, -**अरवि**, -**अरवि**, -**अरवि** &c. 'a toy-lotus', a lotus-flower held in the hand as a play-thing; R. 6. 12; Ms. 65, Ku. 6. 84. -**अवतारः** the descent (of Vishnu) on the earth for amusement. -**अवतार**, 1 a pleasure-garden. 2 the garden of gods, Indra's paradise. -**अलङ्ग**, 'sportive quarrel; a sham or feigned quarrel; of. मयकलङ्ग. -**अलङ्ग** *a.* sportively charming; Ku. 1. 47. -**अलङ्ग** *a.* sportive dance. -**अलङ्ग** *a.* sham man, a man in disguise. -**अलङ्ग** mere sport or play, child's play, absence of the least effort. -**रि** *f.*





practice (of the world); लोकव्युत्पत्तिः Br. Sū. II. 1. 33; यथा लोके कस्यापि कृत्यस्य राज्ञः &c. S. B. (and diverse other places of the same work). 8 Common or worldly usage (opp. Vedic usage or idiom); वेदाजो-  
पेक्षिका शब्दाः सिद्धा लोकात् लोकिका, दिव्य-  
तद्धिता वासिष्ठाया यथा लोके वेदे वेति प्रयोगे  
यथा लोकिकवेदिकेति प्रयुजते Mbh.; (and  
in diverse other places); अतोऽस्मि  
लोके वेदे च प्रयितः प्रयुजते Bg. 15. 18. 9  
Sight, looking. 10 The number  
'seven', or 'fourteen'. -Comp.  
-अस्मिन् a. extraordinary, supernatural,  
-अस्मिन् a. superior to the world,  
extraordinary. -अस्मिन् a. extra-  
ordinary, uncommon; सर्वं पवित्रराज-  
राजितिकेनकारि लोकाधिकं Bv. 4. 44; Ki.  
2. 47. -अस्मिन् 1 a king. 2 a god or  
deity. -अस्मिन् 1 a lord of the world.  
-अस्मिन् 'love of mankind', uni-  
versal love, general benevolence,  
philanthropy. -अस्मिन् 'another world',  
the next world, future life; R. 1.  
69; 6. 45; लोकात्तरं गन्, गच्छ &c. to die.  
-अस्मिन् public scandal, popular  
censure; लोकात्तरादौ बलवत्त्वो मे R. 14.  
40. -अस्मिन् public weal or welfare.  
-अस्मिन् N. of Nārāyaṇa. -अस्मिन् N.  
of a mythical mountain that  
encircles the earth and is situated  
beyond the sea of fresh water  
which surrounds the last of the  
seven continents; beyond लोकलोक  
there is complete darkness and to  
this side of it there is light; it thus  
divides the visible world from the  
regions of darkness; वक्राश्रयकाश्रय  
लोकलोक इत्यत्र R. 1. 68; (for further  
explanation see Dr. Bhāṇḍārkar's  
note on l. 79 of Māi. 10th Act.).  
(-लो) the visible and the invisible  
world. -आचारः common practice,  
popular or general custom, ways of  
the world. -आत्मन् m. the soul of the  
universe. -आदिः 1 the beginning  
of the world. 2 the creator of  
the world. -आवर्त a. atheistical,  
materialistic. (-तः) a materialist,  
an atheist, a follower of Chārvāka.  
(-तः) materialism, atheism; (for  
some account see the first chapter  
of the Barvādarsanasaṃgraha).  
-आवर्तिकः an atheist, a materialist.  
-ईशः 1 a king (lord of the world).  
2 Brahman. 3 quick-silver. -वक्तिः  
f. 1 a proverb, popular saying. 2  
common talk, public opinion. -उत्तर  
a. extraordinary, uncommon,  
unusual; लोकोत्तरं च कृतिः Bv. 1. 69.  
70; U. 2. 7. (-रः) a king. -वृषणा  
desire for heaven. -वृषणा a  
troublesome or wicked man, the  
curse of mankind, see वृषण. -वृषणा  
a popular legend. -वृषण m. the  
creator of the world. -वृषणा a song  
banded down among people. -वृषण

n. the sun. वारिः the ways of the  
world. -वर्णनी an epithet of Lak-  
shmi. -जित् m. 1 an epithet of  
Buddha. 2 any conqueror of the  
world. -ज्ञ a. knowing the world.  
-ज्ञेयः an epithet of Buddha. -ज्ञेयं  
knowledge of mankind. -ज्ञेयं course  
of the world. -जुषारः camphor. -जुष,  
-जुषी the three worlds taken  
collectively; उत्तालोक्तवदंते R.  
14. 73. -जुषार the gate of heaven.  
-जुषारः a particular division of the  
world. -जुषार m. an epithet of Siva.  
-जुषारः 1 Brahman. 2 Vishnu. 3 Siva.  
4 a king, sovereign. 5 a Buddha.  
-जुषार m. an epithet of Siva. -वः, -वः  
1 a regent or guardian of a quarter  
of the world; ललितानिबन्धे तस्य यत्तं यत्तं  
मृगयाः ललितानिबन्धे V. 2. 18, R. 2. 75, 2.  
89, 17. 78; (the lokapālas are  
eight; see अवधिपाल). 2 a king.  
sovereign. -वक्तिः f. esteem of  
mankind, general respectability.  
-वक्तिः 1 an epithet of Brahman. 2 of  
Vishnu. 3 a king, sovereign. -वचः,  
-वचतिः f. the general or usual way,  
the universally accepted way. -वित्त-  
मः an epithet of Brahman. -वित्त-  
मः the sun. -वित्तः general rumour,  
current report, popular talk. -वित्त  
a. well-known, universally known.  
-वित्तः वित्तः the sun. -वित्तः, -वित्तः a.  
1 excluded from society, excom-  
municated. 2 differing from the  
world, eccentric, singular. (-वित्तः)  
an outcast. -वित्तः an established or  
current custom. -वित्तः f. an epithet  
of Lakshmi. -वित्तः an established  
custom. -वित्तः 1 worldly affairs, the  
course of worldly life, business of  
the world; वित्तं किलो लोकवार्ता Mv. 7;  
वित्तं वित्तवार्तावित्तवित्तं लोकवार्ता V. 3.  
2 worldly existence, career in life;  
Māi. 4. 3 support of life, mainten-  
ance. -वित्तः a king, sovereign. -वित्तः  
pleasing the world, popularity. -वित्तः  
popular talk or report. -लोचनं the  
sun. -वित्तः popular rumour or  
report. -वित्तः public rumour; common  
talk, popular report; मा लोकवार्तावित्त-  
वित्तः R. 14. 61. -वित्तः popular  
report, public rumour. -वित्तः a.  
disliked by men, generally or  
universally disliked. -वित्तः 1 a  
mode of proceeding, prevalent in  
the world. 2 the creator of the  
world. -वित्तः a. far-famed,  
universally known, famous, renown-  
ed. -वित्तः 1 the way of the world,  
a custom prevalent in the world. 2  
an idle talk, gossip. -वित्तः -वित्तः  
1 the course or ways of the world,  
general custom; S. 5. 2 course of  
events. -वित्तः f. 1 a popular report. 2  
world-wide fame. -वित्तः general  
confusion in the world. -वित्तः 1  
the whole universe, the welfare

of the world. 3 propitiation of  
mankind. -वित्तः m. 1 an epithet of  
Brahman. 2 fire. -वित्तः a. 1 current  
among the people, usual, customary.  
2 generally received or accepted.  
-वित्तः f. 1 existence or conduct of  
the universe, worldly existence. 2 a  
universal law. -वित्तः a. world-derid-  
ed, the butt of general ridicule.  
-वित्तः a. beneficial to mankind or to  
the world. (-तः) general welfare.  
लोचनं Looking at, seeing, be-  
holding &c.

लोचनं a. Filling or pervading  
the world: लोकवृत्तेः परिमलेः परितृप्त्य  
काशीत्यस्य कदम्बि नितातरा Bv. 1. 70.  
लोच 1. 1 A. (लोचते) To see,  
view, perceive, observe. -ll. 10 U.  
or Caus. (लोचयति ते) To cause to  
see. -WITH आ 1 to see, perceive. 2  
to consider, reflect, think, ponder;  
आलोचयतो विस्तारमयतां वक्ष्योदयः Bk. 7.  
40. -lll. 10 U. (लोचयति ते) 1 To  
speak. 2 To shine.

लोच Tears.  
लोचः 1 A stupid person. 2 The  
pupil of the eye. 3 Lampblack,  
collyrium. 4 A kind of ear-ring. 5  
A dark or blue garment. 6 A bow-  
string. 7 A particular ornament  
worn by women on the forehead. 8  
A lump of flesh. 9 The slough of a  
snake. 10 A wrinkled skin. 11 The  
wrinkled brow. 12 A plantain  
tree.

लोचनं 1 Seeing, sight, viewing. 2  
The eye; देशान्तरात् नम्य चतुरो लोचने  
मीलित्वा Me. 110. -Comp. -लोचरः,  
-लोचः, -लोचः the range of sight,  
sphere of vision. -लोच blue vitriol.  
लोच 1 P. (लोचते) To, be mad or  
foolish.

लोचः Rolling on the ground,  
wallowing.

-लोच 1 P. (लोचते) To be foolish or  
mad.

लोचनं Disturbing, agitating, shak-  
ing about.

लोचरः A kind of salt.

लोचः 1 Tears. 2 A mark, sign,  
token.

लोचः Stolen property, booty;  
लोच (or लोचन) वृत्तित्वं कुम्भिकत्वाच्च वा  
प्रतिपत्तं V. 2.

लोचः लोचः N. of a tree with red  
or white flowers; लोचुर्गुणं वाङ्मतां वृत्तं  
R. 2. 29; लोचनं वाङ्मतां लोचपदुमा 3. 2;  
Ku. 7. 8.

लोचः 1 Taking away, deprivation.  
2 Loss, destruction. 3 Abolition,  
annihilation, annulment (of customs),  
disappearance, disuse. 4 Violation,  
transgression; R. 1. 76. 5 want,  
failure, absence; R. 1. 68. 6 Omi-  
sion, dropping; लोचनं लोचं लोचः K.  
P. 10. 7 Elision, dropping, (in  
gram.); लोचनं लोचः P. 1. 1. 60.





स्वी ३ P. ( विनाति ) To go, move, approach.

बक्र a. 1 Crooked (fig. also ), bent, curved, winding, tortuous ; बक्रः पथा यदायि गमयः प्रवित्तस्योत्तरात् Me. 27; Ku. 3. 29. 2 Round about, indirect, evasive, circuitous, equivocating, ambiguous (as a speech) ; किमेतेषां वक्रिणः Ratn. 2; बक्रवत्परावनात्पणीयः...पुत्रदा प्रवृत्ते पतिताः Si. 10. 12; see वक्रान्ति also. 3 Curled, curling, crisped (as hair). 4 Retrograde (as motion). 5 Dishonest, fraudulent, crooked in disposition. 6 Cruel, malignant (as a planet). 7 Proadially long. —क्रः 1 The planet Mars. 2 The planet Saturn. 3 N. of Siva. 4 N. of the demon Tripura. —क्र 1 The bend or arm of a river. 2 Retrograde motion (of a planet). —कम्पः —क्रेयः a crooked limb. (—वः) 1 a goose. 2 the ruddy goose. 3 a snake. —वक्रिणः f. 1 a figure of speech consisting in the use of evasive speech or reply, either by means of a pun, or by an affected change of tone; Mammata thus defines it:—यदुक्तमप्यथा वाक्यमप्यथान्येन योज्यते श्लेषेण काला वा तेषां वा वक्रोक्तिस्तथा द्विधा K. P. 9, for example see the opening stanza in Mu. (पन्था केव विवता ते &c.) 2 equivocation, insinuation, innuendo सुवचुर्योपमदृष्ट कविताञ्च इति नवः । वक्रोक्तिमार्गं निरुपाद्मरुर्गं विद्यते नवा ॥ 3 sarcasm. —कृदः the jubate tree. —कृदकाः the Khadira tree. —कृदकः —कृदकाः a sabre, scimitar. —कृतिः —कृतिवत् a. 1 winding, meandering. 2 fraudulent, dishonest; —कृतिः a camel. —कृतिः a parrot. —कृतिः 1 an epithet of Ganesa. 2 a parrot. —कृतिः a boar. —कृतिः 1 squint-eyed, squinting. 2 having a malignant or evil look. 3 envious. (—फः) squint, an oblique look. —कृतिः 1 a parrot. 2 a low man. —कृतिवत् an owl. —कृतिवत् —कृतिवत् a dog —कृतिवत् the pala's tree



**चङ्ग** 1 P. (चङ्गति) 1 To go, to arrive at; चङ्गुवाचयति Bk. 14. 74, 7. 106. 2 To wander over. 3 To go slyly or secretly, sneak. -Comp. (चङ्गति-ने) 1 To avoid, escape from, evade; शुभ, अहि चङ्गति, अचङ्गयत मायाञ्जलमाभिप्रेक्ष्य Bk. 8. 43. 2 To cheat, deceive, defraud (said to be A: only, but often P. also); दुर्लभस्वामचङ्गयत Bk. 13. 15; चङ्गयत चङ्गयते जलमनुगतम-समहरन्तस्तु Glt. 8; (चङ्गय) चङ्गयतु प्रणयिनी-स्यारः B. 19. 17; Ku. 4. 10, 8. 49; R. 12. 53. 3 To deprive of, leave (one) destitute of; B. 7. 8.

**चङ्गक** a. 1 Fraudulent, deceitful, crafty. 2 Cheating, deceiving. -नः 1 A rogue, cheat, swindler. 2 A jackal. 3 Muskrat. 4 A tame ichneumon.

**चङ्गति** Fire.

**चङ्गवः** 1 Cheating, roguery, deceit, trickery. 2 A cheat, rogue, swindler. 3 The cuckoo.

**चङ्गवन्ता** 1 Cheating. 2 A trick, deceit, fraud, deception, trickery; चङ्गवा चङ्गवन्ता चङ्गवो वा चङ्गवन्ता M. 1. 58; चङ्गवन्तिविश्वकर्म चङ्गवानि चङ्गवन्ति Ku. 5. 47. 3 An illusion, delusion. 4 Loss, deprivation, hindrance; चङ्गवन्तचङ्गवा M. 8; R. 11. 36.

**चङ्गित** p. p. 1 Deceived, cheated. 2 Deprived of. -तः A sort of riddle or enigma.

**चङ्गु** की. f.) Deceitful, fraudulent, crafty, dishonest. -नः A jackal.

**चङ्गुलः** 1 The common cane or reed; अमरचङ्गुललतानि च नाम्नानि नीरमनील-विजुलानि हरिद्रवानी U. 2. 23; or चङ्गुलचङ्गुल-कुजगतं विषकर्म करेण दुहते Glt. 1. 2 A kind of flower. 3 The Asoka tree. 4 A kind of bird. -Comp. -वृक्षः the Asoka tree. -विहः the ratan.

**चङ्गु** I. 1 P. (चङ्गति) To surround. -II. 10 U. (चङ्गति-ने) 1 To tell. 2 To divide, partition. 3 To surround, encompass.

**चङ्ग** 1 The fig-tree; अचं च विषष्ट-वातिनि वल्लेति चः इवामो नाम U. 1; R. 13. 58. 2 A small shell or cowrie. 3 A small ball, globule, pill. 4 A round figure, a cipher. 5 A kind of cake. 6 A string, rope (w. also in this sense). 7 Equality in shape. -Comp. -वर्गः a variety of the white basil. (-वा) a jasmine. -वासिन् m. a Yaksha.

**चङ्गकः** 1 A kind of cake. 2 A small lump, ball, globule, pill.

**चङ्गः** 1 A cock. 2 A mat. 3 A turban. 4 A thief, robber. 5 A churning-stick. 6 Fragrant grass.

**चङ्गकरी, चङ्गकः** A cord, string.

**चङ्गिकः** A pawn at chess.

**चङ्गिका** 1 A pill. 2 A chessman.

**चङ्गि** a. Stringed, circular. -m. = चङ्गि q. v.

**चङ्गी** 1 A roe or string. 2 A pill, bolus.

**चङ्गु** 1 A boy, lad, youth, stripling; oft. used like the English word 'chap' or 'fellow'; चङ्गुलोचनः S. 2; निवारितामालि किमचरं चङ्गुः पुनर्विचङ्गुः सुखिनी-चराचरः Ku. 5. 83; cf. चङ्गु also. 2 A religious student or Brahmachārin q. v.

**चङ्गुकः** 1 A boy, lad. 2 A Brahmachārin. 3 A fool or blockhead.

**चङ्गु** 1 P. (चङ्गति) 1 To be strong or powerful. 2 To be fat.

**चङ्गुर** a. 1 Dull, stupid. 2 Wicked. -रः 1 A fool or blockhead. 2 A rogue, wicked or vile fellow. 3 A physician. 4 A water-pot.

**चङ्गि** -भी See चङ्गि-भी.

**चङ्गवा** 1 A mare. 2 The nymph Asvini who in the form of a mare bore to the sun two sons, the Asvins; चङ्गवा. 3 A female slave. 4 A harlot, prostitute. 5 A woman of the Brahmana caste (विजयोविह). -Comp. -अग्निः, -अमलः the submarine fire. -सुखः 1 the submarine fire. 2 N. of Siva.

**चङ्गा** A kind of cake.

**चङ्गि** See चङ्गि.

**चङ्गु** a. Large, big, great.

**चङ्गु** 1 P. (चङ्गति) To sound.

**चङ्गिज** m. 1 A merchant, trader; महागमः केवलजीविकार्थं ते ज्ञानपण्यं चङ्गिजं वदन्ति M. 1. 17. 2 The sign Libra of the zodiac. -f. Merchandise, trade. -Comp. -कर्मणः, -विश्वः traffic, trade. -जगः 1 merchants (collectively). 2 a trader, merchant. -व्यः 1 trade, traffic. 2 a merchant. 3 a merchant's shop, a stall. 4 the sign Libra of the zodiac. -वृत्तिः f. trade, traffic; Bh. 3. 81. -साराः a caravan.

**चङ्गिजः** 1 A merchant, trader. 2 The sign Libra of the zodiac. **चङ्गिजकः** A merchant. **चङ्गिजवः, चङ्गिजवा** Trade, traffic. **चङ्गु** 1 P., 10 (U. चङ्गति, चङ्गति-ने) To divide, apportion, partition, share.

**चङ्ग** 1 A part, portion, share. 2 The handle of a sickle. 3 An unmarried man, a bachelor.

**चङ्गकः** 1 Dividing, distributing. 2 A distributor. 3 A part, portion, share.

**चङ्गनं** Partitioning, apportioning, dividing.

**चङ्गालः, चङ्गलः** 1 A contest of heroes. 2 A shovel, hoe. 3 A boat.

**चङ्गु** 1 A. (चङ्गते) To go alone or unaccompanied.

**चङ्ग** a. 1 Unmarried. 2 Dwarfish 3 Crippled. -तः 1 An unmarried man, a bachelor. 2 A servant. 3 A dwarf.

**चङ्ग** 4 A javelin, dart.

**चङ्गः** 1 The sheath that envelopes the young bamboo. 2 The new shoot of the palm tree. 3 A rope for tying (a goat &c.). 4 A dog. 5 The tail of a dog. 6 A cloud. 7 The female breast.

**चङ्गु** I. 1 A. (चङ्गते) 1 To divide, share, apportion. 2 To surround, encompass. -II. 10 U. (चङ्गति-ने) To share, divide, apportion.

**चङ्ग** a. 1 Maimed, crippled. 2 Unmarried. 3 Emaculated. -तः 1 A man who is circumcised or has no prepuce. 2 An ox without a tail. -वा An unchaste woman; cf. त्व.

**चङ्गुर** 1 A miser, stingy person. 2 A eunuch.

**चङ्गु** a. 1 An affix added to nouns to show 'possession'; चङ्गवत् possessed of wealth; स्वचङ्गु beautiful; so चङ्गवत्, माचङ्गु &c.; (the words so formed being adjectives). 2 Added to the base of the past passive participle चङ्गु turns it into a past active participle; चङ्गुचङ्गते जनकचङ्गवत् B. 14. 43. -इत्. An affix added to nouns or adjectives to denote 'likeness' or 'resemblance' and may be translated by 'like', 'as'; आलम्बनचङ्गुतामि वः चङ्गति स चङ्गितः.

**चङ्ग** See चङ्ग.

**चङ्गलः** See चङ्गलः; कपोलचङ्गिलचङ्गलः Glt. 2. **चङ्गोका** A barren or childless woman; a woman or cow miscarriage from accident.

**चङ्ग** 1 A calf, the young of an animal; तेषां चङ्गलिनं लोकमहं दुष्पणं Bh. 2. 56; ये चङ्गलोकाः परिकल्प्य चङ्गलः Ku. 1. 2. 2 A boy, son; in this sense often used in the voc. as a term of endearment and translatable by 'my dear', 'my darling', 'my dear child'; अहि चङ्गु कुतः कुतः मतिविनयेन किमपराङ्मु चङ्गलः U. 6. 3 Offspring or children in general; जीवद्रुता 'one whose children are living'. 4 A year. 5 N. of a country, (its chief town was जीवानी and ruled over by Udayana) or the inhabitants of that country (pl.). -रसा 1 A female calf. 2 A little girl; चङ्गु चङ्गिते 'dear Stīa' &c. -रसः The breast. -Comp. -अक्षी a kind of cucumber. -अवुजः a wolf. -ईश्वरः -राजः a king of the Vatas; छोटे हारि च चङ्ग-राजचितं चङ्गवे च दृष्टा चङ्ग Nāg. 1. -कायः a fond of children. (-नः) a cow longing for her calf. -नायः 1 N. of a tree. 2 a kind of very strong poison. -चङ्गलः 'a keeper of calves', N. of Krishna or Balarāma. -जालः a cow-shed.

**चङ्गलकः** 1 A little calf, calf in general. 2 A child. 3 N. of a plant (चङ्गल). -रसः Green or black sulphate of iron.

**चङ्गलतः** A: weaned calf, a steer, a young ox; मधोक्ष्मा चङ्गलतः सुखवि B. 8.

32. -री A heifer ; जेनिवादाभ्यागतान् वस्त-  
नरी वा मदीय वा निर्दिष्टि गृहमेधिनाः U. 4.

1 A year; Y. 1. 205. 2 N.  
 of Vishnu. —Comp. —*śrāva*: the month  
*Phālguna*. —*śrāva* a debt to be paid  
 by the end of a year.

वसल्य अ. १ Child-loving, affectionate towards children or offspring; as वसल्यः पितुः माता &c. २ Affectionate towards, fondly loving, devoted to, fond of, kind or compassionate towards; लघुवसल्यः ऊनः सपदिशजगदय इति Māli. 8. 8; 6. 14; R. 2. 69, 8. 41; so उपवासल्यवसल्यः द्विवसल्यः &c. -ल्यः A fire fed with grass. -ल्यः A cow fond of her calf. -स्य Affection, fondness.

वत्सलवति Den. P. To cause to yearn, cause to feel yearning affection for; वृद्धमनववति मां वत्सलवति S. 7.

बाला, बलिका A heifer.

बचिपमन् m. Childhood, youth, early youth.

बल्लभियः A cowherd.

**वद् १ P (वद्ति) but** *Atm.* in certain senses and with certain prepositions; see below ; उद्दिन *pass.* उद्दिने, *dead.* निवदिषति । १ To say, speak, utter, address, speak to ; वद् वद्भि वद्भ्यस्वद्भ्यस्तथा विभाषयि ययकणाय कल्पते Ku. 5. 44 ; वद्ना वः R. 1. 59 'the foremost of the eloquent'. २ To announce, tell, communicate, inform ; यो गानादि वद्ति लयः ३ To speak of, describe ; Bg. 2. 29. 4 To lay down, prescribe, state ; Ms. 2. 9. 4. 14. 5 To name, call ; वद्ति वदयिष्यन्तिना वक्ष्येय द्वाकिं वृषाः Chandr. 5. 45. 6 To indicate, bespeak ; हुनजनामस्य वद्ति संपरः Ki. 1. 14. 7 To raise the voice, utter a cry, sing ; काकिलः वेषमेव वद्ति ; वद्ति मधुरा वाचः &c. ८ To show brilliance or proficiency in, be an authority on ( *Atm.* ) ; गात्रि वद्त Sk , गात्रिनिर्वदते Vop. ९ To shine, look splendid or bright ( *Atm.* ) ; Bk. 8. 27. 10 To toil, exert, labour ( *Atm.* ) ; क्रेते वदते Sk. -*Caus.* (वाद्यते-ते) १ To cause to speak or say. २ To cause to sound, play on a musical instrument ; वणिमिव वादन्ती Vikr. 1. 10 ; वाद्यते स्रु वेष्ट Gft. 5. -*WITH* -अनु १ to imitate in speaking, repeat after ( *one* ) ; ( *नि* नः ) अनुवदती मुकुते मनुवाक् पजरवः R. 5. 74. २ to echo, resound ( *P.* and *A.* ) ; अनुवदति वीणा. ३ to approve ( *hy* echoing back the same sentiment ) ; Si. 2. 67. 4 to imitate ( *Atm.* ) ; Bk. 8. 29. 5 to repeat by way of corroboration. -*अव* ( said to be *Atm.* only, but sometimes *Paras.* also ) १ to revile, abuse, censure ; Si. 17. 19 ; Ms. 4. 236 ; sometimes with *dat.* ; Bk. 8. 45. 2 to disown. ३ to repute, contradict. -*अभि* १ to express, utter, signify ; यद्वाचान्मुद्रितं येन सामान्युपेतं तदेव ब्रह्म त्वं विप्रि किं वदितुमर्हासि Ken. २ to salute, greet respectfully.

(-Caus.) to salute; सम्बन्धविनिर्वाह. -उप (Atm.) 1 to coax, flatter, cajole; Bk. 8. 28. 2 to conciliate, talk (one) over. -वसि to abuse, censure, revile. -व 1 to speak, utter. 2 to speak to, address; Bk. 7. 21. 3 to name, call. -वसि 1 to regard, consider. -वसि 1 to speak, in reply, answer; R. 3. 64. 2 to speak; utter. 3 to repeat. -वि (Atm.) 1 to quarrel, dispute; परस्पर विवदमानौ ब्राह्मणौ H. 1. 3 to contend (as in a court of law). -वित्र (P. and A.) to dispute, quarrel, wrangle; Bk. 8. 42. -विस 1 to be inconsistent, be at variance. 2 to fail. (-Caus.) to make inconsistent. -से 1 to talk to, address. 2 to speak together, converse, discourse. 3 to resemble, correspond to, be like (with instr.); अस्य तुल्यं वीरानां मुख-चन्द्रणं संपदस्येव U. 4. 4 to name, call. 5 to speak or utter in general. (-Caus.) 1 to consult, hold consultation (with instr.). 2 to cause to sound, play upon a musical instrument). -स्य (Atm.) 1 to speak loudly or distinctly (as men); संपदस्यै ब्राह्मणाः Bk. 2 to cry, utter a cry (A. Parae.). वानतु संपदसि ककुटाः Mbh. वसु a. Speaking, talking, speaking well.

वदनं 1 The face; आसादिस्त्वदनं च विमोचयति S. 2. 10; so सुवदनं, कमलवदनं &c. 2 The mouth; वदनं विनिवेशिता पुनर्जायमानानां रसनास्थिष्वेव धावा Bv. 1. 111. 3 Aspect, look, appearance. 4 The front point. 5 First term (in a series). Comp. —आसवः saliva.

बदली Speech, discourse.

बहुवचन ८. See बहुवचन.

बदर: ५०० बदर .

वदालः 1 A whirlpool. 2 A kind of  
sheat-fish.

बहसू a. 1 A speaker, eloquent.  
2 Talkative, garrulous.

वदाम्य a. 1 Speaking fluently, eloquent. 2 Speaking kindly or affably. 3 Liberal, munificent, generous; Ms. 4. 224. —व्यः A liberal or generous person, munificent or bountiful man; शिरसा वदाम्यगुरवः मादर-  
येन वदति वदतः Bv. 1. 19; or तस्य वदा-  
म्यगुरो तस्मै नमोऽस्तु 1. 94; N. 5. 11; R.  
5. 24.

वदि ind. In the dark half (of a lunar-month); ज्येष्ठवदि (opp. वदि).

वय १ Fit to be spoken, not blamable; cf. अवय. २ Dark or second (said of the fortnight of a lunar month; वयपक्ष: the dark fortnight). -वय Speech, speaking about.

हृ १ P. (हृति) To slay, kill (not used in classical Sanskrit except as a substitute for हृ in the Aorist and Benedictive).

**वधः** 1 Killing, murder, slaughter, destruction; आत्मनो वधमाहृतं कर्तुं विद्वान्-  
 स्करः V. 5. 1; मनुष्यवधः homicide; पशुवधः  
 &c. 2 A blow, stroke, 3 Paralysis.  
**4 Disappearance, 5 Multiplication**  
 (in math.). - **Comp.** - **अवधः** a poison.  
**अर्थः** a. deserving capital punishment.  
**उपधः** 1 murderous. 2 an assassin. - **उपायः** a means of killing.  
**कर्मोपकारिन्** m. a hangman, an executioner. - **जीविन्** m. 1 a hunter. 2 a butcher. - **द्विन्** 1 corporeal punishment (as whipping &c.). 2 capital punishment. - **घृनिः** f. - **घराही** f., - **घरानं**  
 1 a place of execution. 2 a slaughterhouse. - **सूतः** the gollows; Mk. 10.

वचक. 1 An executioner, a  
hangman. 2 A murderer, an  
assassin.

बधनं A deadly weapon.

अभिः १ The god of love. २ Sexual passion, lust.

बहुः, -बहुका 1 A daughter-in-law. 2  
A young woman in general.

बधूः f. 1 A bride; वरः स वध्वा सह राज-  
मार्गं प्राप अजच्छायायिवातिर्बेज R. 7. 4,  
19; समानयेत्सुव्ययम् बधूवर विरह्य वाच्य न गतः  
प्रभाषितः S. 5. 15; Ku. G. 82. 2 A wife,  
sponse; ह्यं नमति वः सव्यस्त्रिलोकजनवधूरिति  
Kn. 6. 89; R. 1. 90. 3 A daughter-  
in-law; वधाव रघुकुलमहचराणां वधू U. 4;  
4 16; तेषां वधूस्त्वमसि किंदिनि पार्थिवानां 1. 9.  
4 A female, maiden, woman, woman in  
general; हरिश्चि सुप्रवधूनिकरे बिलसिनि बिल-  
सति बालिप्रेर Git. 1; स्वधृशासि विक्रमवतामवतां  
नववधूष्वपानि विप्रशानि धियः Ki. 6. 45; N.  
22. 47; Me. 16, 47, 65. 5 The wife of  
a younger relation, a younger  
female relation. 6 The female of  
any animal; वृषवधूः a doe; व्याघ्रवधूः, राज-  
वधूः &c. -Oomp. -सूह्रवदेक्षा, -प्रवेक्षाः the  
ceremony of a brides entrance into  
her husband's house. -जनः a wife;  
female-woman. -पक्षः the party of  
the bride (at a wedding). -वस्त्रं  
bridal apparel, nuptial attire.

बधूदी । A young woman or female, रथं बधूदीमारोव्य पापः कायेव गच्छति Mv. 5. 17; गोपबधूतिमुक्तचोराय (कृष्णाय) Bhaṣṭā P. 1. 2 A daughter-in-law.

**वृत्तः** १. १. **अ.** १ To be killed or slain. २ Sentenced to be killed. ३ To be subjected to corporeal punishment, to be corporally punished. -**व्यः** १ A victim, one seeking his doom; Mu. १. ९. २ An enemy. -**घण्टः** -**घण्टा**: a drum beaten at the time of execution. -**शूरा**, -**शूरि**: f., -**शूर्य**, -**शूर्या** a place of execution. -**माला** a garland of flowers placed on a person who is about to be executed.

कत्तया Killing, slaughter, murder.

SI. 20. 50. 2 Lead. -<sup>fr</sup> A leathern  
thong.

शुभः A shoe.

कृ. 1. 1 P. ( वनति ) 1 To honour, worship. 2 To aid. 3 To sound. 4 To be occupied or engaged. -II. ७ U. ( वनति, वनति, usually वनति only ) 1 To beg, ask, request (said to govern two acc.); तोषवतिर नैव प्राप्तो वनति अत्र. 2 To seek for, seek to obtain. 3 To conquer, possess. -III. 1 P., 10 U. ( वनति, वनति ते ) 1 To favour, aid. 2 To hurt, injure. 3 To sound. 4 To confide in.

वन 1 A forest, wood, thicket of trees; वनो वनः वनो वा वने वा Bh. 3. 120; वनेषु वनो वनो वनो वनो. 2 A cluster, group, a quantity of lotuses or other plants growing in a thick bed; वनविषाः वनवनावतानाः B. 16. 16, 6, 86. 3 A place of abode, residence, house. 4 A fountain, spring (of water). 5 Water in general; Si. 6. 73. 6 Wood, timber. (As the first member of comp. वन may be translated by 'wild', 'forest'; वनवराहः, वनवल्ली, वनपुष्प &c. -Comp. -अग्निः a forest-conflagration. -अश्वः the wild goat. -अक्षः 1 The skirts or borders of a forest; R. 2. 58. 2 The forest region itself, wood; U. 2. 25. -अन्तरं 1 another wood. 2 the interior of a forest; V. 4. 26. -अरिषा wild turmeric. -अलकं red earth or ruddle. -अलिका asth-flower. -आलुः a hare. -आलुका a kind of bean. -आयन 'wood-river,' a forest-stream. -आयका wild ginger. -आयनः abode in the woods, the third stage in the religious life of a Brāhmana. -आयनिक m. an anchorite, a hermit. -आयनः 1 an inhabitant of the wood. 2 a sort of crow or raven. -उत्साहः a rhinoceros. -उत्साह the wild cotton plant. -उत्साहः a forest-conflagration. -ओक m. 1 an inhabitant of a wood, a forester. 2 an anchorite, a hermit. 3 a wild animal such as a monkey, boar. -कया wild pepper. -कवली wild plantain. -करि m., -कञ्जः, -गजः a wild elephant. -कुल्लः a wild fowl. -कण्डः a forest. -कण्डः the wild ox. -कण्डः a thicket, the thick part of a forest. -कृत्तः a spy. -कुल्लः a wild or forest shrub. -कण्डः a. frequenting woods. (-रः) 1 a hunter. 2 a forester. (-रः) a forest. -कण्डः 1 the Devadāru tree. 2 aloe-wood. -कण्डिका, -जोत्स्ना a kind of jasmine. -कण्डिका the wild Champaka tree. -कर a. living in a forest, haunting woods, sylvan. (-रः) 1 a forester, forest-dweller, woodman; उपर्युक्तविधिवन्ति; सततवन्तः वन-परा वसति Ki. 6. 29; Me. 12. 2 a wild animal. 3 the fabulous eight-legged animal called Sarabha. -कण्डः roaming about or residence in a forest. -कण्डः 1 a wild goat. 2 a boar. -जः

1 an elephant. 2 a kind of fragrant grass. 3 the wild citron tree. (-ज) a lime lotus-flower. -ज 1 wild ginger. 2 the wild cotton tree. -जीविषः a forester, woodman. -ज 1 a cloud. -जाहः a forest-conflagration. -जेशा a sylvan-dweller, a dryad; R. 2. 13, 9. 52; S. 4. 4; Ku. 3. 52, 6. 39. -जुगः a tree growing wild in a forest. -जरा an avenue of trees. -जरा f. the female of the wild ox or *Bos gaurus*. -जगुलः a hunter. -जगुल the neighbourhood of a wood, the forest region itself. -जुग a forest-flower. -जुगः the wild citron tree. -जुगः commencing a hermit's life. -जुगः a wood situated on table-land. -जुगः the cuckoo. (-क) the cinnamon tree. -जुगि, -जुगिः a wild peacock. -जुगः forest-ground. -जुगिः a gad-fly. -जुगि wild-jasmine. -जुगि a garland of wood-flowers, such as was usually worn by Krishna; R. 9. 51; it is thus described:—आजातु-जुगि माता उर्वरुद्वेजोऽजला मये सुलक्ष्म्यावता वनमिति कीर्तिता. -जुगः an epithet of Krishna. -जुगि m. an epithet of Krishna; परितोरे वनमिति वसति वन-माली Gīt. 5; तः विदे वनमाली सति कीदृति ibid. -जुगि N. of the town of Dvārakā. -जुग a. pouring water; R. 9. 22. (-म.) -जुगः a cloud. -जुगः a kind of kidney-bean. -जुगः wild plantain. -जुगः a forest-keeper. -जुगः the lion. -जुग a lotus-flower. -जुगि f. 1 an ornament or beauty of the wood. 2 the plantain. -जुग a forest-creep. 2 कीदृता. जगु मण्डपानमता वनमालिः S. 1. 17. -जुगः 1 living in a wood, residence in a forest, S. 4; 10. 2 a wild or nomadic life. 3 a forest-dweller, a forester. -जुगः a civet cat. -जुगि m. 1 a forest-dweller, forester. 2 a hermit; so. -जुगस्थानि, -जुगिः wild rice. -जुगि a lotus. -जुग m. 1 a jackal. 2 a tiger. 3 a civet-cat. -जुगः a kind of pulse. -जुग, -जुगि m. forester. -जुगि f. the wild cotton plant. -जुगः 1 a deer. 2 a hermit. -जुग the holy fig-tree. -जुगि a wood, forest-ground. -जुग f. a garland of forest-flowers.

वनर See वन. वनस्पतिः 1 a large forest tree, especially one that bears fruit apparently without any blossoms. 2 A tree in general; वनानां विद्रे तपसस्तस्या वनस्पतिं वन इत्यमरः Ku. 3. 74. वनपुः N. of a district; R. 5. 73. -Comp. -ज m. produced in Vanāyū, (as a horse). -जिः f. Wish, desire. -जुगि A little wood; as in अजगु-जुगि.

वनिता 1 A woman in general; वनि-तेति वनोत्त लोकाः सर्वे वनोत्तः इति वनिता इति तपस्येति मते वन Bv. 2. 117; वनिकवनिताः Me. 6. 2 A wife, mistress; वनपराया वनिकवनिता Ku. 1. 10; R. 2. 19. 3 Any beloved woman. 4 The female of an animal. -Comp. -जि m. a misogynist (woman-hater). -जुगः wanton pastime of women. वनि m. 1 A tree. 2 The Soma plant. 3 A Brāhmana in the third stage of his life, a Vānaprastha, q. v. वनिक a. Begging, requesting; (वाचक). वनी A forest, wood, grove or thicket (of trees); अन्वीतलमेव वागु मये व वनी वाचनी विलासते; Jag. वनीवका, वनीवकाः A beggar, mendicant; वनीवकावति वनपुष्पः N. 15. 60. वनेकिमुकाः (pl.) 'A Kimsuka in a wood,' anything found unexpectedly. वनेचर a. Dwelling in a wood. -रः 1 A forester, woodman; वनेचराणां वनिका-कानां Ku. 1. 10; Ki. 1. 1. 2 An ascetic a hermit. 3 A wild beast. 4 A syl an, satyr. 5 A demon. वनेचरः A kind of mango. वन 1 A (वन, वन) 1 To salute, greet respectfully, pay homage to; जगतः वितो वने वनेचरपदेवरी R. 1. 1, 13. 77, 14. 5. 2 To adore, worship. 3 To praise, extol. -With अभि to salute, greet respectfully; R. 16. 81. वनकः A praiser. वनकः A praiser, bard, panegyrist. वन 1 Salutation, obeisance. 2 Reverence, adoration. 3 Obeisance paid to a Brāhmana &c. (by touching his feet.) 4 Praising, extolling. -व 1 Worship, adoration. 2 Praise. -नी 1 A Worship, adoration. 2 Praise. 3 Solicitation. 4 A drug for reviving the dead. -Comp. -वरा, -वरािका a garland suspended across gateways. वनविष a. Fit to be saluted, adoration. -व Yellow pigment. वन A female beggar. वनक a. 1 Praising. 2 Reverential, respectful, polite, civil; वनपुष्पिणी मण्डपनिवृत्तः mu. 7. -न. Praise. वनिक m. 1 A panegyrist, bard, an encomiast, a herald; (the bards form a distinct caste sprung from a Kshatriya father and a Śūdra mother). 2 A captive, prisoner. वनी f. See वनी. -Comp. -वराः a keeper of prisoners, jailer. वन a. 1 Adorable, venerable. 2 To be respectfully saluted; R. 13. 78; Ku. 6. 83; Me. 12. 3 Laudable, commendable, praiseworthy. वनः A worshipper, votary. -न Prosperity.



क्या है. इस क्या है.

बंदी, बंदीया सिद्ध बंदी, बंदीया-

वन्य s. 1 Belonging to, growing or  
 produced in, woods, wild; वन्यविष्ट-  
 अक्षत कन्याविनास त्रिविधा R. 1. 94; वन्यानां  
 पशुशक्तिः 45. 2 Savage, not tamed or  
 domesticated; R. 2. 8, 37; 5. 41. —  
 A wild animal. — वन्य Forest-produce  
 (such as fruits, roots &c.); R. 12.  
 30. —Comp. वन्यः a large, domesticated.  
 — वन्याः द्विवः a wild elephant.

1 A large forest, a number of thickets. 2 A mass of water, flood, deluge.

१ **सु १ U** ( वसति, वसते, उतः; *pass.* उतान्तः; *desid.* निवसन्ति-ने ) १ To sow, scatter ( as seed ), plant; यदेति बीजमुत्सृज्या न वस्यत्येतं कम् **Ms. 3. 142**; न विद्यामिदं निवस्य **3. 113**; यादृश वसते बीजं तादृशं भवते कम् **Sukhāsh; Ku. 2. 5; S. 5. 23.** २ To throw, cast ( as dice ). ३ To begot, produce. ४ To weave. ५ To shear, shave ( mostly Vedic ). -**Caus.** ( वासयति-ने ) To sow, plant, put into the ground. -**With अ** १ to scatter, throw about. २ to sow. ३ to offer, as in a sacrifice. -**उच्** to pour out. -**वि** १ to scatter about ( as seed ). २ to offer ( as oblations ), especially to the Manes; नृप्य विनाशतः **Ms. 3. 216**; ( स्वाध्यायिनः ) निषेधः स्रक्कांशंजरी **Ku. 4. 38.** ३ to immolate, kill. -**विस्** १ to scatter, strew ( as seed ). २ to offer, present; ब्रह्मिणास्वाध्यागताय वसन्ततरी वा मदीयं वा निर्वपन्ति गृहदेविनः **U. 4. 3** to offer libations, especially to the Manes. ४ to perform. -**वसि** १ to sow. २ to plant or fix in, implant; **U. 3. 46; Mā. 5. 10.** ३ to set, stud ( as with jewels ). -**न** to throw, cast, offer; **Bk. 9. 98.**

ru: 1 Sowing seed. 2 One who sows, a sower. 3 Shaving. 4 Wearing.

वपन 1 Sowing seed. 2 Shaving, shearing; Ms. 11. 151. 3 Semen virile, seed. — श्री 1 A barber's shop. 2 A weaving instrument. 3 A weaver's shop ( *सुतागारा* ).

Part 1 Fat, marrow; Y. 3. 94. 2 A  
hole, cavity. 3 - A mound of earth  
thrown up by ants. - Comp. - हतु म.  
marrow.

प्रपितुः A procreator, father.

वद्वः A god, deity.

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम् = Embodied, incarnate, corporeal; वासो जगद्वाहिना मुनिः स वसुधा-  
विः पुण्यसंभवः Kf. 2. 56. 2 Beautiful, handsome. —m. N. of one of the Virvedevas.

वयुध नं. १ (अ) Body, person :  
 (अर्ध) वयुध स्वेन निबोधयिष्यति Ku. ४. ४२;  
 मयं वयः कातयिद्धं वयुध B. २. ४७; Si. १०.  
 ५०. (ब) Form, figure, appearance ;  
 किलिबिडवयुधौ किलवयौ वयुध Me. ८० ; वयिः  
 वयनयुधवयुः Bri. S. ५०. २५. ३ Essence.

nature; Ms. 5. 96. 3 Beauty, a beautiful form or appearance. -Comp. -दृश्यः-दर्शः excellence of form, personal beauty; संयुक्तवर्णः अग्निः Ku. 3. 52; ननु प्रकटितं ननु गुरु रयः R. 3. 34; Ki. 3. 2. -द्वयः a. 1 embodied. 2 beautiful. -द्वयः a humour of the body.

वत् १ A sower ( of seed ), planter, husbandman ; न कालेः सप्तकविता वसुगुण-  
वेद्ये Mu. 1. 5; Ms. 3. 142. २ A father, procreator. ३ A poet, an inspired sage.

१ A rampart, earth-work, mud-wall ; देवावरसरा ( उर्ध्व ) R. 1. 30. 2 A bank or mound of any kind ( against which bulls and elephants butt ) ; R. 13. 47 ; see वरकृत्ति below. 3 The slope or declivity of a hill or rocky place ; दृष्टिज्जावरसरा वरुत्ता Ki. 14. 40. 4 A summit, peak, table-land on a mountain ; तीव्र गदावर-  
 विगत पर्वति वराः Si. 4. 58, 3. 37 ; Ki. 5. 36, 6. 8. 5 The bank of a river, side, shore, bank in general ; जननः पर्वतदृष्टिज्जावरसरा Ki. 6. 4, 7. 11, 17. 58. 6 The foundation of a building. 7 The gate of a fortified town. 8 A ditch. 9 The circumference of a sphere. 10 A field in general. 11 The butting of an elephant or bull. - वरः A father. - वर Lead. - **Comp.** - वरविगतः butting against the bank or side ( of a hill, river &c. ) ; Ki. 5. 42 ; cf. गदावरत. - वरिषा, - वरिषा the playful butting of an elephant ( or bull ) against a bank or mound ; वरविगतदृष्टि-  
 वरसरेपु R. 5. 44 ; वरकृत्तिवर्तितवज्रवर्षिणी वरुती Mo. 2.

वपिः १ A field. २ The ocean.

यदी A mound of earth, hillock.

वच १ P. ( वचति ) To go, move.

वम ११. (वमति, वान् ; caus. वामयति, वमयति ; but with prepositions only वमयति) १ To vomit, spit out, eject from the mouth ; रक्त वामयितुं शक्यः Bk. 15. 62, 9. 10, 14. 30. २ To send forth or out, pour out, give out, give off, give forth, emit (fig. also) ; किमाभ्यवसाया निष्कृत इव तेजोति वमति U. 6. 14 ; S. 2. 7 ; R. 16. 66 ; Ma. 20 ; अग्निदेवतायापि सकृन्निवमिति : कर्णेषु वमति मधुपारा Vās. 3 To throw out or down ; नासाम्नाः R. 7. 6. 4 To reject. -WIRU उव् १ to spit out, vomit forth. २ to emit, send forth, pour out ; उव्वामिदं-सिक्का सुविलसदग्निपारादी B. 12. 5 ; Mu. 6. 13.

वमः Ejecting, vomiting, giving  
out.

ing: 1 Ejecting, vomiting, spitting out. 2 Water ejected by an elephant from his trunk.

१ Ejecting, vomiting. २ Drawing out, taking or getting out; as in *स्वादिश्वस* R. 15. 29; Ku. 6. 37. ३

An anetic. 4 Offering oblations. -जः  
Hemp. -जि A leech.

बमनीया A fly.

बमि: 1 Fire. 2 A cheat, rogue. -बि: f.  
1 Sickness, nausea. 2 An execution.  
बमि Vomiting.

बभ्रवः The lowing of cattle

वरः-अ An ant. -उComp. -अ an  
ant-hill.

जय १ A. ( जयते ) To go, move.

**यष्ट Weaving.**

बयस्क नः 1 Age, any time or period  
 of life; युवाः युवावर्षां युविवत् न च लिखं  
 न वयः ५ U. 4. 11; न वयः R. 2. 47;  
 युविवत् वयसि 19. 1; न काल् बयस्कतेजसो हेतुः  
 Bb. 2. 38; तेजसाहि न वयः समीक्ष्यते R. 11.  
 1; Ku. 5. 16. 2 Youth, the prime of  
 life; वयो वते किं वयसिप्राकारः Subhāsh-  
 ३० अतिप्रियवयसाः 3 A bird in general;  
 स्मरणीयाः समग्र वयं वयः N. 2. 62; स्वयम्वीर्य-  
 योपनिवत् वयं R. 9. 53.; 2. 9; St. 3. 55.  
 11. 47. 4 A crow; Pt. 1. 23 (here  
 it may mean 'a bird' also).

-**दम्प.** -अतिन, -अतीत *a.* (बयोवित्त &c.) advanced in age, aged, deropit. -अधिक *a.* (बयोवित्त) older in age, senior. -अवस्था (बयोवस्था) stage or period of life, measure of age, *Mil.* 9. 29. -कार *a.* causing health and vigour of life, prolonging life. -वत् *a.* 1 come of age. 2 advanced in years. -परिपक्वता, परिपक्वः ripeness of age, advanced or old age. -वयसः 1 measure or length of life. 2 duration of life. -वृद्ध *a.* (बयोवृद्ध) old, advanced in years. -संज्ञिः 1 transition from one period of life to another; वयो वयसोवय. 2 puberty, maturity (period of coming of age). -स्व *a.* (वयस्व or वयस्व) 1 youthful. 2 grown up, mature. 3 strong, powerful. (-स्वा) a female companion. -हानिः (बयोहानिः) 1 loss or decline of youth. 2 loss of youthful vigour.

१ Being of the same age.  
२ Contemporary. —स्वः A friend, companion, an associate (usually of the same age). —स्व्या A female companion or friend, a woman's confidante.

सुखं १ Knowledge, wisdom, faculty of perception. २ A temple (said to be so. also in this sense in Unadisūtras).

वयोधस् m.A young or middle-aged man.

### बसोरेच Lead

१० U. ( *व्ययति*, strictly *caus.* of  
१, or १ of class 10 ) To ask for,  
choose, seek to get; see १.

वर a. 1 Best, excellent, most beautiful or precious, choicest, finest; with gen. or loc. or usually at the end of comp.; वरतां वरः R. 1. 59; वरिवर्षां वरः 5. 23, 11. 54; Ku. 6. 18; उपरः; तद्वरः, सद्विप्रा &c. 2 Better than

preferable to ; अथिच्यो पारिवो वराः Ms. 12. 103 ; Y. 1. 351. -२. 1 The act of choosing, selecting. 2 Choice, selection. 3 A boon, blessing, favour ; वरं वृ or वाच् 'to ask a boon' ; श्रीमद्भिरै पुत्र वरं वृणीष्य R. 2. 63 ; अथत्तमवरोदीर्घः Ku. 2. 32 ; ( for the distinction between वर and आशिष see आशिष ). 4 A gift, present, reward, recompense. 5 A wish, desire in general. 6 Solicitation, entreaty. 7 A bridegroom, husband ; वरं वरते कन्या ; see under वृ ( 2 ) also. 8 A suitor, wooer. 9 A dowry. 10 A son-in-law. 11 A dissolute man, libertine. 12 A sparrow. -३. 1 Saffron ; ( for वर see separately ). -Comp. -अथ a. having an excellent form. ( -का ) an elephant. ( -नी ) turmeric. ( -४ ) 1 the head. 2 the best part. 3 an elegant form. 4 pudendum muliebre. 5 green cinnamon. -अथना a lovely woman. -अथ u. worthy of a boon. -आशीषि m. an astrologer. -आरोह a. having fine hips. ( -ह ) an excellent rider. ( -ता ) a beautiful woman. -आलिः the moon. -आसनं 1 an excellent seat. 2 the chief seat, a seat of honour. 3 the China rose. -उचः-कः f. a beautiful woman ( lit. having beautiful thighs. ) -कातः an epithet of Indra. -चन्दनं 1 a kind of sandal wood. 2 the pine tree. -चक्षु a. fair-limbed. ( -क्षः f. ) a beautiful woman ; वरतदुपवासी नैव रक्षा त्वया मे V. 4. 22. -नेतुः N. of an ancient sage ; R. 5. 1. -नन्दाः the Nimb tree. -द a. 1 conferring a boon, granting or fulfilling a boon. 2 propitious. ( -दः ) 1 a benefactor. 2 N. of a class of Manes. ( -दा ) 1 N. of a river ; M. 5. 1. 2 a Maiden, girl. -दक्षिणा a present made to the bridegroom by the father of the bride. -दानं the granting of a boon. -दुलः agallochum. -निश्चयः the choice of a bridegroom. -वक्षः the party of the bridegroom ( at a wedding ) ; R. 6. 86. -वस्त्रान्, -वात्रा the setting out of the bridegroom in procession towards the house of the bride for the celebration of marriage. -कलः the cocoanut tree. -चाङ्गिकं saffron. -पुत्रसिः, -ती f. a beautiful young woman. -वन्दि N. of a poet and grammarian ( one of the ' nine gems ' at the court of king Vikrama ; see नवरत्न ; he is identified by some with Kātyāyana, the celebrated author of the Vārtikas on Pāṇini's Sūtras ). -लक्ष a. received as a boon. ( -वः ) the Champaka tree. -वत्सला a mother-in-law. -वर्जं gold. -वर्जिनी 1 an excellent or fair-complexioned woman. 2 a woman in general. 3 turmeric. 4 lac. 5 N. of Lakshmi. 6 of Durgā. 7 of Saravati. 8 the creeper called

*Priyangu*. -का f. 'the bridegroom's garland', the garland put by the bride round the neck of the bridegroom.

वरकाः 1 A wish, request, boon. 2 A cloak. 3 A kind of wild bean. -क 1 The cover of a boat. 2 A towel, wiper.

वरकः 1 Gender. 2 A kind of grain. 3 A kind of wasp. -वा, -वी 1 A goose ; नवपक्षिष्वरता तपस्विनी N. 1. 135. 2 A wasp or a variety of it ; ओ वस्व वसे ननु दास्याः पुनः अथकल्पवती वरदाभीता इव गोपालदाका अण्ये वर वर न जायते तव तव गच्छति Mk. 1. -३ A jasmine flower ( कुवपुष्प ).

वरणं 1 Choosing, selecting. 2 Begging, soliciting, requesting. 3 Surrounding, encircling. 4 Covering, screening, protecting. 5 The choice of a bride. -वः 1 A rampart, surrounding wall. 2 A bridge. 3 The tree called Varuṇa. 4 A tree in general ; इह सिधवश्च वरणावराजः करिषां धुरे हनलदानलदाः Ki. 5. 25. 5 A camel. -Comp. -माला, -रज्ज see वरज्ज.

वरणसी More usually written वाराणसी q. v.

वरतः 1 A multitude, group. 2 V pimple or eruption on the face. 3 A veranda. 4 A heap of grass. 5 A pocket. ( The word वरतल्लुह in यजुर्वेदीयम् वरतल्लुह इव दृष्टव्यस्य वासितः Mk. 1 is of doubtful meaning ; it seems to mean 'an over-hanging or projecting wall', which if raised high is sure to topple down ; so in the case of the Sūtradhāra whose expectations were raised very high only to be cruelly disappointed ).

वरतकः 1 A mound of earth. 2 The seat on an elephant, a howdah. 3 A wall. 4 An eruption on the face वरता 1 A dagger, knife. 2 A kind of bird ( सारिका ). 3 the wick of a lamp.

वरवा 1 A strap, thong or girth ( of leather ; Si. 11. 44. 2 the girth of an elephant or horse.

वरय ind. Rather or better than, preferably to, it is better that &c. It is sometimes used with the ablative ; समन्वयं भुजिष्यमर्थसमाम्नाय विरोधोपि सम महात्मसिः Ki. 1. 8. But it is generally used absolutely, वरं being used with the clause containing the thing preferred, and न च, न तु or न पुनः with the clause containing the thing to which the first is preferred, ( both being put in the nominative case ) ; वरं नैव कार्यं न च वचनमुक्तं वदन्तु... वरं निष्ठा-शिल्पं न च पराधाम्नादानमुक्तं H. 1 ; वरं राज्ञात्मनो न पुनः पराधाम्नादानमुक्तं ibid. ; sometimes न is used without च, तु or पुनः ; यज्ज्वा मोषा वरमधिष्ठेयं वाच्यं लब्धकामा Ms. 6.

वरतः A kind of wasp. -वर 1 A goose. 2 A kind of wasp.

वर 1 The three kinds of myrobalan. 2 A kind of perfume. 3 Turmeric. 4 N. of Pārvatī.

वराक a. ( की f. ) Poor, pitiable, miserable, wretched, unhappy, unfortunate ( often used to show pity ) ; तन्मया न युक्तं कुलं वरकं वराकैः परमाश्रितः Pt. 1 ; तत्किमुज्जिह्वानजीविता वराकौ वायुकरौ Mā. 10. -कः 1 N. of Śiva. 2 War, battle.

वरातः 1 A cowrie. 2 A rope, cord.

वरावकः 1 A cowrie, वातः वायवरावकोपि न मया दूरेण धुंवां धुंवां वा Bh. 5. 4. 2 The seed-vessel of the lotus-flower. 3 A string, rope ( n. also in this sense ). -Comp. -वज्र m. the tree called वायविकारः.

वराविका A cowrie ; Bv. 2. 42.

वराणः An epithet of Indra.

वराणसी See वाराणसी.

वरावकं A diamond.

वरावः, -वरावकः Cloves.

वराविः-सिः A coarse cloth.

वराहः 1 A boar, hog ; विश्वं च कियता वराहतमिभिस्तपस्वितः पञ्चले S. 2. 6. 2 A ram. 3 A bull. 4 A cloud. 5 A crocodile. 6 An array of troops in the form of a boar. 7 N. of Vishnu in the third or boar incarnation ; of. वराणि वराणश्चिह्नं वरणी तव लया शक्तिं कलकललेव निमग्नः । केवलं भूतशूलरूपं जयं जगदीश हरे Glt. 1. 8 A particular measure. 9 N. of Varāhamihira. 10 N. of one of the 18 Purāṇas. -Comp. -अवतारः the boar or third incarnation of Vishnu. -कन्दः a kind of esculent root. -कर्णः a kind of arrow. -कर्मिका a kind of missile. -कल्पः the period of the boar-incarnation, the period during which Vishnu assumed the form of a boar. -विशिष्टः N. of a celebrated astronomer, author of बृहत्संहिता ( supposed to be one of the ' nine gems ' at the court of king Vikrama ). -शृंगः N. of Śiva.

वरिष्ठ m. Excellence, superiority, pre-eminence.

वरिवसि ( रिं ) a. Worshipped, honoured, adored, revered.

वरिवस्वा Worship, honour, adoration, devotion.

वरिष्ठ a. 1 Best, most excellent, most distinguished or pre-eminent. 2 Largest, greatest. 3 Widest. 4 Heaviest, superl. of उच्च q. v. ) -का 1 The francoline partridge. 2 The orange tree. -ह 1 Copper. 2 Pepper.

वरी 1 N. of Chhāyā, wife of the sun. 2 The plant called ( सतापरी ).

वरीवत् a. 1 Better, more excellent, preferable. 2 Most excellent, very good ; Mā. 1. 16. 3 Larger, wider, more extensive ( compar. of उच्च q. v. ).

वरी ( की ) वरुः An ox, a bull. ;

वरीयुः N. of Cupid, the god of love,









S. 1. 20, 19. K. 12. 8; Ku. 5 8; देव-  
बलकः 6. 6 'wearing golden bark-  
dresses'; (cf. श्रीपरिवाराः in Ku. 6.  
92). -Comp. -लकील a. clad in bark.

बलकवद a. A fish (having scales).

बलिकलः A thorn.

बलकुंड Berk, rind.

बल्ल 1 U. (बल्लति-ते, बल्लित) 1 To  
go, move, shake; Si. 12. 20. 2 To  
leap, bounce, bound, go by leaps,  
gallop (fig. also); Pt. 1. 62. 3 To  
dance; Bh. 3. 125. Si. 18. 53. 4  
To be pleased; Bk. 13. 28. 5 To out;  
Si. 14. 29. 6 To swagger, vaunt;  
Bv. 1. 72.

बल्लनं Leaping, jumping, gal-  
loping; R. 9. 51.

बल्लवः A bridle, rein; आलनं गुहते  
बल्ली वाजी बल्लवः गुहते Mk. 1. 50.

बल्लित p. p. 1 Jumped, bounded,  
leaped &c. 2 Moved, made to dance;  
Kāv. 2. 73. -त 1 A gallop, one of  
the paces of a horse. 2 Swaggering,  
boasting, vaunt; निमिषादपराङ्मुखोऽपि मुक्तेन  
बल्लितं Si. 2. 27.

बल्लु a. 1 Lovely, beautiful,  
handsome, attractive; R. 5. 68, Si.  
5. 29; Ki. 18. 11. 2 Sweet; Bv. 2.  
136. 3 Precious. -ल्लुः A goat.

-Comp. -बल्लः a kind of wild pulse.  
बल्लुक a. Handsome, lovely,  
beautiful. -क 1 Sandal. 2 Price. 3  
A wood.

बल्लुलः The flying fox.

बल्लुलिका 1 A cockroach. 2 A  
chest.

बल्लु 1 A. (बल्लते) To eat, devour.

बल्लुमक, -बल्लुमकि m. n. See बल्लुमक.

बल्लुमी An ant. -Comp. -कूट an ant-  
hill.

बल्लुमीकः ऊँ An ant-hill, a hillock  
thrown up by white ants, Moles &c.;  
रक्षितः बल्लुमीकः कर्मकाभिरुपलिकाः Subhāṣ. ;  
Mc. 13; S. 7. 11. -ऊँ 1 Swelling of  
certain parts of the body,  
elephantiasis. 2 The poet Valmiki.  
-Comp. -होषि a kind of antimony  
(used as collyrium).

बल्लु (हृ) लु 10 P. (बल्लुयते) 1  
To cut off. 2 To purify.

बल्लु 1 A. (बल्लते) 1 To cover. 2 To  
be covered. 3 To go, move.

बल्लुः 1 Covering. 2 A weight of  
three *Gunja's*. 3 Another weight of  
one *Gunja* and and 1/2; or of two  
*Gunja's* (in *Aedicione*). 4  
Prohibiting.

बल्लुकी The (Indian) lute; अजय-  
भास्करादिनल्लुकीगुणसतीज्जलामुष्टनल्लुकीभया  
Si. 1. 9. 4. 57, R. 1. 8; R. 8. 41, 19. 13.

बल्लुम a. 1 Beloved, desired, dear.  
2 Supreme. -मः 1 A lover, husband;  
Mā. 3. 8, Si. 11. 33. 2 A favourite;  
Pt. 1. 53. 3 A superintendent, an  
overseer. 4 A chief herdsman. 5 A  
good horse (one with auspicious

marks). -Comp. -भास्करः N. of the  
celebrated founder of a Vaishnava  
sect. -बालः a groom.

बल्लुमविशः A mode of sexual en-  
joyment; cf. दुष्प्राविश.

बल्लु 1 A loc-wood. 2 A bower. 3  
A thicket (बल्लु).

बल्लुविः-री f. 1 A creeping plant;  
अनप्राविशः संभवतुम् बल्लुमविशः बल्लुमविशः  
बल्लु Ku. 4. 31; तमोबल्लु Mā. 5. 6. 2  
A branching foot-stalk.

बल्लुमः (बी f.) See बल्लुम, Si. 12. 39.

बल्लुमिः f. 1 A creeper, creeping or  
winding plant; श्लोकस्य दुष्प्राविशिकस्य दु-  
नल्लुमजटाः Mā. 1. 2. 2 The earth.

-Comp. -दुर्गः a kind of grass.

बल्लुमिः f. A creeping plant, winding  
plant, creeper. -Comp. -मं pepper.

-दुर्गः the *Sāla* tree.

बल्लुम 1 A bower, an arbour. 2 A  
wood, thicket. 3 A branching foot-  
stalk. 4 An uncultivated field. 5 A  
desert, wild, wilderness. 6 Dried  
flesh.

बल्लुमः 1 Dried flesh. 2 The flesh of  
the (wild) hog. -र 1 A thicket. 2  
A desert, wilderness; 3 An unculti-  
vated field.

बल्लु 1. 1 A (बल्लते) 1 To be pre-em-  
inent or excellent. 2 To cover. 3 To  
kill, hurt. 4 To speak. 5 To give.  
-II. 10 U. (बल्लयति ते) 1 To speak. 2  
To shine.

बल्लुमक, बल्लुमक See बल्लुमक, बल्लुमक.

बल्लु 2 P. (बलि, उल्लि) 1 To wish,  
desire, long for; निशी बलि शनं शनी  
दृशयति Sānti. 2. 6; अमी हि बलिभवं भवाम  
जयाम भवाम्यमुनि देवाः Ku. 3. 15; S. 7.  
20. 2 To favour. 3 To shine (कांती).

बल्लु a. 1 Subject to, influenced by,  
under the influence or control of,  
usually in comp.; शोकबल्लु, बल्लुयः  
&c. 2 Obedient, submissive, compliant.

3 Humbled, tamed. 4 Charmed, fasci-  
nated. 5 Subdued by charms. -जः,

-ज 1 Wish, desire, will. 2 Power,  
influence, control, mastership, autho-  
rity, subjection, submission; स्ववशः

'subject to oneself'; independent;  
परवशः 'under the influence of others';

अनक्तु प्रमुक्तितेपदा वशमकां मुपतीवर्तताम् R.  
8. 19; वश नी, जानी to reduce to subjec-  
tion, subdue, win over; वशो वम-ई-या

&c. to become subject to, give way,  
yield, submit; न लुषो वशो वशिषासुचन

मुमुहर्षि R. 8. 90; वशो कृ or वशी कृ  
to subdue, overcome, win over; to

fascinate, bewitch. -वशत् (abl.) is  
frequently used adverbially in the

sense of through the force, power or  
influence of, 'on account of'; 'for

the purpose of'; देववशत्, वायुवशत् कार्य-  
वशत् &c. 3 Being tamed. 4 Birth.

-जः The residence of harlots. -Comp.

-अनुम, -वर्तिव (so बल्लवत्) a. obedient  
to the will of another, submissive,

subject. (-m.) a servant. -भास्करः  
a porpoise. -विश्वः winning over,  
subjection, -म a. subject, obedient;  
Bh. 2. 34. (-म) an obedient wife.

बल्लवत् a. Obedient to the will of,  
compliant, submissive, subject, under

the influence of (lit. and fig.);  
कोपयति तु कार्मण्यं बल्लवत्पादः Bv. 3. 9, 2.

136, 157; N. 1. 33; तां वशं वल्लवत्पा-  
दवशमननमिवाहं Git. 11.

बल्लवः An obedient wife.

बल्ल 1 A woman. 2 A wife. 3 A  
daughter. 4 A husband's sister. 5 A

cow. 6 A barren woman. 7 A barren  
cow. 8 A female elephant; श्रीलेख्य

मनोवशी विद्यता द्युते तदेवं वश V. 4. 25.

बल्लिः 1 Subjugation. 2 Fascinating;  
bewitching. -न. Subjection.

बल्लिक a. Void, empty. -कः Aloe-  
wood.

बल्लिक a. (नी f.) 1 Powerful. 2  
Being under control, subdued, subject,

submissive. 3 One who has subdued  
his passions (used like a noun also);

R. 2. 70, 8. 90, 12. 1; S. 5. 28. 1

बल्लिनी The Sami tree.

बल्लिरः A sort of pepper. -रः Seasalt.

बल्लिषः See बल्लिषः.

बल्लु a. 1 Capable of being subdued,  
controllable, governable; आत्मबल्लुवि-

शेषात्मा बल्लुविश्वस्यति Pg. 2. 64. 2  
Subdued, conquered, tamed, hum-  
bled; Bg. 6. 36. 3 Under influence

or control, subject, dependent,  
obedient; तस्य पत्नी भवेद्वशः सपुत्रो धर्मिकः

मुनी H. Pr. 18; oft. in comp.; (अन-)  
द्वि वल्लवत्पादः समपिबद्धं Ku. 3. 50. -इवः

A servant, dependant. -इवः An  
humble or obedient wife; वं वामनमिव

देवी वामदेव्यामुपवर्तते U. 1. 2 (who has  
full command of language). -इवः

Cloves.

बल्लवत् See वल्लवत्.

बल्ल 1 P. (बल्लति) To injure, hurt, kill.

बल्ल इति. An exclamation used on  
making an oblation to a deity, (with

dat. of the deity); इदं वल्ल इति; पूजे  
वल्ल &c. -Comp. -कर्तु m. the priest,

who makes the oblation with the  
exclamation वल्ल. -कः the formula

or exclamation वल्ल.

बल्ल 1 A. (बल्लते) To go, move.

बल्लवः A calf one year old.

बल्लवणी, बल्लवणी f. A cow that has  
full-grown calves; (विरवयुता मीः).

बल्ल 1. 1 P. (बल्लति, sometimes बल्लते,  
उल्लि) 1 To dwell, inhabit, live, stay,

abide, reside (usually with loc.); but  
sometimes acc.); बल्लवती बल्लवती वल्लः

वने वल्लवती Git. 5. 2 To be, exist, be;  
found in; वल्लति हि वेणि मुना न वल्लुनि

Ki. 8. 37; वल्लवतिस्त्व न मुना वल्लतिः वल्लिः  
वलिधुतिः कीर्तिद्वेष वल्लति नाम्ने Subhāṣ.  
3 To speed, pass. (as time) (with

acc.). -Caus. To cause to dwell,  
lodge, people. -Desid. (विल्लति) To

wish to dwell. -With अलि (with

acc.) 1 to dwell or reside in, inhabit, settle; वासि विवाहस्यपरिनिष्कारः U. 3. 8; वासापराधिप इति वासिः सुभाष R. 8. 63, 11. 61; Si. 3. 59; Ms. 28; Bk. 1. 8. 2 to alight or perch on.—अग (with acc.) to dwell.—आ (with acc.) 1 to dwell, inhabit; एतन्नामस्य एतं विवर्तः V. 3. 7; Ms. 7. 69. 2 to enter upon; Ms. 3. 2. 3 to spend, pass (as time).—अग 1 to dwell in, stay (with acc. in this sense). 2 to fast, abstain from food; Ms. 2. 220, 5. 20; (fig. also) उपविशान्नामस्य वेदायां विवर्तः Dk.—वि 1 to live, dwell, stay; आसी विवर्तस्य इति इतिवाक्येः S. 1. 27; विवर्तस्य इत्येव Bg. 12. 8. 2 to be, exist; Pt. 1. 31. 3 to occupy, settle in, take possession of.—विग्न to live out, i. e. go to the end of (as a period). (—Caus.) to banish, drive away, expel; R. 14. 67.—वसि 1 to dwell, stay. 2 to stay over night, see वसति. —व 1 to live dwell. 2 to go abroad, sojourn, be absent from home, travel; विवाह इति भाषायाः प्रत्येकान्तरात् Ms. 9. 74; R. 11. 4 (—Caus.) to banish, send into exile.—वसि to dwell near, be near.—वि to dwell abroad. (—Caus.) to banish, send into exile; Bk. 4. 35.—विग्न to sojourn, be absent from home, R. 12. 11.—वसि 1 to live, dwell. 2 to live with, associate; Ms. 4. 79; Y. 3. 15.—वि. 2. A (वसति) To wear, put on; वसति वसति वसति S. 7. 21, Si. 9. 75; R. 12. 8; Ku. 3. 54, 7. 9; Bk. 4. 10.—Caus. (वासयति) To cause to put on.—Wash to dress oneself; Bk. 15. 7.—वि to put on, wear; Bk. 3. 20.—वि 4 P. (वसति) 1 To be straight. 2 To be firm. 3 To fix.—IV. 10 U. (वासयति) 1 To cut, divide; out off. 2 To live. 3 To take, accept. 4 To hurt, kill.—V. 10 U. (वसयति) To scent, perfume.

वसति-सूची f. 1 Dwelling, residing, abiding; आश्रय वसति च Me. 1 'fixed his residence in'; S. 5. 1. 2 A house, dwelling, residence, habitation; एतं वसि इत्यवसतिः वसतिस्तु वासः P. R. 1. 22; S. 2. 14. 3 A receptacle, reservoir, an abode (fig.); Ku. 6. 37; so विनवसतिः, वसिः वसतिः. 4 A camp, halting place (स्थिति). 5 The time when one halts or stays to rest, i. e. night; तस्य मार्गवशादेका वसु वसतिर्विश्वः R. 15. 11. (वसतिः = मातुः Mulli.) 'he halted at night' &c.; निष्ठा वसतिरुपमा 7. 33; 11. 33.

वसन् 1 Dwelling, residing, staying. 2 A house, residence. 3 Dressing, clothing, covering. 4 A garment, cloth, dress, clothes; वसन् वसिपते वसति S. 7. 21; उत्सवे या मलिनवस्त्रेण सत्यं निक्षिप्य वसिन् Me. 86, 41. 5 An ornament worn (by women) round the loins (probably for रसना).

वसन् 1 The spring, vernal season (comprising the two months वैशाख and ज्येष्ठ); अयमवसन् वसन्ः Suar.; वसं विषे वासन् वसि Re. 0. 2; विवर्त इति वसन् वसि Gi. 1. 2 Spring personified as a deity and regarded as a companion of Kāmadēva; इति वसन् वसि विवर्त Ku. 4. 27. 3 Dysentery. 4 Small-pox.—Comp.—वसन्, the vernal festival, spring-festivities, formerly held on the full-moon-day of Chaitra, but now on the full moon day of Phalguṇa and identified with the Holi festival.—वसन्, the spring-tide vernal season.—वसि m. a cuckoo.—वसि 1 the Vāsanti or Mādhavi creeper. 2 the spring festival; see वसन्तोत्सव.—वसि, the ornament of the spring; वसन् वसन्तिलसं वसन् वसन्तः Chand. M. 5. (—वा, —वा, —वा) N. of a metre; see App. 1.—वसन् 1 the cuckoo. 2 the month called Chaitra. 3 the musical mode विवर्त. 4 the mango tree.—वसि the trumpet flower.—वसि, वसन्, the mango tree.—वसन्, the fifth day in the bright half of Māgha.—वसन्, वसन्, epithets of the god of love.—वसन् 1 The marrow of the flesh, fat, marrow; adeps, suet; Mu. 2. 28; R. 15. 15. 2 Any oily or fatty exudation. 3 Brain.—Comp.—वसन्, the Gangetic porpoise.—वसन् the mass of the brain.—वसि m. a dog.

वसिः 1 Clothes. 2 A dwelling, an abode.

वसिन् p. p. 1 Worn, put on. 2 Dwelling. 3 Stored (as grain).

वसिन् Sea-salt.

वसिन् (also written वसिन्) 1 N. of a celebrated sage, the family priest of the solar race of kings and author of several Vedic hymns, particularly of the seventh Mandala of the Rgveda. He was the typical representative of true Brāhmanic dignity and power, and the efforts of Viśvāmitra to rise to his level form the subject of many legends; cf. विवर्त. 2 N. of the author of a Smṛiti (sometimes ascribed to the sage himself).

वसु n. 1 Wealth, riches; स्वयं वसुवसु वसुवसु वसुवसु वसुवसु विवर्त Ki. 1. 18; R. 8. 31, 9. 6. 2 A jewel, gem. 3 Gold. 4 Water. 5 A thing, substance. 6 A kind of salt. 7 A medicinal root (इति).—m. 1 N. of a class of deities (pl. in this sense); the Vasus are eight in number:—1 आप, 2 धुव, 3 सोम, 4 वर or वस, 5 अग्नि, 6 अन्तर, 7 प्रवृष, and 8 वसुवसु; sometimes अन्तर is substituted for आप; वसि प्रवृष नामक अन्तरवसिः इति. 2 The number 'eight'. 3 N. of Kubera. 4 of Siva. 5 of

Agar. 6 A tree. 7 A lake, pond. 8 A rein. 9 The tie of a yoke. 10 A halter. 11 A ray of light; विवर्तवसुवसु विवर्तवसुवसु विवर्तवसुवसु Si. 8. 10; विवर्तवसुवसु वसुवसुवसु Ki. 1. 46 (in both cases वसु means 'wealth' also). 12 The sun.—f. A ray of light.—Comp.—वसुवसु 1 N. of Amarāvati, the city of Indra. 2 of Alakā, the city of Kubera. 3 of a river attached to Amarāvati and Alakā.—वसि, a beggar.—वसि the earth.—वसि, N. of the father of Kṛishṇa and son of Śura, a descendant of Yadu.—वसि, वसु &c. epithets of Kṛishṇa.—वसुवसु, वसुवसु the asterism called Dhanishthā.—वसि crystal.—वसि 1 the earth; वसुवसुवसुवसुवसु R. 8. 63. 2 the ground, Ku. 4. 4.—वसि, a king.—वसि a mountain; V. 1. 7.—वसु the capital of Varuṇa.—वसु, वसु the capital of Kubera.—वसु one of the seven tongues of fire.—वसु, an epithet of Agni.—वसु m. fire.—वसु 1 wrought gold. 2 silver.—वसु, N. of Karna.—वसु, an epithet of the city of Kubera.

वसु (व) कः The plant called Arka.—क 1 Sea-salt. 2 Fossil-salt.

वसुवसु The earth; वसुवसु वसुवसु; R. 4. 7.

वसुवसु a. Wealthy, rich.—वसि The earth; वसुवसु विवर्तः वसुवसु; R. 8. 62; S. 1. 25.

वसुवसु A god, deity.

वसुवसु A harlot, prostitute, courtesan.

वसुवसु 1 A. (वसुवसु) To go, move.

वसुवसु See वसुवसु.

वसुवसु See वसुवसु.

वसुवसु A scorpion.

वसु 10 U. (वसुवसु ते) 1 To hurt, kill. 2 To ask, beg, solicit. 3 To go, move.

वसु An abode.—वसु A goat; see वसु.

वसुवसु An artificial salt (वसुवसुवसु).

वसि, m. f. 1 Residing, dwelling, staying. 2 The abdomen, the lower belly. 3 The pelvis. 4 The bladder. 5 A syringe, clyster.—Comp.—वसुवसु urine.—वसुवसु 1 the pipe of a clyster.—वसुवसु a diuretic (which clears the bladder).

वसु n. 1 A really existing thing, the real, a reality; वसुवसुवसुवसुवसु, 2 A thing in general, an object, article, substance, matter; अथवा वसु वसु विवर्त वसुवसु वसुवसु R. 8. 45; वि वसु विवर्त वसुवसु 5. 18, 3. 5; वसुवसुवसुवसु S. D. 3 Wealth, property, possessions. 4 Essence, nature, natural or essential property. 5 Stuff (of which a thing is made), materials, ingredients (fig. also); आहुतिवसुवसुवसु मन्त्रवसुवसु मन्त्रवसुवसु M. 1. 6 The plot (of a drama), the subject-matter of

any poetic composition; कृतिविशेषः-  
वस्तुना नवेनाभिधानशङ्कतलापेन ग्राहकनोपस्थापन-  
मत्स्यादि S. 1. अथवा सद्वस्तुपुनरुद्गमनात् V. 1.  
2; आशीनमभिक्रमा वस्तुनिर्देशो वाचि तन्मते S. D.  
6; Ve. 1. 7 The pith of a thing. 8 A  
plan, design. -Comp. -अभावाः 1  
absence of reality 2 loss of property  
or possessions. -उत्पापने the produc-  
tion of any incident in a drama by  
means of magic, conjuration; see S. D.  
420. -उपमा a variety of Upamā ac-  
cording to Daṇḍin who thus illustrates  
it; राजीवमिव ते वक्त्रे नेने नीलाम्बुज इव । इयं  
प्रतीयमानेकधर्मा वस्तुमेव सा Rā. 2. 16;  
(it is a case of Upamā where the  
साधारण्यम् or common quality is omit-  
ted). -उपहित a. applied to a proper  
object, bestowed on proper material;  
किंवा हि वस्तुपदितान् प्रकीर्तये R. 3. 29. -मात्रं  
the mere outline or skeleton of any  
subject (to be afterwards developed).  
-रचना style, arrangement of matter.  
वस्तुतः ind. 1 In fact, in reality,  
really, actually. 2 Essentially,  
virtually, substantially. 3 As a  
natural consequence, as a matter of  
course, indeed.

वस्तु A house, an abode, a residence;  
Si. 13. 63.

वस्त्रं 1 A garment, cloth, clothes,  
raiment. 2 Dress, apparel. -Comp  
-अवतारः-र. -युद्धं a tent -अञ्जलः-अलः  
the hem of a garment. -कुक्षिम् 1 a  
tent. 2 an umbrella. -प्रविः the knot  
of the lower garment (which fastens  
it near the navel); cf. नीवि. -निर्णयकः  
a wisherman. -परिधानं putting on  
garments, dressing. -पुत्रिका a doll,  
puppet. -दूत a. filtered through a  
cloth; वस्त्रदूत विज्ञेयः Ma. 6. 46. -भेदकः  
-वेदिन् m. a tailor. -वोदिः the materi-  
al of cloth (as cotton). -रजः  
safflower.

वस्त्रं 1 Hire, wages in this sense  
m. also. 2 Dwelling, abiding. 3  
Wealth, subsistence. 4 A cloth, clothes.  
5 A skin. 6 Price. 7 Death.

वस्त्रम् A girdle, zone.

वस्त्रम् A tendon, nerve.

वस्तु 10 U. (वहति-ने) To make  
bright, illuminate, cause to shine.

वह् 1 U. (वहति-ने, ३३; pass. उज्जते)  
1 To carry, lead, bear, convey, trans-  
port (oft. with two acc.); अजो गम  
वहति; वहति विविधं या इति S. 1. 1; न च  
इयं वहत्यग्निः Ms. 4. 249. 2 To bear  
along, cause to move onward, waft,  
propel; नेजानि या लीतस्वातदया वहत्येषा-  
मनु राजागर्भे R. 13. 61; निशोभनं वहति यो  
गमावतिष्ठ S. 7. 7; R. 11. 10. 3 To  
fetch, bring; वहति जलीयम् Ms. 1. 4. 4  
To bear, support, hold up, sustain;  
न वृक्षा वायुमुहं वहति Mk. 4. 17; तानि  
वायुनिर्गतं वहीतं ननुपुर्तं को भवत्यवकाशः Ve.  
3. 5 'when my father is leading the  
van &c.'; वहति भुवनेषु लोचः कणाफलक-

विज्या Bh. 2. 35, S. 7. 17; Ms. 17.  
5 To carry off; take away; अग्निः युगे  
वहति (च. 1. for इति) वक्त्रः किं विह्व Me.  
14. 6 To marry; बहुधा वायुप्राजहार्या  
Ku. 5. 70; Ms. 3. 38. 7 To have,  
possess, bear; वहति हि धनं धर्मं पण्यसूतं  
अति Mk. 1. 31; वहति विषयं वा पटीरज्ज्वा  
Bv. 1. 74. 8 To assume, exhibit,  
show; लक्ष्मीं हवामः सकलस्य शशंकधृतेः Ki.  
5. 92, 9. 2. 9 To look to, attend to,  
take care of; सुगन्धं ने जनन्या योगक्षेमे बह-  
त्वं M. 4; तेषां निर्यामिषुमानां योगक्षेमे बहव्यहं  
Bg. 9. 22. 10 To suffer; feel, experi-  
ence; Bv. 1. 94; सो दुःखं, हर्षं, शोकं, तोष  
&c. 11 (Intransitive in this and the  
following senses) To be borne or  
carried on, move or walk on; वहतं  
बलीवर्षी वहते Mk. 6; उत्थाय पुनरवहत् K.  
Pt. 1. 43, 291. 12 To flow (as  
rivers); वस्तुमूर्धन्यः Mb.; परोपकार्य  
वहति नद्यः Subhāsh. 13 To blow (as  
wind); मेघं वहति मातः Rām.; वहति  
मलयसमीरे मदनमुनिपाय Git. 5. -Caus.  
(वाहयति-ने) 1 To cause to bear or  
carry, cause to be brought or led. 2  
To drive, impel, direct. 3 To traverse,  
pass or go over; स वाहते राजपथः  
विवाहिः R. 16. 12; पथवाहद्वयं मे.  
38. 4 To use, carry; Bk. 14. 23.  
-Daid (विहयति-ने) To wish to carry  
&c. -With अति to pass, spend (as  
time); chiefly in caus.; Mā. 6. 13;  
R. 9. 70. -अप 1 to drive away,  
remove, take away; R. 13. 22, 16.  
6. 2 to leave, give up, abandon; R.  
11. 25. 3 to subtract, deduct. -आ 1  
to bring home 2 to cause, produce,  
lead or tend to; ब्रह्मवहति ने स संवति  
R. 11. 73; S. 3. 4. 3 to bear, pos-  
sess, have; Ch. P. 18. 4 to flow. 5  
to apply, use. (-Caus.) to invoke  
(as a deity). -उह् 1 to marry;  
पार्थिवमुह्यन्महद्दुष्टः R. 11. 54; Ms. 3. 8;  
Bk. 2. 48. 2 to bear up, elevate. 3 to  
hold up, sustain, raise, support; R.  
16. 60. 4 to suffer, experience. 5 to  
possess, have, wear, put on; Ku. 1.  
19, V. 4. 42. 6 to finish, complete.  
-उप 1 to bring near. 2 to bring  
about, commence. -नि 1 to bear up,  
sustain, support; वेदावुद्धते जगन्निवहते  
(lit. 1. -निवृत् 1 to be finished. 2 to  
live upon, live by the aid of. (-Caus.)  
to take to the end, complete, finish,  
manage, S. 3. -वहि to overflow. -व 1  
to bear, carry, draw along. 2 to waft,  
carry or bear along; Bk. 8. 52. 3 to  
support, bear up (as a burden) 4  
to flow. 5 to blow. 6 to have, possess,  
feel. -वि to marry. -सं 1 to carry  
or bear along 2 to rub, press, see  
Caus. 3 to marry. 4 to show, display,  
exhibit. (-Caus.) to rub or press  
together shampoo; S. 3. 21.

वह् 1 Bearing, carrying, support-  
ing &c. 2 The shoulder of an ox 3

A vehicle or conveyance in general.  
4 Particularly, a horse. 5 Air, wind.  
6 A way, road. 7 A male river (वह्)  
8 A measure of four Drosas.

वह् 1 A traveller. 2 An ox.

वह् 1 An ox. 2 Air, wind. 3 A  
friend, counsellor, adviser.

वह् 1 A river, stream in  
general.

वह् 1 An ox.

वह् 1 Carrying, bearing, convey-  
ing 2 Supporting. 3 Flowing. 4 A  
vehicle, conveyance 5 A boat, raft.

वह् 1 Wind. 2 An infant.

वह् a. See वह्.

वह् 1 वह्, वह्, वह् 1 A raft, float,  
boat, vessel; वस्तुवस्तुवस्तु किमपि वह् 1 Dk.;  
प्रलयपयोविजले धृतवानसि वेदं विहितवह् 1 वि-  
मलम् Gtt. 1.

वह् 1 वह् 1 वह्.

वह् 1 वह् 1 वह्.

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used merely as an expletive. 3 When repeated वा has the sense of 'either-or', 'whether-or'; वा वा शोभतेति वा वृत्तिर्जलमयी मम Ku. 2. 60; तत्र परिभ्रमायुरीपादा उवाच नक्षत्रावस्तुवीरवाद्या नव-युद्धवर्द्धनकुललाहा मयादिरव्यापने दयमानं प्राथये V. 1. (अथवा or, or rather, or else, see under अथ; न वा not, neither, nor; यदि वा or if; यदा or, or else; किं वा whether &c.)

वा 1. 2 P. (वाति, वात or वायु) 1 To blow; वाता वाता विविदि दिशे न वा सतथा सनः शिवाः Vo. 3. 6; दिवाः प्रसेवुमं कतो वदुः सुखा, R. 3. 14; Me. 42; Bk. 7. 1, 8. 61. 2 To go, move 3 To strike, hurt, injure, --'वास. (वापयति-ते) 1 To cause to blow 2 (वाजयति-ते) To shake. --With वा to blow; वद्धा वद्धा गितिरिदं काममुचिवावासायाः पारिषा निर्वृति Ki. 5. 36, Bk. 14. 97. --निस् 1 to blow. 2 to be cooled, be cool or assuaged (fig. also); वयुजलादीपयनेन निर्वृति Si. 1. 65; स्वयि ह्य एव तस्या निर्वृति मयो मयोभवजलितं Subhāsh. 3 to blow out, be extinguished, be extinct, निर्वोण-दीपि किमु तेलदानम्; निर्वोणद्विधमयास्य वायं संयुक्तयतीव वयुर्गोचर Ku. 3. 52, Si. 14. 85 --'वास. 1 to blow or put out, extinguish. 2 to cool, alleviate the heat of, act as a refrigerant; Ratu; 3. 11; R. 19. 56. 3 to gratify, soothe, comfort; R. 12. 63. --व-वि to blow. वायुविवाति ह्युदयानि हरजगत् R. 6. 23.

वांशः a. (ही f.) Made of bamboo. --ही Bamboo manna.

वांशिकः 1 A bamboo-cutter. 2 A flute-player, a piper.

वाकः A flight of cranes.

वाकुल See वाकुल.

वाक्यं 1 Speech, words, a sentence, saying, what is spoken; श्रुणु मे वाक्यं 'hear my words', 'hear me'; वाक्ये न सति न 'does not obey'. Si. 2. 24. 2 A sentence, period (complete utterance of a thought), वाक्यं स्वयमेव्यताकोलासिति-मुक्ता वदोपपत्तः S. D. 6; श्रौत्याधी व भवेदार्थे समस्ते तस्मिन् तथा K. P. 10. 3 An argument or syllogism (in logic). 4 A precept, rule, an aphorism. --Comp. --अर्थः the meaning of a sentence. --उपमा a variety of Upamā according to Dandin; see Kāv. 2. 43. --आलापः conversation, discourse. --संज्ञने refutation of an assertion or argument. --वदीय N. of a work attributed to Bhartṛhari. --यद्धति f. the manner of composing sentences, diction, style. --संघट्टः 1 a treatise, connected composition. 2 the flow of sentences. --प्रयोगः employment of speech, use of language. --भेदः a different assertion, a divergent statement; Mu. 2. --रचना, --विन्यासः arrangement of words in a sentence, syntax. --शेषः 1 the remainder of a speech, an unfinished or incomplete sentence; उद्योपवका इव ते शम्भुशेषः V. 5. 2 an elliptical sentence.

वाक्यः 1 A sage, holy man. 2 A learned Brāhmana, scholar. 3 A brave man, hero. 4 A whet-stone. 5 An impediment, obstacle. 6 Certainty. 7 Sub-marine fire. 8 A wolf.

वाग्रा A bridle. वाग्रा A trap, net, snare, toils, mesh; को वा दुर्जनवाग्रासु पतितः क्षेमिण यातः पमान् Pt. 1. 146. --Oomp. --वृत्तिः f. livelihood obtained by catching wild animals. (-सिः) a fowler, huntsman.

वागुरिकः A fowler, hunter, deer-catcher; R. 9. 53.

वागिमव a. 1 Eloquent, oratorical. 2 Talkative. 3 Verbose wordy. --म. 1 An orator, an eloquent man; अनिलीहित-कार्यस्य वागजालं वागिमो वृत्ता Si. 2. 27, 109; Ki. 14. 6; Pt. 4. 86. 2 N. of Brihaspati.

वाग्य a. 1 Speaking little, speaking cautiously. 2 Speaking truly. --व्यः Modesty, humility.

वाकः The ocean.

वांश 1 P. (वांशि) To wish, desire. वाक्मय a. (सी f.) 1 Consisting of words; R. 3. 28. 2 Relating to speech or words. Ms. 12. 6; Bg. 17. 15. 3 Endowed with speech. 4 Eloquent, rhetorical, oratorical. --व 1 Speech, language, मरुत जज्ञे लोकोर्मिर्वामेरुः समस्तं वादमयं व्याजं देवोऽपमिव विप्रना Chand. M. 1; Ku. 7. 90; Si. 2. 72. 2 Eloquence. 3 Rhetoric. --ही The goddess Sarasvati.

वाक् f. 1 A word, sound, an expression (opp. अर्थ); वागर्थाविच संज्ञकी वागर्थयतिपत्तये R. 1. 1. 2 Words, talk, language, speech; वाचि गुण्यापुण्यहेतवः Mā. 4; लोकिकानां हि साधुमयं वागुचरते 1 कर्त्तव्यं पुनराचारं वाकमयं विप्रवति U. 1. 10; विनिश्चितार्थमिति वाक्माद्वे Ki. 1. 10 'spoke these words', 'spoke as follows'; 14. 2; R. 1. 59; Si. 2. 13, 23; Ku. 2. 3. 3 A voice, sound; अशरीरिणी वाग्द्वयत् U. 2; मनुष्यवाचा R. 3. 53. 4 An assertion, a statement. 5 An assurance, a promise. 6 A phrase, proverb, saying. 7 N. of Sarasvati, the goddess of speech. --Comp. --अर्थः (वागर्थः) a word and its meaning; R. 1. 1; see above. --आडंबरः (वायाडंबरः) verbosity, bombast. --आत्मवत् (वामात्मवत्) a. consisting of words; U. 2. --ईशः (वागीशः) 1 an orator, an eloquent man. 2 an epithet of Brihaspati, the preceptor of the gods. 3 an epithet of Brahman; Ku. 2. 3. (-ज्ञा) N. of Sarasvati. --ईश्वरः (वागीश्वरः) 1 an orator, eloquent man. 2 an epithet of Brahman. (-री) Sarasvati, the goddess of speech. --सम्भः (वाग्भः) 'eminent in speech', an eloquent or learned man. --कलहः (वाकलहः) a quarrel, strife. --कीरः (वाकीरः) a wife's brother. --मुषः (वाग्मुषः) a kind of bird. --उज्जि-उज्जिः (वाग्जि-वाग्जिः)

&c.) the betel-bearer of a king &c.; cf. तावत्तद्वर्कवादिन्. --वचल a. (वाक्चपल) chattering, frivolous or inconsiderate in talk. --वाचरथं (वाक्चापलरथं) idle or frivolous talk, chattering, gossiping. --उलं (वाक्कुलं) 'dishonesty in words', an evasive reply, a prevarication; Mu. 1. --जालं (वाग्जालं) bombast empty talk; Si. 2. 27. --डंवरः (वाग्डंवरः) 1 bombast. 2 eloquent language. --द्वंशः (वाग्द्वंशः) 1 reproachful words, reprimand, reproof. 2 restraint of speech, control over words; cf. विद्वं. --वृत्त (वाग्वृत्त) a. promised, affianced, betrothed. (वा) an affianced or betrothed virgin. --वृद्धि (वाग्दृद्धि) a. 'poor in words', i. e. speaking little. --वृल (वाग्दृल) a lip. --वृानं (वाग्दृानं) betrothal. --वृद्ध (वाग्दृद्ध) a. 1 abusive, scurrilous, using abusive words. 2 using ungrammatical language. (-हः) 1 a defamer. 2 a Brāhmana not invested with the sacred thread at the proper time of his life. --देवता, देवी (वाग्देवता, वाग्देवी) Sarasvati, the goddess of speech; वाग्देवतायाः संसुखमभायते S. D. 1. --द्वेषः (वाग्द्वेषः) 1 the utterance of a (disagreeable) sound; वाग्देषाद् गर्भो हतः R. 3. 2 abuse, defamation. 3 an ungrammatical speech. --निबन्धन (वाग्निबन्धन) a. depending on words. --निश्चयः (वाक्निश्चयः) affianced by word of mouth, marriage contract. --निष्ठा (वाक्निष्ठा) faithfulness (to one's word or promise). --पदु a. (वाक्पदु) skilful in speech, eloquent. --पति a. (वाक्पति) eloquent, oratorical. (-सिः) N. of Brihaspati (in this sense वाक्सांपतिः is also used). --पादरथं (वाक्पादरथं) 1 severity of language. 2 violence in words, abusive or scurrilous language, defamation. --प्रचोदनं (वाक्प्रचोदनं) an order expressed in words. --प्रतोदः (वाक्प्रतोदः) 'the goad of words', goading or taunting language. --प्रलापः (वाक्प्रलापः) eloquence. --बंधनं (वाग्बंधनं) stopping the speech, silencing; Amaru. 13. --प्रसङ्गे dual (वाक्प्रसङ्गे) speech and mind. --सामं (वाक्सामं) more words. --मुलं (वाक्मुलं) the beginning or introduction of a speech, an exordium, a preface. --वत् a. (वाग्वत्) one who has controlled or curbed his speech silent. --वयः (वाग्वयः) one who has controlled his speech, a sage. --यामा (वाग्यामा) a dumb man. --युद्धं (वाग्युद्धं) a war of words, (hot) debate or discussion, controversy. --वजः (वाग्बजः) 1 adamant words; अहं हर्षो वाग्बजः U. 1. 2 harsh or severe language. --विद्वत् (वाग्बिद्वत्) a. skilled in speech. (-रथा) a sweet-speaking or fascinating woman. --विभवः

-swinging much. -swinging, J. a whip!





crooked-natured, refractory; S. 6. 4 Vile, wicked, base, low, bad; Ki. 11. 24. 5 Lovely, beautiful, charming; as in वासोपना q. v. -मः 1 A sentient being, an animal. 2 N. of Siva. 3 Of Cupid, the god of love. 4 A snake. 5 An udder, a breast. -मं Wealth, possessions. -Comp. -आचारः -आर्षः the left hand ritual of the Tantras. -आवर्तः a conch-shell, the spiral of which runs from right to left. -उरु, ऊरु f. a woman with handsome thighs. -दूरा f. a woman (with lovely eyes). -देवः 1 N. of a sage. 2 N. of Siva. -लोचना a woman with lovely eyes; विमललोचना जयिनीस्तः स्तुते वासोपनाः K. P. 10; R. 19. 13 -भील a. of a perverse or crooked nature. (-लः) an epitome of the god of love.

वामन a. 1 Left. 2 Adverse, contrary; Mā. 1. 8. (where both senses are intended).

वामन a. 1 (a) Short in stature, dwarfish, pigmy; छलवामनः Si. 13. 12. (b) (Hence) Small, short, little, reduced in length; वामनविरिच दोषभाजनं R. 19. 51; कथं कथं वामि (दिवाणि) च वामनानि N. 22. 57. 2 Bent down, bent low (वमः); Si. 13. 12. 3 Vile, low, base. -नः 1 A dwarf, pigmy; वासुदेवो कले मोहावृत्तमिव वामनः R. 1. 3, 19. 60. 2 N. of Vishnu in his fifth incarnation, when he was born as a dwarf to humble the demon Bali, (see बलि); छलवति विष्णुः मणे बलिमयूतवामन पदमथवीरजोतजनपावन । केशव धृतराष्ट्रस्य जय जगदीश हरे Git. 1. 3 N. of the elephant that presides over the south. 4 N. of the author of the Kāśikāvṛtti, a commentary on Pāṇini's Sūtras. 5 The tree called जंघट. -Comp. -आकृति a. dwarfish. -पुराण N. of one of the 18 Purāṇas. -वामनिका A female dwarf.

वामनी 1 A female dwarf. 2 A mare. 3 A kind of woman.

वामनूरः An ant-hill a mole-hill.

वामा 1 A woman. 2 A lovely woman; Bv. 4. 39, 42. 3 N. of Gaṇi 4 Of Lakṣmi. 5 Of Sarasvatī.

वामिल a. 1 Beautiful, handsome. 2 Proud, haughty. 3 Cunning, deceitful.

वामी 1 A mare; अयोध्यामीश्वरवाहिन्यां B. 5. 32. 2 A she-ass. 3 A female elephant. 4 The female of the jackal.

वायः Weaving, sewing. -Comp. -वृद्धः a weaver's loom.

वायकः 1 A weaver. 2 A heap, multitude, collection.

वायनं, -वायनम् A present of sweetmeats made to a deity, particularly to a Brāhmaṇa, on

festive occasions, observance of fasts &c.

वायवः (वा. f.) 1 Relating to or given by the wind or Vāyu. 2 Aerial. वायवीय, वायव्य a Relating to the wind, aerial -Comp. -पुराण N. of a Purāṇa.

वायसः 1 A crow; बलिभिर परिमोक्तं वायसस्यकर्मणि Mk. 10. 3. 2 Fragrant aloe-wood, agallochum. 3 Turpentine. -Comp. -अरातिः, अरिः an owl. -आहारः a kind of esculent vegetable. -द्रुतः a kind of long grass.

वायुः 1 Air, wind; वायुर्वायुवति चपक-प्रतिष्ठेन K. R. (for its production, see Mā. 1. 76. (There are seven courses of wind: -आयः प्रवक्ष्य सर्व-वायुहरायाः विवाहः परियतः परावत इति क्वात्). 2 The god of wind, the deity supposed to preside over wind. 3 A life-wind or vital air, of which five kinds are enumerated: - राग, मान, समान, व्यान, and उदान. 4 Morbid affection or vitiation of the windy humour. -Comp. -आस्पदं the sky, atmosphere. -कण्टः dust. -जोणः the north-west. -मृदः flatulence (caused by indigestion). -धूमः 1 a hurricane, storm. 2 a whirlpool. -मोक्षः the rage of the wind. -प्रसू a. 1 affected by wind, flatulent. 2 gouty. -आतः, -तनयः, -मन्दः, -धुमः, -सुतः, -धुतः epithets of Haṇumat or Bhīma. -द्वारः a cloud. -निदः a. 1 affected by wind, crazy, mad, frantic. -पुराण N. of one of the 18 Purāṇas. -फलं 1 hail 2 the rainbow. -भक्तः, -भक्षणः, भुज् m. 1 one who feels only on air, as an ascetic. 2 a snake; cf. वनगन्ध. -रोच night. -हण a. broken down by wind, R. 9. 63. -वर्मन् m., n. the sky, atmosphere. -वायः smoke. -वाहिनी a vein, an artery, a vessel of the body. -वयः, -सम a. swift as wind. -सखः, -सखिः m. fire.

वार n. Water; Bv. 1. 30. -Comp. -आसनं a reservoir of water. -किटिः (वा.किटिः) a porpoise. -चः a goose, gander. -द्वः a cloud. -द्वर 1 water. 2 silk. 3 speech. 4 the seed of the mango 5 a curl on a horse's neck. 6 a conch-shell. -रिः the ocean. -मृद a kind of salt. -गुणं (वा.गुणं) clothes. -भटः an alligator. -धुज् m. a cloud. -राशिः the ocean. -वटः a ship, boat. -सदनं (वा.सदनं) a reservoir of water, a cistern. -स्थ a. (वा.स्थ) being in water.

वारः 1 That which covers, a cover. 2 A multitude, large number; as in वायुवति. 3 A heap, quantity. 4 A herd, flock, Si. 18. 56. 5 A day of the week; as in वृषार. रुक्मिण. 6 Time, turn; सप्तम्य वारः समाप्तः Pt. 1; R. 19. 18; often used in pl. like the

English 'times'; वृषारत् 'many times', कतिवारत् 'how many times'. 7 An occasion, opportunity. 8 A door, gate. 9 The opposite bank of a river. 10 N. of Siva. -र 1 A vessel for holding spirituous liquor. 2 A mass of water (मलमय). -Comp. -अवना, -नारी, -धुवति f. -वोवति f. -वनिता, -विलासिनी -सुदरी, -स्त्री 'a woman of the multitude', a common woman, harlot, courtesan, prostitute; Rām. 1. 26; S. Til. 16. -करी 1 a wife's brother (according to Trika.) 2 the submarine fire. 3 a hair-dresser or comb. 4 a louse. 5 a courser, (these meanings are given in Medini). -वृ (वृ) वार the plantain tree. -मुखरा the chief of a number of harlots. -वा(वा)णः-जं an armour, a coat of mail; R. 4. 85. -वाणिः 1 a piper, player on a flute. 2 a musician. 3 a year. 4 a judge. (-विः f.) a harlot. -वणि 1 a harlot. -वेवा 1 harlotry, prostitution. 2 a number of harlots.

वारक a. Obstructing, opposing. -कः 1 A kind of horse. 2 A horse in general. 3 One of the paces of a horse. -कं 1 The seat of pain. 2 A kind of perfume (वाल or वीवर).

वारकिञ्च m. 1 An opposer, enemy. 2 The ocean. 3 A kind of horse, one with good marks. 4 An ascetic living on leaves.

वारकः A bird.

वारणः The handle of a sword, knife &c.

वारट 1 A field. 2 A number of fields. -टा A goose.

वारण a. (वा. f.) Warding off, resisting, opposing. -जं 1 Warding off, restraining, obstructing; न भवति विस्तृत्योपय वारणात् Bb. 2. 17. 2 An obstacle, impediment. 3 Resistance, opposition. 4 Defending, guarding, protecting. -णः 1 An elephant; न भवति विस्तृत्योपय वारणात् Bb. 2. 17; Ku. 5. 70; R. 12. 93; Si. 18. 56. 2 An armour, mail-coat. -Comp. -वृषा-स, -वृषभा the plantain tree. -साक्षं N. of Hastināputra.

वारणसी See वाराणसी.

वारणावत m. n. N. of a town.

वारण A leather thong.

वारवार ind. Often times, repeatedly, again and again; वारवार तिरपति दशोद्धमं वायुतः Mā. 1. 35.

वारटा 1 A wasp. 2 A goose; cf. वरटा.

वाराणसी The holy city of Benares.

वारानिधिः The ocean.

वारव a. (वा. f.) Relating to a war; Mu. 7. 19; Y. 1. 259. -वः 1 A war. 2 A kind of tree. -Comp. -वर्षः N. of the present Kalpa (that in which we are at present living); -पुराण N. of one of the eighteen Purāṇas.

**वाराही** 1 A sow. 2 The earth. 3 The Sakti of Vishnu in the form of a bear. 4 A measure. -**Comp.** -**का:** N. of a bulbous plant.

**वारि** *n.* 1 Water; वारा वनम् वारिणेण ततो वारिणिष्ठाति Subbāsh. 2 A fluid. 3 A kind of perfume (वाल or वीवर). -**रि:** -**रि** *f.* 1 A lace for fastening an elephant; वारी वरि: सस्वर वारणात् Si. 18. 56; R. 5. 45 2 A rope for fastening an elephant 3 A hole or trap for catching elephants. 4 A captive, prisoner. 5 A water-pot. 6 N. of Sarasvati. -**Comp.** -**ईश:** the ocean -**उद्गर्** a lotus. -**ओक:** a leech. -**कपूर:** a kind of fish (लीक) -**कुम्भक:** the plant कुम्भक. -**किमि:** a leech. -**खर:** a piece of water. -**खर** *a.* aquatic. (-**व**) 1 a fish. 2 any aquatic animal. -**ज** *a.* produced in water. (-**ज**) 1 a conch-shell; Si. 15. 72. 2 any bivalve or shell. (-**ज**) 1 a lotus; Si. 4. 66. 3 a kind of salt. 3 a kind of plant (गौरवर्ण). 4 cloves. -**सस्कर:** a cloud. -**खर** an umbrella. -**व:** a cloud; विवर वारि वरि इवाहुरे Subbāsh.; Bv. 1. 30. (-**इ**) a kind of perfume. -**इ:** the Chat'aka bird. -**धर:** a cloud; स्ववार्थितोद्गर्होभिर्मित्तम् च विरातमन्त्रोः V. 4. 3. -**धारा** a shower of rain. -**धि:** the ocean; वारिविदुताम्भो विदुः जने Gft. 12. -**वाध:** 1 the ocean. 2 an epithet of Varuna. 3 a cloud. -**निधि:** the ocean. -**वरा:** 'य' journey by sea', a voyage. -**प्रवाह:** a cascade, waterfall. -**मसि:** -**दुख** *m.* -**र:** a cloud. -**चक्र:** a water-wheel, a machine for drawing up water; M. 2. 13. -**रथ:** a raft, boat, float. -**राशि:** 1 the ocean. 2 a lake. -**रुत:** a lotus. -**वात:** a dealer in spirituous liquors. -**वाह:** -**वाहन:** a cloud. -**का:** N. of Vishnu. -**चक्र:** 1 cloves. 2 a kind of antimony. 3 the fragrant root उशी: q. v.

**वारित** *p. p.* 1 Warded off, prevented, obstructed. 2 Defended, protected. **वारी** See वारि (*f.*).

**वारीश:** An elephant.

**वार:** A war-elephant (विजयकुम्भर).

**वारुत:** A bier.

**वारुण** *a.* (वी *f.*) 1 Belonging to Varuna. 2 Dedicated or sacred to Varuna. 3 Given to Varuna. -**य:** N. of one of the nine divisions of Bhāravarsha. -**य:** Water.

**वारुणि:** 1 N. of Agastya. 2 Of Bhṛigu.

**वारु** 1 The west (the quarter presided over by Varu). 2 Any spirituous liquor; वरुणि वीरिणीवरी वरुणीवरीवरी U. 3. 11.; Pt. 1. 178. (where both senses are intended); Ku. 4. 12. 3 The asterism वरुणिष्ठ. 4 A kind of Dārva. -**Comp.** -**वारुण:** an epithet of Varuna.

**वारुण:** The chief of the serpent race. -**व:** 1 The rheum or excretion of the eyes. 2 The ear wax. 3 A vessel for bailing water out of a boat.

**वारुणी** N. of a part of Bengal (and Behar) now called राजगढ़ी.

**वारु** *a.* (वी *f.*) Consisting of trees. -**व:** A forest.

**वारुणिक:** A scribe, writer.

**वारुणिक:** वारुणिक: *f.*, वारुणिक: *m.*, वारुणिकी *f.*, वारुणिकु: *m. f.* The egg-plant.

**वारुणिका** A kind of quail.

**वारु** *a.* 1 Healthy, hale, doing well, 2 Light, weak, unsubstantial (असर). 3 Following a profession. -**व:** 1 Welfare, good health; सर्वे नो वारुम-वेदि राजन् R. 5. 1, 3, 13, 71; स पृष्ठः सर्वसं वारुमस्वद्वि न संतति 15. 41; Si. 3. 68. 2 Skill, dexterity; अश्रुक इव स्ववारुमुचः Ki. 13. 34. 3 Chaff.

**वारु** 1 Staying, abiding. 2 Tidings, news, intelligence; समरिकायाः का वारु Ratik. 4. 3 Livelihood, profession. 4 Agriculture, the occupation of a Vaisya; R. 16. 2; Ms. 10. 80; Y. 1. 310. 5 The egg-plant. -**Comp.** -**आरुम:** a commercial undertaking or business. -**वह:** -**ह:** 1 a messenger. 2 a chandler. -**वृति:** one who lives on agriculture. -**सत्तिकर:** general or common report.

**वारुणिक:** A news-bearer, spy, an emissary.

**वारुणिक** *a.* (वी *f.*) 1 Relating to news. 2 Bringing news. 3 Explanatory, glossarial. -**का:** 1 An emissary, a spy. 2 A husbandman (a man of the third tribe). -**क:** An explanatory or supplementary rule which explains the meaning of that which is said, of that which is left unsaid, and of that which is imperfectly said; or a rule which explains what is said or but imperfectly said and supplies omissions; उक्तानुक्तदुर्कार्यवार्ति (विना) वार्ति तु वारुणिक (the term is particularly applied to the explanatory rules of Kātyāyana on Pāṇini's Śūtras).

**वारुण:** N. of Arjuna; Ku. 15. 1.

**वारुण** 1 Old age; निमित्तवाराभरणानि वीरुते पूरं तथा वारुणकाले वरुण Ku. 5. 44; R. 1. 8; N. 1. 77. 2 The infirmity of old age. 3 A collection of old men.

**वारुण** 1 Old age. 2 The infirmity of old age.

**वारुणिक:** वारुणिक: *m.* A weaver.

**वारुण** Usury, high or exorbitant interest.

**वारु.** वारु *f.* A leather thong.

**वारुणिक:** A rhinoceros; see व. वीरुण also.

**वारुण** A collection of men in armour. **वार्** A blessing, boon. -(pl.) Possessions.

**वार्** A kind of blue fly.

**वार्** *a.* (वी *f.*) 1 Belonging to the rains. 2 Annual.

**वार्** *a.* (वी *f.*) 1 Belonging to the rains or rainy season; वार् वरुण-होदे वरुणवर्षा R. 4. 16. 2 Annual, yearly. 3 Lasting for one year; मातृवर्षा वरुण वर्षा वर्षावर्षा; 80 वार् वरुण Y. 1. 124. -**क** N. of a medicinal plant.

**वार्** Hail.

**वार्** 1 A descendant of Vrishpi. 2 Particularly Krishna. 3 N. of the charioteer of Nala.

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See वार्, वार्दव,

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come his partners in the innumerable iniquities that he had committed. He accordingly went home, but returned dismayed at their unwillingness. The sage then told him to repeat the word *rama* (which is *Rama* inverted) and disappeared. The robber continued to repeat it for years together without moving from the place, so that his body was covered up with ant-hills. But the same sage reappeared and got him out, and as he issued from the *raimika* he was called *Vaimiki*, and became afterwards an eminent sage. One day while he was performing his ablutions, he saw one of a pair of *Aramacha* birds being killed by a fowler, at which he cursed the wretch in words which unconsciously took the form of a verse in the *Anushubh* metre. This was a new mode of composition, and at the command of the god *Brahman* he composed the first poem the *Ramayana*. When *Sita* was abandoned by *Rama*, he gave her shelter under his roof, and brought up her two sons. He afterwards restored them all to *Rama*. ]

**वास्तव** Being beloved or favourite.  
**वाचस्पति** a. 1 Talkative, garrulous. 2 Eloquent.

**वाक्प**: A kind of basil.  
**वावुट**: A boat, raft.  
**वाचु** 4 A. ( वाचुते ) 1 To choose, prefer, select, love; ततो वाचुस्मानासो गन्तव्यो गच्छत Bk. 4. 28. 2 To serve.  
**वाचु** a. Chosen, selected, preferred.  
**वाहू** 1. 4 A. ( वाहते, वाहि ) 1 To roar, cry, scream, shriek, howl; hum ( as birds ), sound in general; ( शिवाः ) तां शिताः शनिभवं ववाहिरे R. 11. 61, Si. 18. 75, 76; Bk. 14. 11, 76. 2 To call.

**वाजक** a. Roaring, sounding.  
**वाजने** 1 Roaring, howling, growling, yelling &c. 2 The warbling or cry of birds, humming (of bees &c.).  
**वाहि**: Fire, the god of fire.  
**वाहिन** The cry of birds.

**वाहिता** 1 A female elephant; अथप्ययत्त स वाहितासक्तः पुष्पिनाः कमलिनीरिष दिवः R. 19. 11; (also written वाहिना in this sense). 2 A woman.

**वाहा**: A day. -**व** 1 A dwelling, house. 2 A place where four roads meet. 3 Dung.

**वाधु**: वध See वाध.  
**वाधु** 1. 10 U. ( वाधति-व ) 1 To scent, perfume, incense, fumigate, make fragrant; वासिनावनलेनेषिन्वय Ki. 9. 80; वक्रदितवटवासेवोसवद् कानवाहि (Git. 1; U. 3. 16; R. 4. 74; Me. 20; Rs. 5. 5. 3 To steep, infuse. 3 To spien, season. -11. 4 A. See वाधु.

**वास**: 1 Perfume. 2 Living, dwelling; वासी यश्चे हरे रे Bv. 1. 63; R. 19. 2 Bg. 1. 44. 3 An abode, a habitation, house. 4 Site, situation.

**3 Clothes, dress. -Comp. -वा ( वा ) -वाट**: -**व**, -**व**, -**व** a. the inner apartments of a house; particularly bed chamber; पनोववाहिनाति वासुव वधि. U. 1. 7; V. 3. -**व** a hall where public exhibitions ( such as dancing, wrestling matches &c. ) are held. -**व** betel mixed with other fragrant spices. -**व**, -**व**, -**व** a dwelling-place, house. -**व**, f. a roosting perch, a rod for a bird to perch on; V. 2. 3; Me. 79. -**व** a kind of fragrant powder. -**व** वा = वासकसज्ज q. v.

**वासक** a. ( वा or विसा f. ) 1 Scenting, perfuming, infusing, fumigating &c. 2 Causing to dwell, populating. -**व** Clothes. -**Comp. -सज्ज**, -**सज्जिता** a woman who dresses herself in all her ornaments and keeps herself (and her house) ready to receive her lover, especially when he has made an appointment with her; an expectant heroine, one of the several classes of a *Nāyikā*; N. D thus defines her: -  
कुरुते मदनं वास्याः ( वा य ) सज्जिते वासवेदमनि ।  
ता तु वासकसज्जा स्पादिनिविशयमा 120;  
भवति विजयिनि विगलिरवज्जा विजयि रोहिनि  
वासकसज्जा Git. G.

**वासल**: An hour.  
**वासतेव** a. ( वी f. ) Habitable. -**व** Night.

**वासन** 1 Perfuming, fumigating 2 Infusing. 3 Dwelling, abiding. 4 An abode, a dwelling. 5 Any receptacle, a basket, box, vessel &c.; Y. 2. 65 ( वासनं निक्षिप्यवाहनं वृष्टादि-क ममुद्र संख्यादि-चम ). 6 Knowledge. 7 Clothes, dress. 8 A cover, an envelope.

**वासना** 1 Knowledge derived from memory; cf. वासना. 2 Particularly, the impression unconsciously left on the mind by past good or bad actions, which therefore produces pleasure or pain. 3 Fancy, imagination, idea. 4 False idea, ignorance. 5 A wish; desire, inclination; समावासावदुःखसज्जा Git. 5. 6 Regard, liking, respectful regard. तथा ( वासिना ) मध्येन मम तु मज्जा वासना वाच केव Bv. 4. 14.

**वासन** a. ( वी f. ) 1 Vernal, suitable to or produced in spring. 2 In the spring or prime of life, youthful. 3 Diligent, attentive ( in the performance of duties ) -**व**: 1 A camel. 2 A young elephant. 3 Any young animal. 4 A cuckoo. 5 The south wind, the breeze blowing from the Malaya mountain, cf. मलयसमीर. 6 A kind of bean. 7 A dissolute man. -**व** 1 A kind of jasmine ( with fragrant flowers ); वधि वासेतीकुमुदमकुमुदवधिः Git. 1. 2 Long pepper. 3 The trumpet flower.

4 N. of a festival held in honour of Cupid; cf. वसोत्सव.  
**वासिना** a. ( वी f. ) Vernal. -**व**: 1 The *Vidishaka* or buffoon in a drama. 2 An actor.

**वासर**, -**व** A day ( of the week ).  
-**Comp. -म**: morning.

**वासव** a. ( वी f. ) Belonging to Indra; वसुता वासवी विजयती K.; वासवी वासुता Me. 43. -**व**: N. of Indra; Ku. 8. 2, R. 5. 5. -**Comp. -व** 1 N. of a work by Subandhu. 2 N. of a heroine of several stories. [ Different writers give different accounts of this lady According to Kathasaritsagara she was the daughter of king Chanamaharsa of Ujjayini and was carried off by Udayana king of Vatsa. Sirharsha represents her to be the daughter of king Pradyota ( see Ram. 1. 10 ), and according to Mallinatha's comment on the line प्रद्योतस्य विजयति वासवजीव जदे she was the daughter of Pradyota king of Ujjayini. Bhavabhuti says that she was betrothed by her father to king Sanjaya, but that she offered herself to Udayana; ( see Mal. 2 ) But the Vasavadatta of Subandhu has nothing in common with the story of Vatsa, except the name of the heroine, as she is represented to have been betrothed by her father to Pushpaketu but carried off by Kandarapaketu. It is probable that there were several heroines bearing the name Vasavadatta ]

**वासवी** N. of the mother of Vyāsa.  
**वासव** a. A cloth, garment, clothes; वासासि जीवांसि यथा विहाय वसति गृह्णाति मतोऽ रराज Bg. 2. 22, Ku. 7. 9; Me. 59  
**वासि**: m. f. An adze, a small hatchet, chisel. -**सि**: Dwelling, abiding.

**वासित** p. p. 1 Perfumed, scented. 2 Steeped, infused. 3 Seasoned, spiced. 4 Dressed, clothed. 5 Peopled, populous. 6 Famous, celebrated. -**व** 1 The cry or hum of birds. 2 Knowledge; cf. वासना (2).

**वासिता** See वासिता.  
**वासि** ( सि ) m. ( वी f. ) a. Belonging to or composed by ( rather revealed to ) Vasishtha, as a *Mantra* of the *Rigveda* -**व**: A descendant of Vasishtha.

**वाह**: 1 The soul. 2 The soul of the universe, supreme being. 3 N. of Vishnu.

**वाहुकि**, **वाहुकेव**: N. of a celebrated serpent, king of snakes ( said to be a son of Kasyapa ), Ku. 2. 38, Bg. 10. 28.

**वाहुदेव**: 1 Any descendant of Vasudeva. 2 Particularly, Krishna.

**वाहुरा** 1 The earth. 2 Night. 3 A woman. 4 A female elephant.

**वाह**: f. A young girl, maiden ( used chiefly in dramas ); वसति वाह विराजि वृती M. 1. 41; वाह वसी M.

**वास्तव** See वास्त.  
**वास्तव** *a.* ( की. *f.* ) 1 Real, true, substantial. 2 Determined, fixed. -*व* Anything fixed or determined.

**वास्तवा** Dawn.

**वास्तविक** *a.* ( की. *f.* ) True, real, substantial, genuine.

**वास्तिक** A collection of goats.

**वास्तव** *a.* 1 Dwelling, inhabiting, resident; *गृहस्थ वास्तवकुटुम्बिता ययुः* Si. 1. 66. 2 Fit to be inhabited, habitable. -*व*; 1 A dweller, resident, an inhabitant; *वास्तविकवास्तव्यो महाजनसमाजः* MAl. 1. -*व्यं* 1 A habitable place, house. 2 Habitation, residence ( वसति ).

**वास्तु** *m. n.* 1 The site of a house, building ground, site. 2 A house, an abode, a dwelling place; *वेदविषये वास्तु किं न दीपः प्रकाशयेत्* Subhāsh., Ms. 3. 89. -*Comp.* -*वारः* a sacrifice performed on the occasion of laying the foundation of a house.

**वास्तव** *a.* ( की. *f.* ) 1 Habitable, fit to be inhabited. 2 Abdominal.

**वास्तोषवतिः** 1 N. of a Vedic deity ( supposed to preside over the foundation of a house. ) 2 N. of Indra.

**वाद्य** *a.* Made of cloth. -*जः* A carriage covered with cloth.

**वायव** See वायव.

**वायवः** The tree called नानकेशर.

**वायु** 1 A ( वाहने ) To try, exert oneself, endeavour

**वाह** *a.* Bearing, carrying &c. ( at the end of comp. ); as *अनुवाहः* *तायवाह* &c. -*हः* 1 Carrying, bearing. 2 A porter. 3 A draught animal, a beast of burden. 4 A horse; R. 4. 56, 5. 73, 14. 62. 5 A bull; Ku. 7. 49. 6 A buffalo. 7 A carriage, conveyance in general. 8 The arm. 9 Air, wind. 10 A measure equal to ten Kum-bhas or four Dhāras; *वाहो मारुतुदयं*. -*Comp.* -*द्रिषत्* *m.* a buffalo. -*अष्टः* a horse.

**वाहकः** 1 A porter. 2 A coach driver. 3 A horseman.

**वाहनं** 1 Bearing, carrying, conveying. 2 Driving ( as a horse ). 3 A vehicle, conveyance of any kind; Ms. 7. 75; N. 22. 45. 4 An animal used in riding or draught, as a horse; स दुष्प्रापयताः शायदार्थं वातवाहनः R. 1. 48, 9. 25. 60. 5 An elephant.

**वाहिनः** 1 A water-course, 2 A large serpent, the boa.

**वाहिकः** 1 A large drum. 2 A car drawn by oxen. 3 A carrier of loads.

**वाहित** A heavy burden.

**वाहिपदं** The part of an elephant's forehead below the frontal globes.

**वाहिनी** 1 An army; *आशिर्न प्रयुज्ये न वाहिनी* R. 11. 6, 13. 66. 2 A division of an army consisting of 81 char-

phants, as many chariots, 243 horse, and 405 foot. 3 A river. -*Comp.* -*विश्वः* the camp of an army. -*वसिः* 1 a general, a commanding officer. 2 the ocean ( lord of rivers. )

**वाहीक** See वाहीक.

**वाहुक** See वाहुक.

**वाह्य** See वाह्य.

**वाहिः** N. of a country ( the modern Balkh ). -*Comp.* -*जः* a Balkh-bred horse.

**वाहिः ( की. )** 1 N. of a country ( the modern Balkh ). 2 A horse from this country, a Balkh-bred horse. -*कः* 1 Saffron. 2 Asa Fetida.

**वि** *ind.* 1 As a prefix to verbs and nouns it expresses:—( *a* ) separation, disjunction ( apart, asunder, away, off &c. ), as *विपुत्र*, *विह*, *विचल* &c.; ( *b* ) the reverse of an action; as *क्ली* 'to buy', *विक्री* 'to sell'; *स्मृ* 'to remember'; *विस्मृ* 'to forget'; ( *c* ) division: as *विभक्त* विभाग; ( *d* ) distinction; as *विक्षिप्त*, *विशेष*, *विविक्त*, *विविक्त*; ( *e* ) discrimination *अवच्छेदः*; ( *f* ) order, arrangement, as *विधा*, *द्विषः*; ( *g* ) opposition; as *विरुद्ध*, *विरोध*; privation; as *विनी*, *विनयन*; ( *i* ) deliberation, as *विचार*, *विचार*; ( *j* ) intensity; *विश्रुत*. 2 As a prefix to nouns or adjectives not immediately connected with roots *वि* expresses ( *a* ) negation or privation, in which case it is used much in the same way as *अ* or *नि*, *i. e.* it forms Bah. comp., *विषया*, *व्यसु* &c.; ( *b* ) intensity, greatness; as *विकराल*; ( *c* ) variety, as *विविध*; ( *d* ) difference; as *विलक्षण*; ( *e* ) manifoldness, as *विविध*; ( *f* ) contrariety, opposition, as *विलोम*; ( *g* ) change, as *विकार*; ( *h* ) impropriety, as *विजगन्*.

**वि** *m. f.* 1 A bird. 2 A horse.

**विंश** *a.* ( की. *f.* ) Twentieth. -*जः* A twentieth part.

**विंशकः** *a.* ( की. *f.* ) Twenty.

**विंशतिः** *f.* Twenty, a score. -*Comp.* -*हः* 1, *हः* *m.* a ruler of twenty villages.

**विंशतिम** *a.* ( की. *f.* ) Twentieth.

**विंशति** *m.* 1 Twenty, a score. 2 A lord or ruler of twenty villages.

**विश्व** The milk of a cow that has recently calved.

**विक्रवाहः** -*वः* A kind of tree ( of the wood of which ladders were made ); R. 11. 25.

**विक्रव** *a.* 1 Blown, expanded, opened ( as a lotus flower &c. ); *विक्रव-किंलकसंहरिकर्कः* Si. 6. 21; R. 9. 37. 2 Spread about, scattered over; Bv. 1. 3. 3 Destitute of hair. -*वः* 1 A Buddhist mendicant. 2 N. of Ketu.

**विक्रव** *a.* 1 Hideous, ugly. 2 ( *a* ) Formidable, frightful, horrible, dreadful; *पृथुललानटवदितविकटकूटदिना* Ve. 1. विपुलिपि विकटविपुलवदितलनलितलानटवदित Git. 4 ( *b* ) Fierce, savage. 3 Great,

large, broad, spacious, wide; *जुमा-विष्टवि विकटोद्वस्तु वापि* U. 4. 29; *आवरि विकटेन विप्रीद्वस्तुसिप कृष्णमलमाया* Si. 10. 42, 13. 10; MAl. 7. 4 Proud, haughty; *विकटं परिक्रामति* U. 6. Mv. 6. 32. 5 Beautiful; Mk. 2. 6 Frowning. 7 Obscure. 8 Changed in appearance. -*ह* A boil, tumour.

**विक्रव** *a.* 1 Boasting, swaggering, vaunting, bragging; *विद्वत्सिपवि-कथना मवति* Mu. 3.; R. 14. 73. 2 Praising ironically. -*न* 1 Vaunting, boasting. 2 Irony, false praise.

**विक्रव** 1 Boasting, vaunt, brag, boast. 2 Praise. 3 False praise, irony.

**विक्रव** *a.* 1 Heaving. 2 Unsteady inconstant.

**विकरः** Sickness, disease.

**विकरणः** The inserted conjugational affix, the conjugational sign placed between the root and the terminations.

**विकराल** *a.* Very dreadful or formidable, frightful.

**विकर्षः** N. of a Kuru prince; Bg. 1. 8.

**विकर्षनः** 1 The sun; U. 5. 2 The Arka plant. 3 A son who has usurped his father's kingdom.

**विजगन्** *a.* Acting wrongly. -*n.* An unlawful or prohibited act, an impious act; Bg. 4. 17; Ms. 9. 226. -*Comp.* -*क्रिय* an illegal act, irreligious conduct. -*स्य* *a.* doing prohibited acts, addicted to vice.

**विकर्षः** 1 Drawing asunder, pulling apart. 2 An arrow.

**विकर्षणः** N. of one of the five arrows of Cupid. -*ज* 1 Drawing, dragging, pulling asunder. 2 A cross throw.

**विकल** *a.* 1 Deprived of a part or member, defective, imperfect, maimed, mutilated; *कृत्कृति कलेश्वि* Y. 2. 70; Ms. 8. 66; U. 4. 24. 2 Frightened, alarmed; MAl. 5. 20. 3 Devoid or destitute of ( in comp. ); *आरामाधिपतिर्विकल्पिकः* Bv. 1. 31; Mk. 5. 41. 4 Agitated, weakened, dispirited, un-nerved drooping, sinking, languid; *किमिदं विप्रीद्वि रीद्वि विकला विद्वीत सुवति-सभा तव सकला* Git. 9; *विरहेन विकलपदया* Bv. 2. 71, 164. *धृति-युले विकलविकले* Git. 12; U. 3. 31; MAl. 7. 1, 9. 12. 5 Withered, decayed. -*Comp.* -*अंग* *a.* having a redundant or deficient limb. -*इन्द्रिय* *a.* having impaired or defective organs of sense. -*पाणि* *a.* a cripple.

**विषा** The sixtieth par of a Kald q. v.

**विकल्पः** 1 Doubt, uncertainty, indecision, hesitation; *सतिष्ये विद्योगेन स विकल्पयामुमुक्षुः* R.; 17. 49. 2 Suspicion; Mu. 1. 3 Contrivance, art; *मायविकल्प-रहितः* R. 13. 75. 4 Option, alternative



(ingram.) 5 Sort, variety. 6 An error, a mistake, ignorance. -Comp. -उपहार; an optional offering. -आलं a netlike indecision, a dilemma.

विकल्प 1 Admitting of doubt. 2 Allowing an option. 3 Indecision.

विकल्प a. Sinless, stainless, guiltless.

विकला (ला) Bengal madder.

विकलः The moon.

विकलित p. p. Blown, fully opened or expanded; Bv. 1. 100.

विकल (इ) a. 3 Opening, expanding; कुशलेरु जलाशयेति सदा रमेत कलमा विकलः Si. 4. 33. 2 Loud, distinctly audible (as a sound); उर्ध्वगत विकलाकरवृक्षास्य विकलस्वरः N. 2. 5.

विकारः 1 Change of form or nature, transformation, deviation from the natural state; cf. विकृति. 2 A change, an alteration, a modification; Pt. 1. 44. 3 Sickness, disease, malady; विकर खटु परमादोऽज्ञानादन्तरिमः प्रतीकास्य S. 4; Ku. 2. 38. 4 Change of mind or purpose; मूर्च्छास्य विकारः शोके-पर्यवसेव S. 5. 19. 5 A feeling, an emotion; U. 1. 35, 3. 25, 36. 6 Agitation, excitement, perturbation; Ki. 17. 23. 7 Contortion, contraction, (as of the features of the face); वनप्रवृत्तविकारिणामासुतं Ku. 7. 95. 8 (In Sān. phil.) That which is evolved from a previous source or Prakṛiti. -Comp. -हेतुः a temptation, seduction, cause of perturbation; लकादिदो सति विकल्पे देशा न भवन्ति तेषां पीताः Ku. 1. 59.

विकारित a. Changed, perverted, corrupted.

विकारित्व a. Liable to change, susceptible of emotions or impressions; भवति हृदये कर्षणा विकारि च शोचन् Māli. 1. 17.

विकालः, विकालकः Evening, evening twilight, the close of day.

विकालिक A perforated copper vessel which, placed in water, marks the time by gradually filling; cf. कालिका.

विकाराः 1 Manifestation, display, exhibition. 2 Blowing, expanding (usually written *varā* in this sense); Ku. 3. 20. 3 An open or direct course; Ki. 15. 52. 4 An oblique course; Ki. 15. 52. 5 Joy, pleasure; Ki. 15. 52. 6 Sky, heaven (अकाश); Ki. 15. 52. 7 Eagerness, ardent desire; Si. 9. 41 (where it means 'blowing' also). 8 Retreat, solitude, privacy.

विकाराक a. (विका.) 1 Displaying. 2 Opening.

विकाराक 1 Manifestation, display, exhibition. 2 Blowing, expanding (of flowers &c.)

विकारि (सि) a. (सी.) 1 Bo-

coming, visible, shining forth. 2 Expanding, opening, blowing.

विकारः Blowing, expanding; see विकार above.

विकारन Expansion, opening, blowing.

विकिरः 1 A scattered portion or fallen bit. 2 One who tears or scatters, a bird; कर्कोनीकजयिष्युषाविकिराहा-रिणस्त्रयो मागः Māli. 6. 19. 3 A well. 4 A tree.

विकिरण 1 Scattering, throwing, about, dispersing. 2 Spreading abroad. 3 Tearing up. 4 Killing (हितं). 5 Knowledge.

विकीर्ण p. p. 1 Scattered, dispersed. 2 Diffused. 3 Celebrated. -Comp. -केश, -मूषम a. tearing the hair, having dishevelled hair. -अ a kind of perfume.

विकुटः N. of Vishnu's heaven.

विकुशोण a. 1 Undergoing or causing a change. 2 Feeling glad, delighted, rejoiced.

विकुलः The moon.

विकुजन 1 Cooing, humming. 2 Rumbling (as of the bowels).

विकृपण A side-glance, leer.

विकृणिका The nose.

विकृत p. p. 1 Changed; altered, modified. 2 Sick, diseased. 3 Mutilated, deformed, disfigured. 4 Incomplete, imperfect. 5 Affected by passion or emotion. 6 Averse from, disgusted with. 7 Loathsome. 8 Strange, extraordinary; (see कृ with वि). -न 1 Change, modification. 2 Change for the worse, sickness. 3 Aversion, disgust.

विकृतिः f. 1 Change (as of purpose, mind, form &c.); विचिकृतिः, अग्रणीयक हृदयस्य विकृतिः &c. 2 An unnatural or accidental circumstance, an accident; मरु प्रकृतिः क्षीरार्णव विकृतिर्न-दितनुष्यो कुः R. 8. 87. 3 Sickness. 4 Excitement, perturbation, anger, rage; Ki. 13. 56; Si. 15. 11, 40; see विकार and विक्रिया also.

विकृत p. p. 1 Dragged asunder, pulled hither and thither. 2 Drawn, pulled, drawn towards or attracted. 3 Extended protracted. 4 Making a noise; (see कृ with वि).

विकेश c. (की.) 1 Having loose hair. 2 Having no hair, bald (as head). -स्त्री 1 A woman with loose hair. 2 A woman without hair. 3 A small tress of hair tied up separately and then collected into the larger braid or *Voni*.

विकेश -व a. 1 Without a bush. 2 Unsheathed, uncovered; Ki. 17. 45; R. 7.

विकः A young elephant.

विक्रमः 1 A step, stride, pace; S. 7. 6; cf. विक्रम. 2 Stepping over, walking. 3 Overcoming, overpowering. 4 Heroism, prowess, heroic valour; अनुलेकः खटु विक्रमालकारः V. 1; R. 12. 87, 93. 5 N. of a celebrated king of Ujjayint; See App. II. 6 N. of Vishnu. -Comp. -अर्कः, -आदित्यः see विक्रम. -कर्मन् n. a heroic deed, feat of valour.

विक्रमण A stride (of Vishnu); कलयति विक्रमण इतिमनुत्तमानं Glt. 1. विक्रमिन् a Chivalrous, heroic. -म. 1 A lion. 2 A hero. 3 An epithet of Vishnu.

विक्रयः Sale, selling; Ms. 3. 54. -Comp. -अनुसयः rescission of a sale. -पत्र a bill of sale, sale-deed.

विक्रयिकः, विक्रयिन् m. A dealer, seller, vendor.

विक्रमः The moon.

विक्रान्त p. p. 1 Stepped or passed beyond. 2 Powerful, heroic, valiant, chivalrous. 3 Victorious, overpowering (one's enemies). -तः 1 A hero, warrior. 2 A lion. -तं 1 Space, stride. 2 Heroism, valour, prowess.

विक्रान्तिः f. 1 Stepping, striding. 2 A horse's gallop or canter. 3 Heroism, valour, prowess.

विक्रान्तु a. Valiant, victorious. -म. A lion.

विक्रिया 1 Change, modification, alteration; इमपुरइद्विजनितावनविक्रिया R. 13. 71, 10. 17. 2 Agitation, excitement, perturbation, excitement of passion; अथ तेन निगूढ विक्रियामावेशतः कल-मेतद्व्ययं Ku. 4. 41, 3. 34. 3 Anger, wrath, displeasure; सद्यः प्रकोपितस्यापि नदी नारति विक्रियाः Śubhāṣh. ; लिंगेभ्यः हनुतविक्रिया R. 7. 30. 4 Reverse, evil; Ku. 6. 29 (देखन् Malli. 'defect'). 5 Knitting, contraction (of the eyebrows); मुषिक्रियास्य विरयसंवेः Ku. 3. 47. 6 Any sudden movement, as in तेषविक्रिया V. 1. 12 'thrill'. 7 A sudden affection or seizure, disease. 8 Violation, vitiation (of the proper duties); R. 15. 48. -Comp. -उपमा a kind of (Upamā) mentioned by Daṇḍin; See Kav. 2. 41.

विकृष p. p. 1 Exclaimed, cried out. 2 Harsh, cruel, unkind. -त 1 A cry for help. 2 Abuse.

विक्रय a. Saleable, vendible (as an article).

विक्रियान् 1 Calling out, exclaiming. 2 Abusing.

विकृत a. 1 Overcome with fear, startled, alarmed, frightened; आश-काश पनस्यविकृतः R. 19. 38; Ku. 4. 11. 2 Timid; Si. 7. 43; Ms. 37. 3 Affected by, overcome with; Ki. 1. 6. 4 Agitated, excited, confused, bewildered; S. 3. 26. 5 Distressed, afflicted, grieved; Si. 12. 63; Ku. 4.

**विष्** ३. 7. U. (वेनेकि, वेधिकं, विनक्ति, विक्, विक्) 1 To separate, divide, sever. 2 To discriminate, distinguish, discern. 3 To deprive of, remove from (with instr.); Bk. 14. 103. -**वृत्** वि 1 to separate, divide, remove from; विविनाम्न विष्ः क्षात् Bk. 6. 36. 2 to discern, discriminate. 3 to judge, ascertain, determine; ? खलु त्व खलु वरेत विदुषामये विविष्य वक्ष्यामि Bv. 1. 108. 4 to describe, treat of. 5 to tear up.

**विचक्षितः** 1 A kind of jasmine. 2 N. of the tree called *Madana*.

**विचक्षण** *a.* 1 Clear-sighted, far-seeing, circumspect. 2 Wise, clever, learned; R. 5. 19. 3 Expert, skilful, able; R. 18. 69. -*ज्ञः* A learned man, wise man; न दत्ता कस्यचिद्विद्वत् पुनर्दद्याद्वि-  
चक्षणः Ms. 9. 71.

**विचक्षुः** *a.* 1 Blind, sightless. 2 Perplexed, sad.

**विचक्षः** 1 Search, seeking, looking out; U. 1. 23. 2 Investigation.

**विचक्षन्** Searching, seeking &c.

**विचक्षिका** Itch, herpes, scab.

**विचक्षित** *a.* Anointed, rubbed, smeared.

**विचल** *a.* 1 Moving about, shaking, wavering, tottering, unsteady. 2 Conceited, proud.

**विचलन** 1 Moving. 2 Deviation. 3 Unsteadiness, fickleness. 4 Conceit.

**विचारः** 1 Reflection, deliberation, thought, consideration; विचारमार्गसहितेन चक्षुषा Ku. 5. 42. 2 Examination, discussion, investigation; न्यायविचारः. 3 Trial (of a case); Mk. 9. 43. 4 Judgment, discrimination, discernment, exercise of reason; विचारद्वयः प्रतिपादि तत्त्वे R. 2. 47. 5 Decision, determination. 6 Selection. 7 Doubt, hesitation. 8 Prudence, circumspection. -*Comp.* -*ज्ञः* *a.* able to decide, a judge. -*क्षः* *f.* 1 a tribunal, seat of justice. 2 particularly, the judgment seat of Yama. -*कील* *a.* thoughtful, considerate, prudent. -*स्य* 1 a tribunal. 2 a logical discussion.

**विचारकः** An investigator, a judge.

**विचारण** 1 Discussion, consideration, examination, deliberation, investigation. 2 Doubt, hesitation.

**विचारण** 1 Examination, discussion, investigation. 2 Reflection, consideration, thought. 3 Doubt. 4 The Mīmāṃsā system of philosophy.

**विचारित** *p. p.* 1 Considered, inquired into, examined, discussed. 2 Decided, determined.

**विचिः** *m. f.*, **विचि** *f.* A wave.

**विचिक्षता** 1 Doubt, uncertainty. 2 Mistake, error.

**विचिन्त** *p. p.* 1 Searched, searched through.

**विचिन्ति** *f.* Searching, search, seeking for.

**विचित्र** *a.* 1 Diversified, variegated, spotted, speckled. 2 Various, varied. 3 Painted. 4 Beautiful, lovely; अच्युतिं जलयेन्मतिं R. 1. 2. 5 Wonderful, surprising, strange; न विचित्राविताना हि विचित्रो विचारः St. 11. 61.

**विचित्र** 1 Variegated colour. 2 Surprise. -*Comp.* -*अन* *a.* having a spotted body. (-*यः*) 1 a peacock. 2 a tiger.

**विचित्र** *a.* having a lovely body. (-*हः*) 1 a peacock. -*अन* *a.* diverse. -*वीर्यः* N. of a king of the lunar race.

[He was a son of Santanu by his wife Satyawati and so half-brother of Bhishma. When he died childless, his mother called Vyasa (her own son before her marriage), and requested him to raise up issue to Vichitravirya in accordance with the practice of *Niyoga*. He complied with the request, and begot on Ambika and Ambalika, the two widows of his brother, two sons Dhritarashtra and Pandu respectively].

**विचित्रकः** The birch tree. -*कं* Wonder, astonishment, surprise.

**विचित्रकः** 1 Search. 2 Investigation. 3 A hero.

**विचित्र** *a.* 1 Occupied by, wandered through. 2 Entered.

**विचेतन** *a.* 1 Senseless, lifeless, unconscious, dead. 2 Inanimate.

**विचेतन** *a.* 1 Senseless, stupid, ignorant. 2 Perplexed, confounded, sad.

**विचेष्ट** Effort, exertion.

**विचेष्टित** *p. p.* 1 Striven, tried, struggled. 2 Examined, investigated.

**विचेष्टित** 3 Misdone, done foolishly. -*ने* 1 An act, a deed. 2 Effort, movement, undertaking, enterprise. 3 Gesture. 4 Working, sensation, play; V. 2. 9. 5 Machination.

**विच्य** I. 6 P. (विच्यति, also विच्यति-ते) To go, move. -II. 10 U. (विच्यति-ते) 1 To shine. 2 To speak.

**विच्य**, **विच्यकः** A palace, a large building having several stories.

**विच्यकः** A palace; see **विच्य** above.

**विच्य** Vomiting, ejecting.

**विच्य** *p. p.* 1 Vomited, ejected. 2 Disregarded, neglected. 3 Impaired, lessened.

**विच्य** *a.* Pale, dim; Rām. 1. 26. -*यः* A gem, jewel.

**विच्यति** *f.* 1 Cutting off or asunder, tearing off; Bh. 3. 11. 2 Dividing, separating. 3 Disappearance, absence, loss. 4 Cessation. 5 Colouring the body with paints and unguents, painting colours, rouge; S. 7. 5; St. 16. 84. 6 Limit, boundary (of a house &c.). 7 A pause in a verse, caesura. 8 A particular kind of amorous gesture, consisting in carelessness in dress and decoration (through pride of personal beauty); स्त्रीणां व्याकरणस्य विच्यतिः कतिचित्पठतु S. D. 138.

**विच्य** *p. p.* 1 Torn asunder, cut off. 2 Broken, severed, divided, separated; अपविच्यते S. 1. 9. 3 Interrupted, prevented. 4 Ended, ceased, terminated. 5 Variegated. 6 Hidden. 7 Smeared or painted with unguents; (see **विच्य** with **वि**).

**विच्य** *p. p.* 1 Covered, overspread, coated. 2 Inlaid. 3 Beamed, anointed.

**विच्य** *p. p.* 1 Cutting asunder, cutting, dividing, separation; Māl. 6. 11. 2 Breaking; St. 6. 51. 3 Break, interruption, cessation, discontinuance.

**विच्य** *p. p.* 1 Cutting off, breaking &c. see **विच्य**.

**विच्य** *p. p.* 1 Fallen down, slipped off. 2 Displaced, thrown down from, 3 Deviated or swerving from.

**विच्य** *f.* 1 Falling down from, severance, separation. 2 Decline, decay, downfall. 3 Deviation. 4 Misadventure, failure; as in **विच्यति**.

**विच्य** I. 3 U. (वेचि, वेचि, विच) 1 To separate, divide. 2 To distinguish, discern, discriminate (usually with **वि** and allied to **विच्य** with **वि** q. v.). -II. 6 A. (विजते, विचि, विच्य) 1 To shake, tremble. 2 To be agitated, tremble with fear. 3 To fear, be afraid; चक्षुः विच्य दुरवि दूयः R. 14. 68. 4 To be distressed or afflicted.

**विच्य** (वेचति-ते) To terrify, frighten. -*With* **आ** to be afraid. -*उ* 1 to be afraid of, to fear (usually with **abl.** sometimes also **gen.**); विच्यति-ते Mu. 3. 5; यस्माद्विच्यते लोकी लोकाद्विच्यते च यः Bg. 12. 5; Bk. 7. 92. 2 to be grieved or afflicted, be sorry, न प्रक्षेप्यति यत्र नोद्विज्यते च विच्य Bg. 5. 20, 3 to be disgusted with (with **abl.**).

विच्यति-ते Māl. 3; मनो नोद्विजते तत्र विच्यते नोद्विजते इति R. 1. 2. 3. 4 to frighten, afflict. (-*Caus.*) 1 to trouble, afflict; K. 1. 5, 11. 2 to frighten

**विच्य** *a.* Lonely, retired, solitary. -*ते* A solitary place, retreat (विच्यते means 'privately').

**विच्य** Birth, procreation, delivery.

**विच्य** *a. or m.* A bastard, one born illegitimately.

**विच्य** Mud.

**विच्य** 1 Overcoming, vanquishing, defeating. 2 Conquest, victory, triumph; Ki. 10. 35; R. 12. 44; Ku. 3. 19; S. 2. 14. 3 A chariot of the gods, celestial chariot. 4 N. of Arjuna; the Mb. thus explains the name: -अभिप्रायं संग्रामे यद्विच्यते न विजयते विच्यः ॥ 5 An epithet of Yama. 6 N. of the first year of Jupiter's cycle. 7 N. of an attendant of Vishnu. -*Comp.* -*अच्य* *a.* means of victory. -*कुजरः* a war-elephant. -*कुजरः* a necklace of 500 strings. -*विच्य* a large military drum. -*नगर* N. of a town. -*नगरः* a large military drum. -*विच्य* *f.* success, victory, triumph.

**विच्य** N. of Indra.

**विजया** 1 N. of Durgā. 2 N. of one of her female attendants; Mu. 1. 1. 3 N. of a lore taught by Viśva-mitra to Rāma Bk. 2. 21. 4 Hemp 5 N. of a festival = विजयोत्सव, see below. 6 Yellow myrobalan. -**Comp.** -उज्जयः a festival in honour of Durgā held on the 10th day of the bright half of Āsvina. -**वृजयि**: the tenth day of the bright half of Āsvina.

**विजयिन्** m. A conqueror; victor.

**विजर** A stalk.

**विजलपः** 1 Prattle, idle or foolish talk. 2 Talk or speech in general. 3 A malignant or spiteful speech.

**विजलित** p. p. 1 Spoken, talked. 2 Prated, babbled.

**विजात** p. p. 1 Base-born, of mixed origin. 2 Born, produced. 3 Transformed. -**मा** A mother, matron, a woman who has given birth to children.

**विजातिः** f. 1 Different origin. 2 Different kind, species or tribe.

**विजातीय** a. 1 Of a different kind or species, dissimilar, unlike. 2 Of different caste or tribe. 3 Of mixed origin.

**विजिगीषा** 1 Desire to conquer or overcome. 2 Desire to surpass, emulation, competition, ambition.

**विजिगीषु** a. 1 Desirous of victory, wishing to conquer; वजसे विजिगीषुणा R. 1. 7. 2 Emulous, ambitious. -**यु**: 1 A warrior, a hero. 2 An antagonist, a disputant, an opponent.

**विजिज्ञासा** Desire to know clearly.

**विजित** p. p. Subdued, conquered, overcome, defeated. -**Comp.** -**आत्मनः** self-subdued, self-controlled. -**इन्द्रिय** a. having the organs of sense subdued or controlled.

**विजितिः** f. Conquest, victory, triumph; Kāv. 3. 86.

**विजिनः** -**न** (लः) A sauce (mixed with gruel).

**विजिह्व** a. 1 Crooked, bent, turned away; Ki. 1. 21; R. 19. 35. 2 Dishonest.

**विजुलः** The silk-cotton tree.

**विजुम्भ** 1 Gaping, yawning. 2 Blossoming, budding, blowing, opening; वनेषु सायंतनमलिकानां विजुम्भोद्गेषु शुद्धलेषु R. 16. 47. 3 Exhibiting, displaying, unfolding. 4 Expanding. 5 Pastime, amorous sport.

**विजुम्भित** p. p. 1 Gaped, yawned; Mk. 5. 51. 2 Opened, blown, expanded. 3 Displayed, exhibited, manifested; R. 7. 42. 4 Appeared. 5 Sported. -**स** 1 Sport, pastime. 2 Wish, desire. 3 Display, exhibition; अज्ञानविजुम्भितमेतत्. 4 An act, action, conduct; Māl. 10. 21.

**विजुम्भं** 1 A kind of sauce; see विजुम्भ. 2 An arrow.

**विजुम्भं** Cinnamon.

**विज्ञ** a. 1 Knowing, intelligent, wise, learned. 2 Clever, skilful, proficient. -**ज्ञः** A wise or learned man.

**विज्ञप्त** p. p. Respectfully told, requested.

**विज्ञप्तिः** f. 1 A respectful statement or communication, a request, an entreaty. 2 An announcement.

**विज्ञात** p. p. 1 Known, understood, perceived. 2 Well-known, celebrated, famous.

**विज्ञान** 1 Knowledge, wisdom, intelligence, understanding; विज्ञानमयः कोशः 'the sheath of intelligence' (the first of the five sheaths of the soul). 2 Discrimination, discernment. 3 Skill, proficiency; योगविज्ञान S. 1. 2. 4 Worldly or profane knowledge, knowledge derived from worldly experience (opp. ज्ञान which is 'knowledge of Brahma or Supreme Spirit'); Bg. 3. 41, 7. 2; (the whole of the 7th Adhyāya of Bg. explains ज्ञान and विज्ञान). 5 Business, employment. 6 Music. -**Comp.** -**ह्वरः** N. of the author of the Mitākṣharā, a commentary on Yājñavalkya's Smṛiti. -**वादः** N. of Vpāśa. -**मार्गकः** an epithet of Buddha. -**वादः** the theory of knowledge, the doctrine taught by Buddha.

**विज्ञानिक** a. Wise, learned; see विज्ञ.

**विज्ञापकः** 1 An informant. 2 A teacher, an instructor.

**विज्ञापनं** -**ना** 1 Respectful statement or communication, a request, an entreaty; कालवृत्ता सलु कार्यविज्ञापना नृपु सिद्धिमेति Ku. 7. 93; R. 17. 40. 2 Information, representation. 3 Instruction.

**विज्ञापित** p. p. 1 Respectfully told or communicated. 2 Requested. 3 Informed. 4 Instructed.

**विज्ञप्ति** See विज्ञप्ति.

**विज्ञाप्य** A request; U. 1.

**विज्वर** a. Free from fever, an anxiety or distress.

**विजामरं** The whites of the eyes.

**विजोति-ली** f. A line, row.

**विज्** 1 P. (वेति) 1 To sound. 2 To curse, rail.

**विजः** 1 A paramour; Māl. 8. 8; Si. 4. 48. 2 A voluptuary, sensualist. 3 (In dramas) The companion of a prince or dissolute young man, or of a courtesan (who is described as being skilled in the arts of singing, music, and poetry and as a parasite on familiar terms with his associate to whom he nearly serves the purpose of the Vidūshaka; see *inter alia* Mk. acts 1. 5, and 8); for definition see S. D. 78. 4 A rogue, cheat. 5 A catamite. 6 A rat. 7 The Khadira tree. 8 The orange tree. 9 A

branch together with its shoot. -**Comp.** -**माक्षिक** a kind of mineral. -**लवण** a medicinal salt.

**विटकः** 1 An aviary, dove-cot. 2 The loftiest point, pinnacle, elevation, अयमेव महोपरविटकः Māl. 10; Vikr. 5. 77.

**विटकक** See विटक.

**विटकित** a. Marked, stamped.

**विटपः** 1 A branch, bough (of a tree or tree); कामरविटपाशुकारिणो बाहु S. 1. 21, 31; यदनेन तर्कं रातिनः सविना तद्विदवाभिता लता R. 8. 47; Si. 4. 48; Ku. 6. 41. 2 A bush. 3 A new shoot or sprout; Si. 7. 53. 4 A cluster, clump, thicket. 5 Extension. 6 The septum of the scrotum.

**विटपिन्** m. 1 A tree; वरितो वृक्ष विटपिन् सर्वे Bv. 1. 21, 29. 2 The fig-tree. -**Comp.** -**वृणः** a monkey, an ape.

**विट (ह)लः** N. of a form of Viṣṇu or Kṛishṇa (worshipped at Pandharpur in the Bombay presidency).

**विटक** a. Bad, vile, base, low.

**विटरः** N. of Brihaspati.

**विट्** 1 P. (वेति) 1 To curse, rail at, revile. 2 To cry out loudly.

**विट** A kind of artificial salt.

**विटनः** -**न** N. of a vegetable and medicinal substance (largely used as a vermifuge).

**विटचः** 1 Imitation. 2 Distressing, afflicting, molesting.

**विटचनं-नर** 1 Imitation. 2 Disguise, imposture. 3 Deception, fraud. 4 Vexation, mortification. 5 Painful, distressing. 6 Disappointing. 7 Ridiculousness, mockery, a matter for laughter; इमे च तेऽप्यायुक्तो विटचनः Ku. 5. 70; असति त्वमि वाच्योमयः प्रमदाना-मयुना विटचनः 4. 12.

**विटचित** p. p. 1 Imitated, copied. 2 Mocked, ridiculed. 3 Deceived. 4 Vexed, mortified. 5 Frustrated. 6 Low, abject, poor.

**विटारकः** A cat.

**विटालः, विटालक** See विटाल, विटालक.

**विटिनं** One of the several modes of flight of birds; see विट.

**विटुलः** A sort of cane.

**विटुरजं** Lapis lazuli.

**विटो (दो) जम्** m. N. of Indra; see विटो जम्.

**विटसः** 1 A bird-cage. 2 A rope, chain, fetter &c. to confine beasts or birds.

**विटङ्कः** 1 An elephant. 2 A sort of lock or bolt.

**विटङ्क** 1 A captious objection, idle carping, a frivolous or fallacious argument or controversy; स (जलेः) प्रतिपक्षस्यापनाहीनो विटङ्कः Gaut. S. 2 Wrangling, captious criticism in general. 3 A spoon, ladle. 4 Benzoïn.

**विटत** p. p. 1 Spread out, extended, stretched. 2 Elongated,

large, broad. 3 Performed, accomplished, effected; विततयः S. 7. 34. 4 Covered. 5 Diffused (see तद् with वि). -इ Any stringed instrument, such as a lute &c. -०omp. -अन्तः a. one who has fully drawn or stretched his bow.

विततिः f. 1 Extension, expansion. 2 Quantity, collection, cluster, clump. 3 A line, row; Mā. 9. 47.

वितथ a. 1 Untrue, false; आजम्भतो न मथता विमथे किलोक्तं Ve. 3. 13, 5. 41; R. 9. 8. 2 Vain, futile; as in वितथयन्.

वितथय a. False; see above.

विततुः f. N. of a river in the Panjab.

विततुः A good horse. -f. A widow.

वितरणे 1 Crossing over. 2 Gift, donation. 3 Leaving, giving up, abandoning.

वितर्कः 1 Argument, reasoning, inference. 2 Guess, conjecture, supposition, belief; श्रुतिप्रमाणिकी-द्वयोर्वा वादु तदीयाविति वे वितर्कः Ku. 1. 41. 3 Fancy, thought; Bh. 3. 45. 4 Doubt; Ki. 4. 5, 13. 2. 5 Deliberation, discussion.

वितर्कण 1 Reasoning. 2 Conjecturing, guessing. 3 Doubt. 4 Discussion.

वितर्दिः, -र्दि, वितर्दिका f. 1 A raised seat of a quadrangular shape in a courtyard. 2 A balcony, verandah.

वितर्दिः -र्दि, वितर्दिका f. See वितर्दि &c.

वितले The second of the seven lower regions under the earth, see पाताल or लोक.

वितस्ता N. of a river in the Panjab called Hydaspes by the Greeks and now called Jhelum or Betustā.

वितस्तिः 3 measure of length equal to 12 angulas (being the distance between the extended thumb and the little finger).

वितान a. 1 Vacant, empty. 2 Pithless. 3 Dismayed, sad; R. 6. 86. 4 Dull, stupid. 5 Wicked, abandoned. -नः, -न् 1 Spreading out, expansion, extension; Si. 11. 26. 2 An awning, a canopy; विद्युद्दे-वाकनकविरसीविद्वान् मनाइ. V. 4. 4, R. 19. 39, Ki. 3. 42; Si. 3. 50. 3 A cushion. 4 A collection, quantity, an assemblage; Ki. 17. 61; Mā. 6. 5. 5 A sacrifice, an oblation; विनिमिषये-त्तम मम च सोमं विनिमिषु Ve. 6. 30, 3. 16, Si. 14. 10. 6 The sacrificial hearth or altar. 7 Season, opportunity. -न् Leisure, rest.

वितानकः-कं 1 An expanse. 2 A heap, quantity, collection, mass; Si. 3. 6. 3 An awning, a canopy. 4 The tree called Māda.

वितर्जि p. p. 1 Crossed or passed over. 2 Given, bestowed, imparted;

Si. 7. 67, 17. 35. 3 Gone down, descended; R. 6. 77. 4 Conveyed. 5 Subdued, overcomes (see वृ with वि).

विद्युत् 1 The pot-herb called वृषि-पुष्प. 2 The plant called वैपाक्ष.

विद्युत्कं 1 Coriander seed. 2 Blue vitriol. -कः The plant called ताम्रलकी.

विद्युत् p. p. Dissatisfied, displeased, discontented.

विद्युत् a. Free from desire, content.

विद्यु 10 U. (विद्ययति-ते; विद्यायति-ते also according to some) To give away, give as alms.

विद्य p. p. 1 Found, discovered. 2 Gained, acquired. 3 Examined, investigated. 4 Known, famous. -कं 1 Wealth, possessions, property, substance. 2 Power. -०omp. -आनयः, -उपाजनं acquisition of wealth. -ईशः an epithet of Kubera; Bg. 10. 23; Ms. 7. 4. -दः a donor, benefactor. -मन्त्रा property.

विद्यवत् a. Rich, wealthy.

विद्यः f. 1 Knowledge. 2 Judgment, discrimination, thought. 3 Gain, acquisition. 4 Likelihood.

विद्यतः Fear, alarm, terror.

विद्यमानः An ox, a bull.

विद्यु 1 A. (वेद्ये) To beg, ask.

विद्युरः 1 A demon. 2 A thief.

विद् I. 2 P. (वेदि or वेद, विदितः desid. विविदिवति) 1 To know, understand, learn, find out, ascertain, discover; अवेदयन्तो यस्य स्थिता दक्षिणतः कर्णं Bk. 8. 107; वे वेदोऽयः कथमयमसु वेसु देवे पुराणि Ve. 1. 23, 3. 39; S. 5. 27; Bg. 4. 35, 18. 1. 2 To feel, experience; Mu. 3. 4. 3 To look upon, regard, consider, know or take to be; विद्वि व्याधियालमस्तं लोकं संकहतं च समस्तं Moha M. 5; Bg. 2. 17; R. 3. 39; Ms. 1. 33; Ku. 6. 30. -Caus. (वेद्यति-ते) 1 To make known, communicate, inform, apprise, tell. 2 To teach, expound; वेद्यै स्थानवेद्यं Sk. 3 To feel, experience; Ms. 12. 13. -With आ (Caus.) 1 to announce, tell, declare, किमिति नवेद्यमि अथवा किमवेदिनेन Ve. 1; R. 12. 55; Ku. 6. 21; Bk. 3. 49. 2 to display, show, indicate; अवेदयति प्रबालममानन्दमज्ञातानि श्रमनि निमित्तानि K. 3 to offer, give. -नि (Caus.) 1 to tell, communicate, inform (with dat.); R. 2. 68. 2 to declare or announce oneself; कथयामासं निवेद्यमि S. 1. 3 to indicate or show; दिग्दर्शनेन निवेदिनं वसु Ku. 5. 73. 4 to offer, present, make an offering of; Ms. 2. 51, Y. 1. 27. 5 to entrust to the care of, make or deliver over to -प्रति (Caus.) to communicate, inform. -त (Atin.) 1 to know, be aware of; Bk. 5. 37, 8. 17. 2 to recognise. (-Caus.) to cause to know or perceive; Bk. 17. 63. -II. 4 A. (विद्यते, विद्य) To be, to exist; अपापाया

कुले जाने यदि पापं न विद्यते Mk. 9. 37; नान्तो विद्यते भावो बाधो विद्यते सः Bg. 2. 16; (cf. the root अद्). -III. 6 U. (विद्यति, विद्य) 1 To get, obtain, acquire, gain; एकमप्यास्थितः सम्यग्मनोविद्यते पक्षं Bg. 5. 4; Y. 3. 192. 2 to find, discover, recognise; यदा वेदुस्तद्वेषु बल्लो विद्यति मातरं Subhāsh.; Ku. 1. 6, Ms. 8. 109. 3 To feel, experience; R. 14. 56; Bg. 5. 21, 11. 24, 18. 45. 4 To marry; Ms. 9. 69. -With अद् 1 to get, obtain. 2 to suffer, experience, feel; वयं मन्वन्ते किं वा तत्तापमनुविद्वि Br. 2. 112; Gt. 4. -IV. 7 A. (विदि, विद्य cr विद्य). 1 To know, understand. 2 To consider, regard, take for; न तु ज्ञेयं विद्वि विद्वि न विद्यताम् Bk. 6. 39. 3 To find, meet with. 4 To reason, reflect. 5 To examine, inquire into. -V. 10 A. (वेद्यते) 1 To tell, declare, announce, communicate. 2 To feel, experience. 3 To dwell. (The following verses illustrate the root in some of its conjugations: -वेदि सर्वाणि शास्त्राणि गर्व-स्थस्य न विद्यते (वेदि धर्मं सदा सजिस्तेषु पूजां च विदति ||).

विद् a. (At the end of comp.) Knowing, conversant with; वेदविद् &c. -m. 1 The planet Mercury. 2 A learned man, wise man. -f. 1 Knowledge. 2 Understanding, intellect.

विद्ः 1 A learned man, wise man or Pandita. 2 The planet Mercury. -वर 1 Knowledge, learning. 2 Understanding.

विद्वंसः Pungent food such as ex-cites thirst.

विद्यय p. p. 1 Burnt up, consumed by fire. 2 Cooked. 3 Digested. 4 Destroyed, decomposed. 5 Clever, shrewd, sharp, subtle. 6 Crafty, artful, intriguing. 7 Unburnt or ill-digested. -यः 1 A wise or learned man, scholar. 2 A libertine. -य्या A shrewd and clever woman, an artful woman.

विद्यवः 1 A learned man, scholar. 2 An ascetic, a sage.

विद्यरः Breaking, bursting, rending. -रि The prickly pear.

विद्यर्भाः (m. pl.) 1 N. of a district, the modern Berar; अस्ति विद्यर्भः नाम जन-पदः Dk.; अस्ति विद्यर्भो वसुधं नाम नगरं Mā. 1; R. 5. 40, 60; N. 1. 50. 2 The natives of Vidarbha. -भः 1 A king of the Vidarbhas. 2 Any dry or desert soil. -०omp. -आ-तनयः, राजतनया -सुतः epitheta of Dāmeayanti, daughter of the king of the Vidarbhas.

विद्वल a. 1 Split, rent asunder. 2 Opened, blown (as a flower &c.). -तः 1 Dividing, separating. 2 Rending, splitting. 3 A cake. 4 Mountain ebony. -तं 1 A basket of split bamboo or any vessel of wicker-



work. 2 The bark of pomegranate. 3 A twig. 4 The chips of a substance. विचलन Splitting, rending asunder, cutting, dividing.

विचारः 1 Rending or cutting asunder, splitting. 2 War, battle. 3 An inundation, overflowing (of a tank, river &c.).

विचारकः 1 A tearer, divider. 2 A tree or rock in the middle of a stream (which divides its course). 3 A hole sunk for water in the bed of a dry river.

विचारणः 1 A tree or rock in the middle of a stream (to which a boat is fastened). 2 War, battle. 3 The Karnikara tree. -नः War, battle.

-नः 1 Rending, splitting, tearing, ripping up, breaking; कुतः हले अचनविदारणं वचः Mu. 5. 8; युद्धमहद्वयविदारणमभिजनलक्षणेतिह्युक्तं Gt. 1, Ki. 14. 54; (where विदारण has the force of an adjective). 2 Afflicting, tormenting. 3 Killing, slaughter.

विचारः a lizard.

विदितं p. p. 1 Known, understood, learnt. 2 Informed. 3 Renowned, celebrated, well-known; भवनपिदिने बडे Me. 6. 4 Promised, agreed to. -नः A learned man, scholar. -नः Knowledge, information.

विदिच्छः f. An intermediate point of the compass.

विदिशा 1 N. of the capital of the district called दशार्ज; तथा (दशार्जना) विदुः पश्चिमविदिशालक्षणां राजधानी Me. 24. 2 N. of a river in Mālvā. 3 विदिशा q. v.

विदीर्णः p. p. 1 Torn, split, rent asunder, split open. 2 Opened expanded (see g with वि).

विदुः The middle of the frontal globes on an elephant's forehead (हस्तिमुखमध्यभागः).

विदुरः a. Wise, intelligent. -नः 1 A wise or learned man. 2 A crafty man, an intriguer. 3 N. of the younger brother of Pāndu. [When Satyawati found that both the sons begotten by Vyasa upon her two daughters-in-law were physically incapacitated for the throne—Dhritarashtra being blind and Pandu pale and sickly—she asked them to seek the assistance of Vyasa once more. But being frightened by the austere look of the sage, the elder widow sent one of her slave-girls dressed in her own clothes, and this girl became the mother of Vidura. He is remarkable for his great wisdom, righteousness, and strict impartiality. He particularly loved the Pandavas, and saved them from several critical dangers].

विदुलः 1 A kind of reed or ratan. 2 Gum-myrrh.

विदुषः p. p. Afflicted, tormented, distressed (see g with वि).

विदुरः a. Remote, distant; सतिविदुरात्तानवतन्वी R. 13. 48. -नः N. of a mountain or city from which the Vaidhrya jewel or lapis lazuli is brought; विदुर-वर्णिनेनवद्व्यानुविद्यया रत्नसालाकरेण Ku. 1. 24; see Malli. thereon, as well as on Si. 3. 45. (The forms विदुर, विदुरेण, विदुरतस्, or विदुरात् are often used adverbially in the sense of 'from a distance', 'from afar', 'at a distance', 'far off'). -Comp. -नः a. spreading far and wide. -जः the lapis lazuli.

विदूषकः a. (क्रो f.) 1 Defiling, polluting, contaminating, corrupting. 2 Detracting, abusing. 3 Witty, humorous, jocular. -कः 1 A jester, buffoon. 2 Particularly, the humorous companion and confidential friend of the hero in a play, who excites mirth by his quaint dress, speeches, gestures, appearances &c., and by allowing himself to be made the butt of ridicule by almost every body; the S. D. thus defines him:—कुपप्रवर्ततायमिषः कर्मण्युपेक्षमाचरति । हास्यकरः कलहरनिर्दिष्टवचः सत्यवचकमजः ॥ 79. 3 A libertine, lecher.

विदूषणः 1 Pollution, corruption. 2 A abuse, reproach, detraction.

विदूषिः A seam.

विदेशः Another country, foreign land or country; मन्त्रेण विदेशमधिकेन जित-सदुपदेशमथवा कुशलः Si. 9. 48. -Comp. -जः a. exotic, foreign.

विदेशीयः Foreign, exotic.

विदेहाः (m. pl.) 1 N. of a country, the ancient Mithilā (see App. III); R. 11. 36, 12. 26. 2 The natives of this country. -हः The district Videha. -हः The same as विदेह.

विदः p. p. 1 Pierced, penetrated; wounded, stabbed. 2 Beaten, whipped, lashed. 3 Thrown, directed, sent 4 Opposed. 5 Resembling. -जः A wound. -Comp. -कर्णः a. having bored ears.

विद्या 1 Knowledge, learning, lore; science; (तः) विद्यामयसन्नेयं प्रसादितुमर्हसि R. 1. 88; विद्या नाम नरस्य ह्यसमाधिकप्रवृत्तव्यं वने &c. Bha. 2. 20. (According to some Vidya's are four:—भार्याक्षकी मयी वार्ता ईड्यानिष्ठ शाखनी Kāmendaka; Ki. 2. 6; to these four Manu adds a fifth ज्ञानविद्या; see Ma. 7. 43. But the usual number of Vidya's is stated to be fourteen, i. e. the four Vedas, the six Angas, Dharma, Mīmāṃsā, Tarka or Nyāya and the Purāṇas; see अनुद्गमविद्या under चतुर्; and N. 1. 4). 2 Right knowledge; spiritual knowledge; U. 6. 6; cf. अनेया. 3 A spell, an incantation. 4 The goddesses Durgā. 5 Magical skill. -Comp. -अनु-वालिष, अनुसेविष a. acquiring knowledge. -अभ्यासः, अभ्यर्जनं, अभ्यासः acquisition of knowledge, pursuit of learn-

ing, study. -अर्थः seeking for knowledge. -अचिन् m. a student, scholar, pupil. -आलयः a school, college, any place of learning. -उपाजनेन = विद्याजनेन q. v. -करः a learned man. -खण, -खण्ड a. famous for one's learning. -देवी the goddess of learning. -धनं wealth in the form of learning. -धरः (तः f.) a class of demigods or semi-divine beings. -प्राप्तिः अधिवाजिन q. v. -लाभः 1 acquisition of learning. 2 wealth or any other acquisition made by learning. -विहीनः a. illiterate, ignorant. -वृद्धः a. old in knowledge, advanced in learning. -व्यसनं, व्यवसायः pursuit of knowledge.

विद्युत् f. 1 Lightning; वानाय कपिले विद्युत् Mbh.; Me. 38, 115. 2 A thunderbolt. -Comp. -उन्मेषः a flash of lightning. -जिह्वः a kind of demon or Rakshasa. -ज्वाला, -द्योतः a flash or lustre of lightning. -दाम्बल n. a flash of zigzag or forked lightning. -पातः falling or stroke of lightning. -परिष bell-metal. -लता, -लेखा (विद्यु-लता, विद्युलेखा) 1 a streak of lightning. 2 forked or zigzag lightning.

विद्युत्तत् a. Having lightning; Me. 64. -म. A cloud; Ku. 6. 27.

विद्योतनः a. (नी f.) 1 Illuminating, irradiating. 2 Illustrating, elucidating.

विद्रः 1 Tearing, splitting, piercing. 2 A fissure, hole, cavity.

विद्रधिः An abscess.

विद्रवः 1 Running away, flight, retreat. 2 Panic. 3 Flowing out. 4 Melting, liquefaction.

विद्राणः a. Roused from sleep, awakened.

विद्रावणः 1 Driving or bearing away, putting to flight, defeating. 2 Liquefying.

विद्रुनः 1 The coral tree (bearing reddish precious gem called corals). 2 A coral; तन्मयसर्पिर्द्रुनेतु R. 13. 13; Ku. 1. 44. 3 A young shoot or sprout. -Comp. -दन्ता 1 a branch of coral. 2 a kind of perfume. -लक्षिका a kind of perfume (अस्त्रि).

विद्वत् a. (Noma. sing. m. विद्वान्; f. विद्वती; n. विद्वत्) 1 Knowing (with acc.); आनेदं वक्तुमी विद्वान् न विदिति कुरुष्वन; तत्र विद्वानपि तापकारणं R. 8. 76; Ku. 11. 30. 2 Wise, learned. -म. A learned or wise man, scholar; किं ननु विद्वन् गुरवे प्रदेव R. 5. 18. -Comp. -कल्पः, -वेदीय, -वेद्यव (विद्वानकल्प, विद्ववेदीय, विद्ववेद्य) slightly learned, a little learned. -जनः (विद्वज्जनः) a learned or wise man, sage.

विद्विष m., विद्विषः An enemy, a foe; विद्विषाः पशुनय Bn. 2. 77, B. 6. 66; Y. 1. 162.

विद्विहः p. p. Hated, disliked, odious.

**विद्वेषः** 1 Enmity, hatred, odium; Ms. 8. 346. 2 Disdainful pride, contempt; विद्वेषोऽभिमतप्राप्तविषयविद्वेषः Bharata.

**विद्वेषणः** A hater, an enemy. -**त्** 1 Causing hatred or enmity. 2 Enmity, hatred.

**विद्वेषिन्, विद्वेषु** *a.* Hating, inimical. -**m.** A hater, an enemy.

**विष्** 6 P. (विषति) 1 To pierce, cut. 2 To honour, worship. 3 To rule, govern, administer.

**विषः** 1 Kind, sort; as in बहुविध, नानाविध. 2 Mode, manner, form. 3 Fold (at the end of comp. especially after numerals); विषय, अटविष &c. 4 The food of elephants. 5 Prosperity. 6 Penetration.

**विषयन्** 1 Shaking, agitating. 2 Tremor, trembling.

**विषयन्** Tremor, agitation.

**विषया** A widow; **हा** गरी विषया जाता गृहे रोदिति तत्पत्तिः Subbāsh. -**Comp.** -**आविषयन्** marrying a widow. -**गामिन्** *m.* one who has sexual intercourse with a widow.

**विषय** *m.* N. of Brahman, the creator.

**विषा** 1 Mode, manner, form. 2 Kind, sort. 3 Prosperity, affluence. 4 The food of elephants, horses &c. 5 Penetration. 6 Hire, wages.

**विषातु** *m.* 1 A maker, creator; Ku. 7. 36. 2 The creator, N. of Brahman; विषाता नमो नितरां मनोज्ञाय विषये Māl. 6. 7; R. 1. 35, 6. 11; 7. 25. 3 Grantor, giver, bestower; Ku. 1. 57. 4 Fate, destiny; H. 1. 40. 5 N. of Visvakarman. 6 N. of Kāma, the god of love. 7 Spirituous liquor. -**Comp.** -**आयुष** *m.* 1 sunshine. 2 the sunflower. -**सु** an epithet of Nārada.

**विषात** 1 Arranging, disposing. 2 Performing, making, doing, executing; नेपथ्यविषात S. 1; आज्ञा, वक्तृ &c. 3 Creation, creating; R. 6. 11, 7. 14; Ku. 7. 66. 4 Employment, use, application; प्रोक्तारविषात R. 8. 40. 5 Prescribing, enjoining, ordering. 6 A rule, precept, ordinance, sacred rule or precept, sacred injunction; Ms. 9. 148; Bg. 16. 24, 17. 24. 7 Mode, manner. 8 A means or expedient. 9 The food given to elephants (to make them intoxicated); विषातसंपादितदानसोमितिः K. (where विषात means 'rule' also); Si. 6. 51. 10 Wealth. 11 Pain, agony, torment, distress. 12 An act of hostility. -**Comp.** -**ग**, **ज्ञः** a wise or learned man. -**युक्त** *a.* in accordance with or conformable to sacred precept.

**विषातक** Distress, affliction, pain.

**विषातक** *a.* (विषा *f.*) 1 Arranging, disposing. 2 Doing, making,

performing, executing. 3 Creating. 4 Enjoying, prescribing, laying down. 5 Consigning, committing, delivering (to the care of).

**विधिः** 1 Doing, performance, practice, an act or action; अक्षय/मा-स्वनविधिना योगविदां वनस्प. Bh. 3. 41; योगविधि R. 8. 22; वेत्ताविधि Māl. 1. 36. 2 Method, manner, way, means, mode; Pt. 1. 376. 3 A rule, commandment, any precept which enjoins something for the first time (as distinguished from नियम and परिस्मृता q. q. v. v.); विधिरत्यंतमप्राप्तौ. 4 A sacred precept or rule, ordinance, injunction, law, a sacred command, religious commandment (opp. अर्थवाद which means an explanatory statement coupled with legends and illustrations; See अर्थवाद); अद्वा विधे विधिश्चेति विदितं तत्समागमं S. 7. 29; R. 2. 16. 5 Any religious act or ceremony, a rite, ceremony; स वेत्त स्वयं कर्मह धर्मचारिणां त्वमेवराजो मया विदुते विधिः It. 3. 45, 1. 34. 6 Behaviour, conduct. 7 Condition; V. 4. 8 Creation, formation; समग्रविधि Ku. 3. 28; कस्यापि विधिषु विचिन्ता विधातुः Ki. 7. 7. 9 The creator. 10 Fate, destiny, luck; विधौ वामाग्ने नमः समुचितेषा परिणामेः Māl. 4. 4. 11 The food of elephants. 12 Time. 13 A physician. 14 N. of Vishnu. -**Comp.** -**ज्ञः** *a.* knowing the ritual. (-**ज्ञः**) a Brahmana versed in the ritual, a ritualist. -**दृष्ट**, -**विहित** *a.* prescribed by rule, enjoined by law. -**वैध** diversity of rules, variance of precept or commandment. -**पूर्वक** *ind.* according to rule. -**प्रयोग** application of a rule. -**योगः** the force or influence of fate. -**वयुः** *f.* an epithet of Sarasvatī. -**हीन** *a.* devoid of rule, unauthorised, irregular.

**विधिस्ता** 1 Desire to do or perform. 2 Design, purpose, desire in general.

**विधित्विस्त** *a.* Intended to be done. **तं** - Intention, design.

**विषुः** 1 The moon; सविता विषवति विषुसि सवितरति दिनेति यामिन्वः K. P. 10. 2 Camphor. 3 A demon, fiend. 4 An expiatory oblation. 5 N. of Vishnu. 6 N. of Brahman. -**Comp.** -**सयुः** waning of the moon, the period of the dark fortnight of a month. -**पञ्जरः** (also **पञ्जरः**) a scimitar, sabre. -**विषा** a Nakshatra or lunar mansion.

**विषुस** See विषुः.

**विषुतिः** *f.* Shaking, trepidation, tremor; वैशाखशुद्धिर्द्वितीयादिपञ्चमः पञ्च विषुतः Māl. 1. 1.

**विषुनन्** 1 Shaking or tossing about, agitating. 2 Trembling, tremor.

**विषुतुदः** N. of Rāhu; विषुतिश्च विकटविषु-तुदश्च दलमग्नितारुण्यं Git. 4; N. 4. 71; Si. 2. 61.

**विषुर** *a.* 1 Distressed, troubled, afflicted, overwhelmed with grief, miserable; Māl. 2. 3, 9. 11, U. 3. 38, 6. 41, Ki. 11. 26. 2 Love-lorn, bereaved, suffering separation from a wife or husband; सवित्र विषुरो मातः कर्तावयु-पराहृष्टः V. 4. 20; विषुरा ज्वलनातिवर्ज-जनु मां प्रापय पत्युरतिकं Ku. 4. 32; Si. 6. 29, 12. 8. 3 Devoid, deprived, or destitute of, free from; सवि कलंक-विषुरा मयुरात्मनोः Bv. 2. 5. 4 Adverse, hostile, unfriendly; Pt. 2. 81. -**रः** A widower. -**†** 1 Alarm, fear, anxiety. 2 Separation from a wife or husband, bereavement suffered by a lover or mistress.

**विषुरा** Cards mixed with sugar and spices.

**विषुनन्** Shaking, tremor, trembling. **विषुत** *p. p.* 1 Shaken or tossed about, waved. 2 Tremulous. 3 Shaken off, dispelled, removed. 4 Unsteady. 5 Abandoned. -**त्** Repugnance.

**विषुतिः** *f.*, **विषुनन्** Shaking, tremor, agitation.

**विषुत** *p. p.* 1 Seized, hold, grasped. 2 Separated, kept asunder or separate. 3 Assumed, possessed. 4 Checked, restrained. 5 Supported, protected, borne up. (See **यु** with वि). -**त्** 1 Disregard of a command. 2 Dissatisfaction.

**विषेय** *pot. p.* 1 To be done or performed. 2 To be enjoined or prescribed. 3 (*a*) Dependent on, at the disposal of; अथ विधिविषेयः परिचयः Māl. 2. 13. (*b*) Subject to, influenced or controlled by, subdued or overpowered by (usually in comp.); विद्याविषेय नन्दवसेयं R. 7. 62; समाख्यान-स्रोतसामिसंपादना विधेयकृतोऽपि Māl. 1; Bg. 2. 64; Mu. 3. 1; Si. 3. 20; R. 19. 4. 4 Obedient, tractable, compliant, submissive; अविषेयं विषेयं द्रुतं गीरिति विषेयता Ki. 11. 33. 5 To be predicated (in gram. &c.); अथ मिथ्यामहिमयं वाङ्मयार्थं अपि तु विषेय K. P. 7. -**य** 1 What ought to be done, a duty; Ki. 16. 62. 2 The predicate of a proposition. -**यः** A servant, dependant. -**Comp.** -**अविषयः** a fault of composition which consists in assigning to the predicate a subordinate position or in expressing it imperfectly अवशिष्टः मायात्मनोऽपि विषेयतो वयं K. P. 7; see examples *ad loc.*). -**आत्मन्** *m.* N. of Vishnu. -**ज्ञ** *a.* one who knows one's duty; Pt. 1. 337. -**यद्** 1 the object to be accomplished. 2 the predicate.

**विषयन्** 1 Ruin, destruction. 2 Enmity, aversion; dislike. 3 An insult, offence.

**विषयन्** *a.* Being ruined, falling to pieces.

विश्वस्त *p. p.* 1 Ruined, destroyed. 2 Scattered about, tossed up. 3 Obscured, darkened. 4 Kolipsed.

विनत *p. p.* 1 Bent down, bowed. 2 Stooping, drooping, inclined, *S. 3.* 11. 3 Sunk down, depressed. 4 Bent, crooked, curved. 5 Humble, modest; (see *वम्* with *वि*).

विनता 1 N. of the mother of Aruna and Garuda, said to be one of the wives of Kasyapa; see *गड*. 2 A kind of basket. -*Comp.* -*जम्*, -*सुत*, -*सुत*: epithets of Garuda or Aruna.

विनति: *f.* 1 Bowing down, bending, stooping. 2 Modesty, humility. 3 A request.

विनद्: 1 Sound, noise. 2 N. of a tree.

विनमनं Bending, bowing, stooping. विनम्र *a.* 1 Bent down, stooping; *Ki. 4. 2.* 2 Depressed, sunk down. 3 Modest, humble.

विनम्रकं The flower of the *Tugara* tree.

विनय *a.* 1 Cast, thrown. 2 Secret. 3 Ill-behaved. -*य*: 1 Guidance, discipline, instruction (in one's duties), moral training; *R. 1. 24*; *Mil. 10.* 5 2 Sense of propriety, decorum, decency; *N. 1. 29.* 3 Polite conduct, gentlemanlike bearing, good, breeding or manners; *R. 6. 79*; *Mil. 1.* 18. 4 Modesty, humility; *यद्* शोभते आश्रित्य तेन विनयमाहात्म्येन *U. 1*; *विना ददाति विनयम्*, तथापि न विनयमाह्वयत *R. 3. 34*; *10. 71* (where *Malh.* renders *विनय* by श्रियस्य or restraint of passions, unnecessarily in our opinion). 5 Reverence, courtesy, obeisance. 6 Conduct in general. 7 Drawing off, taking away, removing; *Si. 10. 42.* 8 A man who has subdued his senses. 9 A trader, merchant. -*Comp.* -*जम्* *a.* stooping humbly. -*माक्षि* *a.* tractable, obedient, submissive. -*वाक्* *a.* speaking mildly or affably. -*स्व* *a.* modest.

विनयनं 1 Removing, taking away; *Ms. 52.* 2 Education, instruction, training, discipline.

विनयानं Perishing, loss, destruction, disappearance. -*न*: N. of the place where the river Sarasvati is lost in the sand; of. *Ms. 2. 21.*

विनष्ट *p. p.* 1 Perished, destroyed, ruined. 2 Disappeared, lost. 3 Spoiled, corrupted.

विनश *a.* ( *सा सी f.* ) Noiseless; *Bk. 5. 8.*

विना *ind.* Without, except (with *acc.*; *instr.* or *abl.*); यथा तान् विना रामो यथा मानं विना दुःखः । यथा दानं विना हस्तौ तथा मानं विना मतिः *Bv. 1. 119*; एकेविना सते मतिः सदाः *अहमन्वितेना* । कदम्बविना काष्ठं मानसं विनश्यति । 1. 116; विना ज्ञान-

द्वय

इतिभ्यः कियतां सर्वमेतः *Mu. 7*; *Si. 2. 9* ( *विनाक्त* means 'to leave, abandon, bereave, deprive of'; मन्वेन विनाकृता मतिः *Ku. 4. 21* 'bereft of: Cupid' ). -*Comp.* -*उक्ति*: *f.* a figure of speech in which *विना* is used in a poetically charming way; *विनयसंवेद* एव विनोक्तिः *R. G.*; see *K. P. 10* also.

विनाहति, विनाहिका A measure of time equal to one-sixtieth part of a *Ghatika* or equal to 24 seconds.

विनायकः 1 A remover (of obstacles). 2 N. of Ganesa. 3 A Buddhist deified teacher. 4 N. of Garuda. 5 Obstacle, impediment.

विनाशः 1 Destruction ruin, utter loss, decay. 2 Removal. -*Comp.* -*उन्मुख* *a.* about to perish, ripe to meet one's doom. -*सर्व*, -*धर्मिन्* *a.* subject to decay, perishable, transient, विषयेषु विनाशधर्मेषु विविच्येष्टव्ये निःसृ- होऽभवत् *R. 8. 10.*

विनाशनं Destruction, ruin, annihilation. -*न*: A destroyer.

विनाहः A cover for the mouth of a well; of बीनाह.

विनिक्षेपः Throwing down, sending forth.

विनिग्रहः 1 Restraining, curbing, subduing; *Bg. 13. 7, 17. 16*; *Ms. 9. 263.* 2 Mutual opposition or antithesis.

विनिद्र *a.* 1 Sleepless, awake (fig. also); *R. 5. 65* 2 Budded, opened, full-blown, expanded; *विनिद्रमदारजोरणा- गुल्ले Ku. 5. 80.*

विनिपातः 1 Falling down, a fall. 2 A great fall, calamity, an evil, loss, ruin, destruction; *विनेकप्रहाना मति विनिपातः शतमुखः Bh. 2. 10* (where it has *aseno* 1 also); *Ki. 2. 34.* 3 Decay, death. 4 Hell, perdition; *S. 5. 5* Occurrence, happening. 6 Pain, distress. 7 Disrespect.

विनिमयः 1 Exchange, barter; *कार्यविनिमयेन M. 1*; *संप्रतिविनिमयेनोपौ दन्तध- वनद्वारे R. 1. 26.* 2 A pledge, deposit, security.

विनिमेषः Twinkling (of the eyes). विनिमन *p. p.* Controlled, checked, restrained, regulated; as in *विनिमनाहार*, *विनिमनवाह* &c.

विनिमनः Control, restraint, check. विनियुक्त *p. p.* 1 Separated, loosed, detached. 2 Attached to, appointed. 3 Applied to. 4 Commanded, enjoined.

विनिर्गमः 1 Separation parting, detachment. 2 Leaving, giving up, abandoning. 3 Employment, nao, application, disposal; *दधुव विनिर्गमः सप्तमीयेषु नस्तुतु R. 17. 67*; *प्राणायामे विनि- योगः*. 4 Appointment to a duty, com- mission, charge; *विनियोगमहात्मा हि किंकरा- वनविष्णु Ku. 6. 62.* 5 An obstacle, impediment

विनिर्जयः Complete victory.

विनिर्णयः 1 Complete settlement or ascertainment, full decision. 2 Certainty. 3 A settled rule.

विनिर्धयः Persistence, pertinacity. विनिर्मित *p. p.* 1 Formed or made of. 2 Made, created.

विनिवृत्त *p. p.* 1 Returned, turned away. 2 Stopped, ceased, desisted from. 3 Retired.

विनिवृत्तिः *f.* 1 Cessation, stopping, removing; *अश्रमव्यवस्थेन विनिवृत्तये R. 6. 74.* 2 End, stop, termination.

विनिश्चयः 1 Fixing, settling, ascer- tainment. 2 A decision, resolution. विनिश्वासः Hard breathing or respiration, sighing, a sigh.

विनिष्पेषः Bruising, crushing, grind- ing.

वि. हत *p. p.* 1 Struck down, wound- ed. 2 Killed. 3 Completely overcome.

-तः 1 Any great or unavoidable calamity, such as that indicted by fate or heaven. 2 A portent, comet.

विनीत *p. p.* 1 Taken away, remov- ed. 2 Well trained, educated, disciplined. 3 Refined, well-behaved.

4 Modest, humble, meek, gentle. 5 Decent, decorous, gentlemanly. 6 Sent away, dismissed. 7 Tamed, broken in. 8 Plain, simple, (as a dress). 9 Having the passions under control, self-subdued. 10 Chastised, punished. 11 Tractable, governable. 12 Lovely, handsome. (See *श्री* with *वि*). -तः 1 A trained horse. 2 A trader.

विनीतकः 1 A vehicle or conveyance (a litter &c.) 2 A carrier, bearer.

विनेतृ *m.* 1 A leader, guide. 2 A teacher, an instructor; *R. 8. 91.* 3 A king, ruler. 4 A chastiser, punish- er; *अथ विनेता दृष्टान् Mv. 3. 46. 4. 1, R. 6. 39, 14. 23.*

विनोदः 1 Removing, driving away; *अनविनोदः*. 2 A diversion, an amuse- ment, any interesting or amusing pursuit or occupation; *प्रायेणैते रमणपरिह- र्यनानां विनोदाः Mo. 87*; *S. 2. 5.* 3 Play, sport, pastime. 4 Eagerness, vehement desire. 5 Pleasure, happi- ness, gratification; *विलुपनविनोदोऽप्यलम् U. 3. 30*; *अनन्य रमिकजनेषु मनोरमपरिरे- षाविनोदं Gt. 12.* 6 A particular mode of sexual enjoyment.

विनोदन् 1 Removing. 2 A diversion &c.; see *विनोद*.

विन्दु *a.* 1 Intelligent, wise. 2 Libe- ral. -दुः A drop; see *विन्दु*.

विन्द्यः 1 N. of a range of moun- tains which separates Hindustan proper from the Deccan or south; it is one of the seven *Kulaparvatas* q. v., and forms the southern limit of Madhyadesa; see *Ms. 2. 21.*

[According to a legend, the Vindhya mountain, being jealous of the mount Meru (or Himalaya) demanded that the sun should revolve round himself as about Meru, which the sun declined to do; whereupon the Vindhya began to lee higher and higher so as to obstruct the path of the sun and moon. The gods being alarmed sought the aid of the sage Agastya, who approached the mountain and requested that by bending down he would give him an easy passage to the south, and that he would retain the same position till his return. This Vindhya consented to do (because according to one account, he regarded Agastya as his teacher); but Agastya never returned from the south, and Vindhya never attained the height of Meru.]  
**2** A hunter. -*Comp.* -अवरी the great Vindhya forest. -कुरु, कुरुने epithets of the sage Agastya. -रासिम् म. an epithet of the grammarian भारि. (-नी) an epithet of Durgā.

**विष्णु** *p. p.* 1 Known. 2 Got, obtained. 3 Discussed, investigated. 4 Placed, fixed. 5 Married. (See **वि**.)  
**विष्णु** *N.* of Agastya.

**विष्णु** *p. p.* 1 Placed or put down. 2 Inlaid, paved. 3 Fixed. 4 Arranged. 5 Delivered. 6 Presented, offered. 7 Deposited.

**विष्णु** *a.* 1 Entrusting, depositing, 2 A deposit. 3 Arrangement, adjustment, disposition; अक्षरविष्णुः inscribing letters; प्रक्षरलेखमक्षरविष्णुः अक्षरविष्णुः Vās. 'composition of a work &c.' 4 A collection, an assemblage. 5 A site or receptacle.

**विष्णु** *a.* 1 Fully ripened or matured. 2 Developed, fulfilled (as the consequences of former acts).

**विष्णु** *a.* 1 Fully ripened or matured. 2 Developed, fulfilled; Ki. 6. 16. 3 Cooked.

**विष्णु** *a.* Hostile, inimical, adverse, contrary. -**वृ**: 1 An enemy, adversary, opponent; R. 17. 75, Si. 11. 59. 2 A rival or fellow wife; R. 19. 20. 3 A disputant; Ki. 17. 43. 4 (In logic) A negative instance, an instance on the opposite side (i. e. that in which the *hetu* or major term is not found); (विहितसाध्यामल्लान् विपक्षः T. S.; Mu. 5. 10.

**विपक्षिणा**, **विपक्षी** 1 A lute. 2 Play, sport, pastime.

**विपणः**, **विपणनं** 1 Sale; Ma. 3. 152. 2 Petty trade.

**विपणिः**, -**णी** *f.* 1 A market, market-place, stall; हा हा नश्यति ममधन्य विपणिः क्षीमायपण्यकरः Mk. 8. 56; Si. 5. 24; R. 16. 41. 2 An article or commodity for sale. 3 Trade, traffic; Ms. 10. 116.

**विपणिम्** *m.* A trader, merchant, shop-keeper; Si. 5. 24.

**विपक्षिः** *f.* 1 A calamity, misfortune, disaster, mishap, adversity; उपवी न विपक्षी न महामेकस्य Subbāsh. 2 Death, destruction; अतिमसङ्गतानां कर्मणामविपक्षे-पक्षि इत्यप्युक्तौ शास्त्रतुल्यौ विपक्षः Bh. 2. 99; R. 19. 56; Ve. 4. 6; विपक्षकविपक्षिः नलिनी R. 8. 45. 3 Agony, torment (वातना) -**सि**: (म.) An excellent or distinguished foot-soldier; Ki. 15. 16.

**विपथः** A wrong road, bad way (lit. and fig.).

**विपथः** *f.* 1 A calamity, misfortune, adversity, distress, तत्त्वविपथभावा तु तेषां (विपथः) विपथ H. 1. 210. 2 Death; सिद्धावपादित्वां नृभिः R. 18. 35. -*Comp.* -उद्धरणं, उद्धारः relieving or extricating (one) from misfortune. -**कालः** times of need, season of calamity, adversity. -**युक्त** *a.* unfortunate, unhappy.

**विपथः** See **विपथ**.

**विपथः** *p. p.* 1 Dead. 2 Lost, destroyed. 3 Unfortunate, afflicted, distressed, fallen into adversity. 4 Declined. 5 Disabled, incapacitated. (see **पथ** with **वि**). -**ना** A snake.

**विपरिणामनं**, **विपरिणामः** 1 A change, an alteration. 2 Change of form, transformation.

**विपरिवर्तनं** Turning about, rolling.

**विपरितः** *a.* 1 Reversed, inverted. 2 Contrary, opposite, reverse, inverse; R. 2. 53. 3 Wrong, contrary to rule. 4 False, untrue; Bv. 2. 177. 5 Unfavourable, adverse. 6 Cross, acting in an opposite manner. 7 Disagreeable, inauspicious. -**तः** A particular mode of sexual enjoyment. -**व्र** 1 An unchaste or faithless wife. 2 A perverse woman. -*Comp.* -**हर**, -**कारकः**, -**कारिणः**, -**कृत्** *a.* perverse, acting in a contrary manner; Si. 14. 66. -**चेतस्**, -**मति** *a.* having a perverted mind. -**रत्नं** inverted sexual intercourse; cf. **पुष्पावति**.

**विपणकः** The Palāsa tree.

**विपर्ययः** 1 Contrariety, reverse, inversion; आहितो जवविपर्ययोर्देवे श्वाय एव परमेष्ठिना लया R. 11. 86, 8. 89; नमः स्फुटतास्य रतिविपर्ययः (न माजने); Ki. 11. 44; विपर्यये तु S. 5. 'if it be otherwise', 'if contrary be the case.' 2 Change (of purpose, dress &c.); कथमेव मतिविपर्ययं कर्णीयं वदन्ति विपक्षीति Ki. 2. 6; so देवविपर्ययः Pt. 1. 3 Absence or non-existence; सद्ग्रन्थविपर्ययः Ki. 7. 42; ल्याने श्वायविपर्ययः R. 1. 22. 4 Loss; निद्रा हञ्जाविपर्ययः Ku. 6. 44 'loss of consciousness'. 5 Complete destruction, annihilation. 6 Exchange, barter. 7 Error, trespass, mistake, misapprehension. 8 A calamity, misfortune, adverse fate. 9 Hostility, enmity.

**विपर्यस्त** *p. p.* 1 Changed, inverted, reversed; इत विपर्यस्तः ईमति जीवलोके U. 1. 2 Opposite, contrary. 3 Wrongly considered to be real.

**विपर्ययः** Reverse, contrariety; see **विपर्यय**.

**विपर्ययः** 1 Change, contrariety, reverse; विपर्ययं यातो वनविरलभाषः क्षितिर्ह्य U. 2. 27. 2 Adverseness, unfavourableness; as in देवविपर्ययः 3 Interchange, exchange; प्रवृत्तविपर्ययसिनामता Mk. 8. 4 An error, a mistake.

**विपलं** A moment, an extremely small division of time (said to be equal to one-sixth or one-sixtieth part of a *pala*).

**विपलापनं** Running away, fleeing in different directions.

**विपक्षितः** *a.* Learned, wise; विपक्षितो विनिर्मुने इत्ये उच्यते R. 3. 29. -*m.* A learned or wise man, sage; भवति ते सत्यतया विपक्षितां यवोक्तं वाचि विवेकमति ये Ki. 14. 4.

**विपाकः** 1 Cooking, dressing. 2 Digestion. 3 Ripening, ripeness, maturity, development (fig. also); अमी पृथुस्तनूतः विपाकतां गता विपाकेन कलस्य शालयः Ki. 4. 26; वाचां विपाको मन Bv. 4. 42 'my mature, full-developed or dignified words'. 4 Consequence, fruit, result, the result of actions either in this or in a former birth, अथो मे शस्त्रतरः कर्मणा विपाकः K. 354; ममेव जन्मांतरपातकानां विपाकविस्मृतेयुरभयः R. 14. 62; Bh. 2. 99; Mv. 5. 56. 5 (a) Change of state; U. 4. 6. (b) An unexpected event or occurrence, a reverse, adverse turn of fate, distress, calamity; U. 3. 3, 4 12. 6 Difficulty, embarrassment. 7 Flavour, taste.

**विपादनं** 1 Splitting, tearing open. 2 Eradication. 3 Spoilation.

**विपाठः** A kind of large arrow.

**विपाठु** *a.* Pale, pallid; Ki. 5. 6; Si. 9. 3; so विपाठुर Si. 4. 5; Rāta. 2. 4.

**विपादिका** 1 A sore or tumour on the foot. 2 An enigma, a riddle.

**विपादा**, **विपादा** *f.* N. of one of the five rivers in the Panjab (now called Beas).

**विपिनं** A wood, forest, grove, thicket; वृक्षावविपिने ललितं चित्तमोहं युष्मानि यज्ञस्य Glt. 1.; विपिनादि वृक्षाणां शक्तिमत्त्वा-वकारः R. 4. 31.

**विपुल** *a.* 1 Large, extensive, capacious, broad, wide, spacious; विपुलं चित्तमोहं M. 3. 7; शिरसि तद्विपुलं मयदेशे Mk. 3. 22; so विपुलं, पृष्ठं विपुलः कुक्षिः &c. 2 Much, ample, copious, abundant; Ki. 18. 14. 3 Deep, profound; Mv. 1. 2. 4 With the hair standing on end, thrilling; Si. 16. 3 (where it has sense 1 also). -**वृ**: 1 N. of the mountain Meru. 2 Of Himalaya. 3 A respectable man. -*Comp.* -**काय** *a.*

shady, umbrageous. -नयना a woman with large hips. -नसि c. endowed with great talent or understanding. -रसः the engar-cane.

विशुद्धः The earth.

विशुद्धः The *Munja* grass.

विशुद्धः 1 A Brāhmaṇa; see the quotations under शास्त्र. 2 A sage, wise man. 3 The *Asvattha* tree. -Comp. -कविः = कविवि q. v. -काष्ठः the cotton plant. -विशुद्धः the *Palāsa* tree. -समावृतः a concourse or synod of Brāhmaṇas. -सर्वः the property of a Brāhmaṇa.

विशुद्धः Distance, remoteness.

विशुद्धः 1 Insult, contumely, abuse, treating with disrespect; Ki. 8. 55. 2 Injury, offence. 3 Wickedness. 4 Opposition, counteraction. 5 Retaliation.

विशुद्धः p. p. 1 Spread about, dispersed, scattered. 2 Loose, dishevelled (as hair). 3 Expanded, outstretched. 4 Wide, broad.

विशुद्धः p. p. 1 Hurt, offended, injured. 2 Insulted, abused, treated with contumely. 3 Opposed. 4 Retaliated, requited; (see कृ with वि).

विशुद्धः f. 1 Injury, offence. 2 An insult, abuse, contumely. 3 Retaliation, retort.

विशुद्धः p. p. 1 Drawn away, removed. 2 Distant, remote. 3 Protracted, lengthened, extended.

विशुद्धः a. Remote, distant.

विशुद्धः 1 Counteraction, opposition, contradiction. 2 Retaliation.

विशुद्धः f. 1 Mutual discrepancy, contest, conflict, dispute, opposition (as of opinions or interests). 2 Dissent, objection. 3 Perplexity, confusion. 4 Mutual relation. 5 Conversancy.

विशुद्धः p. p. 1 Mutually opposed, opposite, dissentient. 2 Confused, bewildered, perplexed. 3 Contested, disputed. 4 Mutually connected or related.

विशुद्धः 1 Keeping under control, controlling. 2 The opposition of two courses of action which are equally important, the conflict of two even-matched interests; इतिविशुद्धः तत्रापि विशुद्धः Si. 2. 6; (ग्रन्थवत्-विशुद्धो विशुद्धेव Malli.) 3 (In gram.) The conflict of two rules by which two different grammatical operations become possible according to two different rules, conflict of two equally important rules; विशुद्धे वं कर्तुं P. I. 4. 2; see Kāśikā or Mbh. thereon. 4 Prohibition.

विशुद्धः (की) शत्रुः 1 Repentance; Si. 10. 20. 2 Anger, rage, wrath. 3 Wickedness, evil.

विशुद्धः p. p. 1 Violated, spoiled, dissolute. 2 Corrupt.

विशुद्धः p. p. 1 Lost. 2 Vain, useless.

विशुद्धः p. p. 1 Set free, liberated, loosened. 2 Shot, discharged. 3 Free from (in comp.)

विशुद्धः p. p. 1 Separated, severed, detached. 2 Separated from, being absent or away from; Me. 2. 3 Freed or released from. 4 Deprived or destitute of, without (in comp.).

विशुद्धः 1 Disunion, severance, separation, dissociation; as वि०. 2 Especially, separation of lovers, ना श्रुत्वां सममपि न ते विदुता विशुद्धः Me. 115, 10; R. 13. 26, 14. 66. 3 Quarrel, disagreement.

विशुद्धः p. p. 1 Deceived; cheated. 2 Disappointed. 3 Hurt, injured. -नयना A woman disappointed by her lover's breaking his appointment; (one of the several classes of a Nāyikā in poetic composition); she is thus defined in S. D. :—विशुद्धः कृत्यापि संकेतं यस्या नावाति संनिधिम्। विशुद्धयेति सा श्रेया विनातमनमविता ॥ 118.

विशुद्धः 1 Deceiving, deceit, tricking; Ki. 11. 27. 2 Especially, deceiving by false statements or by not keeping promises. 3 Quarrel, Disagreement. 4 Disunion, separation, disjunction. 5 The separation of lovers; दुष्टये विशुद्धस्य कतरं विशुद्ध-परिशक्तिनो वचः R. 19. 18; Ve. 2. 12. 6 (In Rhet.) The feeling or sentiment of love in separation, one of the two main kinds of दुष्टर (opp. समोग); अवयवः (विशुद्धः) अमिलाविरहे-भ्यान्वासात्तद्विदुक्त इति वचविधाः K. P. 4; वृत्तेर्युक्तयोगोचो वृत्तवैविध्या विशुद्धः। अर्थात्-लिङ्गनादीनामनवाचो प्रकृत्येति। विशुद्धः स विशुद्धः-उत्तमलक्षणः—; cf. S. D. 212 et seq.

विशुद्धः 1 Idle or unmeaning talk, prattle, glibberish, nonsense. 2 Mutual contradiction, contradictory statement. 3 A dispute, wrangling. 4 Violation of one's promise, breaking one's word.

विशुद्धः Complete destruction or dissolution, annihilation; विशुद्धयेन मरुता वेदानां दूयतामपि। ब्रह्मणो विशुद्धयेना क्वापि विशुद्धः कृतः U. 6. 6.

विशुद्धः p. p. 1 Carried away, snatched away. 2 Disturbed, interrupted.

विशुद्धः m. N. of two trees; किंकिरात and अजोक्.

विशुद्धः Staying abroad, dwelling in a foreign country (away from one's home.)

विशुद्धः A female fortune-teller.

विशुद्धः a. Deprived or destitute of.

विशुद्धः a. Disagreeable, disliked, unpleasant, distasteful. -कृ Offence, wrong, a disagreeable act;

मनसापि न विप्रिदं यथा कृतपूर्वं तव किं जहाति ना R. 8. 52, Ku. 4. 7; Ki. 9. 29; Si. 15. 11.

विशुद्धः f. 1 A drop (of water or any other liquid); कृत्यापि नम्रमलविद्युषो नृहीत्या Si. 8. 40; त्वेविशुद्धः 2. 18. 2 A mark, dot, spot.

विशुद्धः p. p. 1 Staying abroad, away from, absent. 2 Banished, being in exile; R. 12. 11. -Comp. -नयना a woman whose husband is absent from home.

विशुद्धः 1 Floating or drifting about, floating in different directions. 2 Opposition, contrariety. 3 Confusion, perplexity. 4 Tumult, scuffle, affray, M. 1. 5 Devastation, predatory warfare; danger from an enemy. 6 Extortion. 7 Loss, destruction; सत्यविशुद्धः R. 8. 41. 8 Adverseness, evil turn; अयथा मन मायविशुद्धः R. 8. 47. 9 The rust on a mirror (dust accumulating on its surface); अपवर्जितविद्युषो क्षुब्धो... मतिरतर्जु इवामिदमस्ते Ki. 2. 26 (where विशुद्ध also means प्रमादवाचा absence of reasoning). 10 Transgression, violation; Ki. 1. 13. 11 An evil, a calamity. 12 Sin, wickedness, sinfulness.

विशुद्धः 1 Deluging, inundating. 2 Causing tumult. 3 A horse's canter or gallop.

विशुद्धः p. p. 1 Drifted about. 2 Drowned, submerged, deluged, overflowed. 3 Confounded, disturbed. 4 Ravaged, devastated. 5 Lost, disappeared. 6 Disgraced, dishonoured. 7 Ruined. 8 Obscured, disfigured. 9 Depraved, dissolute, profligate, guilty of lewdness. 10 Contrary, reverse. 11 Turning out false, untrue, U. 4. 18.

विशुद्धः See विशुद्धः.

विशुद्धः a. 1 Fruitless, useless, vain, ineffectual, unprofitable; मन विशुद्धमेतद्-दुस्तमपि शीघ्रं Gīt. 7; जगता ना विशुद्धं किं कल R. G.; Si. 9. 6; Ku. 7. 66; Me. 68. 2 Idle, unmeaning.

विशुद्धः 1 Constipation. 2 Obstruction.

विशुद्धः Pain, anguish, torment, agony.

विशुद्धः p. p. 1 Aroused, awakened, wide awake, S. 2. 2 Expanded, blossomed, full-blown. 3 Clever, skilful.

विशुद्धः 1 A wise or learned man, sage; त्वत्वं सातपदीनं यो ह्यवदुर्विशुद्धा जनाः Pt. 2. 43. 2 A god, deity; अवदुष्यो विशुद्धः सन्नः परतः Bk. 1. 1; गोतारं न विप्रिनां मन्त्रं नृदेवो विशुद्धः Subhāsh. 3 The moon. -Comp. -अपिपतिः, -ईश्वरः, -ईश्वरः epithets of Indra. -द्विष्टः, -कायुः a demon; V. 1. 3.

विशुद्धः 1 A learned man. 2 A teacher.



**विबोधः** 1 A waking, being awake. 2 Perceiving, discovering. 3 Intelligence. 4 Awakening, becoming conscious, one of the 33 or 34 subordinate feelings (or *व्यभिचारिभावः*) in Rhetoric; विशालाशीर्षं ज्ञायमानो बोधो विबोधः B. G. 1.

**विभोक्त** See विभोक्त.

**विभक्त** *p. p.* 1 Divided, partitioned (as property &c.). 2 Divided, separated in interest, as in विभक्ता यन्त्रः. 3: Parted, separated, made distinct; *Sl.* 1. 3. 4 Different, multifarious. 5 Retired, secluded. 6 Regular, symmetrical. 7 Ornamented. (See *भृ* with *वि*). -*सु.* N. of Kārtikeya.

**विभक्तिः** *f.* 1 Separation, division, partition, apportionment. 2 Division, separation in interest. 3 A portion or share of inheritance. 4 (In *gram.*) Inflection of nouns, a case or case-termination.

**विभङ्गः** 1 Breaking, fracture. 2 Stopping, obstruction, stoppage; *Bg.* 2. 26. 3 Bending, contraction (as of the eye-brows); *सूक्तिमङ्गलिनं च वाङ्मनं* R. 19. 17. 4 A fold, wrinkle. 5 A step, stair; R. 6. 3. 6 Breaking out; manifestation; *विश्वविकारविभङ्गं* *Gīt.* 11.

**विभवः** 1 Wealth, riches, property; *अनङ्गु विभवेव ज्ञातः सत् ताम* S. 5. 8; R. 8. 69. 2 Might, power, prowess, greatness; *यन्तावतामय मयि विभवः* V. 2: *या विभवः* *Mā.* 1. 20, R. 1. 9; *Ki.* 5. 21. 3 Exalted position, rank, dignity. 4 Magnanimity. 5 Final beatitude, absoluteness.

**विभा** 1 Light, lustre. 2 A ray of light. 3 Beauty. -*Comp.* -*कारः* 1 the sun; *यत् वत् लसत्तजः* *गीता* विभाति विभाकरः *K. P.* 10. 2 the *arka* plant. 3 the moon. -*वस्तु*: 1 the sun. 2 fire; *रक्तविष्णोश्च तज्जु विभावसौ* *Ku.* 4. 34; *It.* 3. 37, 10. 83; *Bg.* 7. 9. 3 the moon. 4 a kind of necklace.

**विभागः** 1 Division, partition, apportionment as of inheritance; *समस्तं विभागः स्यात्* *Mā.* 9. 120, 210; *Y.* 2. 114. 2 The share of an inheritance. 3 A part or share in general. 4 Division, separation, disjunction (regarded in *Nyāya* phil. as a *Gūṇa*); *Ku.* 24; *Bg.* 3. 29. 5 The numerator of a fraction. 6 A section. -*Comp.* -*कल्पः* *न्या* allotment of shares; *Y.* 2. 149. -*धर्मः* the law of inheritance. -*पत्रिका* a deed of partition. -*भाज* *m.* one who shares in a portion of property already distributed; *Y.* 1. 122.

**विभाज्यं** Dividing, distributing.

**विभाज्य** *a.* 1 Portionable, to be divided. 2 Divisible.

**विभात** Day-break, dawn.

**विभातः** 1 (In *Rhet.*) Any condition which produces or develops a particular state of body or mind

(one of the three main divisions of *Bhāṭya* the other two being अनुभाव and व्यभिचारिभाव *q. q. v. v.*); *रसायनोपका* लोके विभातः काव्यनारदः S. D. 61; its chief subdivisions are आलम्बन and उद्दिष्टक; see आलम्बन. 2 A friend, an acquaintance.

**विभाजनं** -*न्या* 1 Clear perception or ascertainment, discrimination, judgment. 2 Discussion, investigation, examination. 3 Conception, imagination. -*न्या* (In *Rhet.*) A figure of speech in which effects are represented as taking place though their usual causes are absent; *क्रियायाः प्रतिपेक्षि कल्पयन्ति विभावना* *K. P.* 10.

**विभावरी** 1 Night; *अध्वनीं यत्तुल्यं नृ-भ्रमलो विभावरी कथं कथं न विभवति* *M.* 4. 15, 5. 7; *Ku.* 5. 44. 2 Thurmoric. 3 A bawd. 4 A harlot. 5 A perverse woman. 6 A talkative woman (मुखरणी).

**विभावित** *p. p.* 1 Manifested, made clearly visible. 2 Known, understood, ascertained. 3 Seen, conceived. 4 Judged, discriminated. 5 Inferred, indicated. 6 Proved, established. -*Comp.* -*एकदेश* *a.* 'with whom a part has been discovered', who has been found guilty with regard to a part (of what is in dispute); *विभावितक-देशेन देवं यदभियुज्यते* *V.* 4. 17.

**विभावा** 1 An option, alternative. 2 Optionality of a rule.

**विभासा** Light, lustre.

**विभिक्ष** *p. p.* 1 Broken asunder, divided, split. 2 Pierced, wounded. 3 Dispelled, driven away, dispersed. 4 Perplexed, bewildered. 5 Moved to and fro. 6 Disappointed. 7 Different, various. 8 Mixed, blended, variegated; *विभिक्षवर्णा गङ्गायजेन वृक्षस्य रज्याः परितः गङ्गाया* *Sl.* 4. 14; (see *मि* with *वि*). -*ज.* N. of Siva.

**विभीतः**, -*क.* विभीतकः -*क.* विभीतकी, विभीता N. of tree, Terminalia Belerica, one of the three myrobalsans.

**विभीषक** *a.* Frightening, terrifying.

**विभीषिका** 1 Terror. 2 A means of terrifying, a scare (a scare-crow); *यदि ते सति संखेय केयनया विभीषिका* *U.* 4. 29.

**विभु** *a.* ( *बु* -*रसी* *f.* ) 1 Mighty, powerful. 2 Eminent, supreme. 3 Able to, capable of (with *inf.*), ( *बु* ) *पुत्रं* *भवति* विभुः *शिवस्य* *विभवः* *Ki.* 5. 43. 4 Self-subdued, firm; self-controlled; *कमपरायणो न विभुर्बुद्धिं* *मवित* *यद्वीं* *सृजति* *भावः* *Ku.* 6. 25. 5 (In *Nyāya* phil.) Eternal, existing everywhere, pervading all material things. -*सु*: 1 Ether. 2 Space. 3 Time. 4 The soul. 5 A lord, ruler, master, sovereign, king. 6 The supreme ruler; *Bg.* 5. 14; 10. 12. 7 A servant. 8 N. of Brahman. 9 Of Siva; *Ku.* 7. 31. 10 Of Vishnu.

**विभुष** *a.* Curved, bent, crooked.

**विभूतिः** *f.* 1 Might, power, greatness; *Sl.* 14. 5, *Ku.* 2. 61. 2 Prosperity, welfare. 3 Dignity, exalted rank. 4 Riches, plenty, magnificence, splendour; *अदो राजाभिप्राजनेति* *विभूतिः* *Mā.* 8. R. 8. 36. 5 Wealth, riches; *R.* 4. 19, 6. 76; 17. 43. 6 Superhuman power (which consists of eight faculties; *अभिमन्, लभिमन्, प्राप्ति, प्राकार्य, महिमन्, ईशिता, वशिता and कामपरायिता*); *Ku.* 2. 11. 7 Ashes of cow-dung.

**विभूषणं** Ornament, decoration; *विशेषतः तर्पितां समाजे विभूषणं यौनमपेक्षितानां* *Bh.* 2. 7; *R.* 16. 80.

**विभूषा** 1 Ornament, decoration; *सर्वदे अमललोद्वेगो विभूषा* *Ki.* 7. 5, *R.* 4. 54. 2 Light, lustre. 3 Beauty, splendour.

**विभूषित** *p. p.* Adorned, decorated, ornamented.

**विभूत** *p. p.* Upheld, supported, maintained.

**विभ्रमः** 1 Falling away or off. 2 Decay, decline, ruin. 3 A precipice.

**विभ्रमिष** *p. p.* 1 Led astray, seduced. 2 Deprived of.

**विभ्रमः** 1 Roaming or wandering about. 2 Whirling or going round, rolling about. 3 Error, mistake, blunder. 4 Hurry, confusion, flurry, perturbation; especially, the flurry of mind caused by love; *विभ्रमचयनवस्थानं ज्ञेयता-द्विषयां सर्वम्*. 5 (Hence) Putting on of ornaments &c. in the wrong places through flurry; *विभ्रमस्तथाकाले प्रसाधयान-विषयः*; see *Ku.* 1. 4 and *Māli.* thereon. 6 Any amorous or sportive action, amorous play or movement; *Māli.* 1. 26, 9. 38. 7 Beauty, grace, charm; *N.* 15, 25, *U.* 1. 20, 34, 6. 4; *Sl.* 6. 46, 7. 15, 16. 64, 8 Doubt apprehension. 9 Caprice, whim.

**विभ्रमा** Old age.

**विभ्रष्ट** *p. p.* 1 Fallen off or away, separated. 2 Decayed, lost, fallen, ruined. 3 Disappeared, vanished.

**विभ्रान्त** *a.* Shining, splendid, luminous.

**विभ्रान्त** *p. p.* 1 Whirled about. 2 Agitated, bewildered, confused, hurried. 3 Mistaken, erring. -*Comp.* -*नयन* *a.* with rolling eyes. -*शील* *a.* 1 confused in mind. 2 intoxicated, drunk. ( *लः* ) 1 a monkey. 2 the disc of the sun or moon.

**विभ्रान्तिः** *f.* 1 Whirling, going round. 2 Flurry, error, confusion. 3 Hurry, precipitation.

**विमत** *p. p.* 1 Disagreeing, dissenting, differing in opinion. 2 At variance, inconsistent. 3 Slighted, despised, neglected. -*न्या*: An enemy.

**विमति** *a.* Stupid, devoid of intelligence, foolish. -*ति*: *f.* 1 Dissent, disagreement, difference of opinion. 2 Dislike. 3 Stupidity.

**विमर्श** *a.* Free from jealousy, envious; Bg. 4. 22.

**विमद** *a.* 1 Free from intoxication. 2 Devoid of joy, jealous.

**विमनसः, विमनस्क** *a.* 1 Sad, disconsolate, depressed in mind or spirits, sorry, discomposed; U. 1. 7. 2 Absent-minded. 3 Perplexed, bewildered. 4 Displeased. 5 Changed in mind or feeling.

**विमन्थ** *a.* 1 Free from anger. 2 Free from grief.

**विमयः** Exchange, barter.

**विमर्दः** 1 Pounding, crushing, bruising. 2 Rubbing together, friction; विमर्दपरिष्कलापिका खल्वह M. 3; R. 5. 65. 3 Touch. 4 Rubbing the person with saffron or other unguents. 5 War, battle, fight, encounter; विमर्दसमाप्तविमनसः U. 5. 6 Destruction, devastation; R. 6. 62. 7 Conjunction of the sun and moon. 8 An eclipse.

**विमर्दकः** 1 Grinding, pounding, bruising. 2 The trituration of perfumes. 3 An eclipse. 4 The conjunction of the sun and moon.

**विमर्दनः** - ना 1 Pounding, crushing, trampling. 2 Rubbing together, friction. 3 Destruction, killing. 4 Trituration of perfumes. 5 An eclipse.

**विमर्शः** 1 Deliberation, consideration, examination, discussion. 2 Reasoning. 3 A conflicting judgment. 4 Hesitation, doubt. 5 The impression left on the mind by past good or bad actions; see वानना.

**विमर्शः** 1 Thought, deliberation. 2 Impatience, non-forbearance. 3 Dissatisfaction, displeasure. 4 (In dramas) A change in the successful progress of a dramatic plot, a change in the prosperous course of a love-story caused by some unforeseen reverse or accident, one of the five *Sandhis* in a drama; it is thus defined in S.D.; ननु मुक्तालीपाय उद्भिर्नो कर्मेन्दुषिकः । साधारणैः सन्ततमद्य च विमर्श इति श्रुतः 336; see Mu. 4. 3; (often written *विमर्श* in all these senses.)

**विमल** *a.* 1 Pure, stainless, spotless, clean (fig. also). 2 Clear, limpid, pellucid, transparent (as water); विमल जले. 3 White, bright. - सं 1 Silver-gilt. 2 Tale. -Comp. -दानं an offering to a deity. -मणिः a crystal.

**विमांसः** -सं Unclean meat (as of dogs.).

**विमारु** *f.* A step-mother. -Comp. -जः a step-mother's son.

**विमानः** -नं 1 Disrespect, dishonour. 2 A measure. 3 A balloon, a heavenly car (moving through the skies); वदं विमानेन विमलमानः R. 13. 1, 7. 81;

12. 104; Ku. 2. 45, 7. 40, V. 4. 43; Ki. 7. 11. 4 A vehicle or conveyance in general; R. 16. 68. 5 A hall, splendid room or assembly-hall; R. 17. 9. 6 A palace (with seven stories); वेगा वेताः सप्तमतिना वदुमानाग्रयणीः Me. 49. 7 A horse. -Comp. -चारिन्, -वाय *a.* moving in a balloon. -राजः 1 an excellent heavenly car; U. 3. 2 the driver of a heavenly car.

**विमानना** Disrespect, dishonour, contempt, humiliation; विमानना सुष्ठु कृतः विमर्दो Ku. 5. 43; अनवकाय विमानना कश्चिन् R. 8. 8.

**विमानित** *p. p.* Disrespected, dishonoured.

**विमार्गः** 1 A bad road. 2 A wrong road, evil conduct or course, immorality. 3 A broom. -Comp. -जा an unchaste woman; विमार्गवासा हविः सकृते Bv. 1. 125. -गामिन्, -गमिन् *a.* following evil courses; S. 5. 8.

**विमार्गं** Searching, looking out for, seeking for.

**विमिश्र, विमिश्रित** *a.* Mixed, blended, mingled (with instr. or in comp.); दुग्धविमिश्रा नायक Mb.; द्युल्लोहित को न को न तमसि विमिश्रितो रसः Gt. 5.

**विमुक्त** *p. p.* 1 Set free, released, liberated. 2 Abandoned, given up, quitted, left. 3 Freed from. 4 Harried, discharged. 5 Given vent to. -Comp. -कंठ *a.* raising a loud cry, weeping bitterly.

**विमुक्तिः** *f.* 1 Released, liberation. 2 Separation. 3 Absolution, final liberation.

**विमुख** *a.* (सी *f.*) 1 With the face averted or turned away from. 2 Averse, disinclined, opposed; न दुष्टो विप्रयत्नकृतपिपसा संशयाय प्रति विने प्रवति विमुखः किं पुनर्दत्तयोः Me. 17, 27; (रघुना) मनः परस्त्रीविमुखवदुति R. 16. 8, 19. 47. 3 Adverse; H. 1. 180. 4 Without, devoid of (in comp.); नकुलविमुजेन सखुना वरता त्वा वद किं न मे हृत् R. 8. 67.

**विमृग** *a.* Confused, confounded, bewildered.

**विमृद** *a.* 1 Unsealed. 2 Opened, budded, blown.

**विमृद** *p. p.* 1 Confounded, bewildered. 2 Seduced, tempted, beguiled. 3 Stupid.

**विमृद** *p. p.* 1 Rubbed off, wiped, cleansed. 2 Considered, reflected upon, pondered over.

**विमोक्षः** 1 Release, liberation, freeing. 2 Discharging, shooting. 3 Final emancipation or beatitude.

**विमोक्षण-जा** 1 Liberating, releasing, setting free. 2 Discharging. 3 Quitting, leaving, abandoning. 4 Laying (as eggs).

**विमोचनं** 1 Unloosing, unyoking. 2 Release, freedom. 3 Liberation, emancipation.

**विमोहन** *a.* (वा or जी *f.*) Alluring, tempting, fascinating. -न, -नं N. of a division of Hell. -नं Seducing, tempting, fascinating.

**विम-नं** See विम.

**विमकः** See विमक.

**विमलः** The mustard plant.

**विमिकाः** See विमिका.

**विम-ली** *f.* N. of a creeper.

**विमिन्त** See विमिन्त.

**विमृद** The betel-nut tree.

**विमृद** *a.* The sky, atmosphere, ether; पश्येद्विमुक्तत्वादित्यं बहुतरं लोकस्यैवा प्रयाति S. 1. 7; It. 13. 40. -Comp. -जंगा 1 the heavenly Ganges. 2 the galaxy. -चारिन् (विमृच्छारिन्) *m.* a kite. -धृतिः *f.* darkness. -मणिः (विमृशमणिः) the sun.

**विमृतिः** A bird.

**विमयः** 1 Restraint, check, control. 2 Distress, pain, affliction. 3 Cessation, stop.

**विमत्** *a.* 1 Bold (युद्). 2 Audacious, shameless, impudent.

**विमय** See विमय.

**विमुक्त** *p. p.* 1 Detached, severed, separated. 2 Separated from, deserted by. 3 Free from, deprived of (with instr. or in comp.).

**विमुक्त** *p. p.* Separated from, being deprived of; V. 4. 18.

**विमोक्षः** 1 Separation, disunion; अत्येकपदे तथा विमोक्षः सहसा चोपनतः सुदुःखो मे V. 4. 3; लघोपस्थितविमोक्षस्य तपोवनस्यापि समवस्था इत्यन्ते S. 4; संयत्ते धृष्टमरिणि वि सन्नि-योगः Ki. 5. 41; R. 12. 10; Me. 183, 88; Si. 12. 83. 2 Absence, loss. 3 Subtraction.

**विमोक्षिन्** *a.* Separated. -म, The ruddy goose.

**विमोक्षिनी** 1 A woman separated from her lover or husband; दुष्टमि-चक्षितैः कविर्मनीषी निमिषीदधना विमोक्षिनीति Bv. 4. 35. 2 N. of a metre; (see App. I.)

**विमोक्षित** *p. p.* 1 Separated. 2 Separated from, deprived of.

**विमोक्षि-नी** 1 Manifold birth. 2 The womb of animals (Kull. on Ms. 12. 77). 3 A debased or ignominious birth.

**विरक्त** *p. p.* 1 Very red, ruddy; R. 13. 64. 2 Discoloured. 3 Changed in mind, disaffected, displeased; Bh. 2. 2. 4 Free from passion or worldly attachment, indifferent. 5 Impassioned.

**विरक्तिः** *f.* 1 Change of disposition, dissatisfaction, discontent, disaffection. 2 Estrangement. 3 Indifference, absence of desire, freedom from passion or worldly attachment.

**विरचन-जा** 1 Arrangement, disposition; Si. 5. 21. 2 Contriving, constructing. 3 Formation, creation. 4 Composition, compilation.

**विरचित** *p. p.* 1 Arranged, made, formed, prepared. 2 Contrived; constructed. 3 Written, composed. 4 Trimmed, dressed, embellished, ornamented. 5 Put on, worn. 6 Set, inlaid.

**विरज** *a.* Free from dust or passion. -**जः** An epithet of Vishnu.

**विरजस्व**, **विरजस्व** *a.* 1 Free from dust. 2 Free from passion; *Si.* 20. 80. 3 From menstrual excretion.

**विरजस्वा** A woman in whom the menstrual secretion has ceased.

**विरजः**, **विः** N. of Brahman.

**विरजः** A kind of black agallochum.

**विरण** A kind of fragrant grass; of. *शिरण*.

**विरस** *p. p.* 1 Ceased or desisting from (with abl.). 2 Rested, stopped, ceased. 3 Ended, concluded, at an end; *विरत गेयवृत्तैर्हस्तैः R.* 8. 66.

**विरतिः** *f.* 1 Cessation, stop, discontinuance. 2 Rest, end, pause. 3 Indifference to worldly attachments; *Bh.* 3. 79.

**विरमः** 1 Cessation, stop. 2 Sunset.

**विरल** *a.* 1 Having interstices, separated by intervals, thin, not thick or compact; *विरलसं शरीरं वनविरलभावं क्षितिर्हृद U.* 2. 27; *भवति विरलमक्षि-कानुजोपहारः R.* 5. 74 2 Fine delicate, 3 Loose, wide apart. 4 Rare, scarcely found, unfrequent; *Pt.* 1. 29. 5 Few, little (referring to number or quantity); *तत्र किमपि कान्धानां जायति विरलो मुनि B. v.* 1. 117; *विर-लातपच्छविः Si.* 9. 3. 6 Remote, distant, long (as time, distance &c.). -**लं** Curds, coagulated milk. -**लं ind.** Scarcely, rarely, not frequently. -**Comp.** -**जालक** *a.* bandy-legged, bow-kneed. -**द्रवा** a kind of gruel.

**विरस** *a.* 1 Tasteless, insipid, flavourless. 2 Unpleasant; disagreeable, painful; *तावत्कोपकल विरसान् यावत् दिवसान् वनांतरे विवसन् Bv.* 1. 7. 3 Cruel, unfeeling. -**जः** Pain.

**विरहः** 1 Parting with, separation. 2 Especially the separation of lovers; *सा विरहे तव दीना Git.* 4; *सुखमपि विरहः प्रा-न रोते ibid.*; *Me.* 8, 12, 29, 85, 87. 3 Absence. 4 Want. 5 Deser-tion, abandonment, relinquish-ment. -**Comp.** -**अगलः** the fire of separation. -**अवस्था** the state of separation. -**आर्त**, -**उत्कंड**, -**उत्सुक** *a.* suffering from separation, pining away in separation. -**उत्कंडिता** a woman distressed by the absence of her lover or husband, one of the several classes of a *Nāyikā* in poetic compositions; see *S. D.* 121. -**उत्प्रेतः** the fever or anguish of separation.

**विरहिणी** 1 A woman separated from her lover or husband. 2 Wagon, hire.

**विरहित** *p. p.* 1 Deserted, abandon-ed, forsaken. 2 Separated from. 3 Lonely, solitary. 4 Bereft of, de-void or destitute of, free from (mostly in comp.).

**विरहित** *a.* (मी. *f.*) Absent from, being separated from a mistress or lover; *नृपतिं पुनरित्यनेन सनं शक्ति विरहि-जनस्य वृत्ति Git.* 1.

**विरागः** 1 Change of colour. 2 Change of disposition, disaffection, discontent, dissatisfaction; *विरागकारिण्य परिहृत्य Mu.* 1. 3 Aversion, disin-clination. 4 Indifference to worldly attachments, freedom from passion.

**विराज** *m.* 1 Beauty, splendour. 2 A man of the Kshatriya or warrior tribe. 3 The first progeny of Brahma; cf. *Ms.* 1. 32; *तस्मात् विराजयत Rv.* 10. 90. 5. (where *विराज* is represented as born from *Purusha*). 4 The body. -*f.* N. of a Vedic metre.

**विराज** See **विराज**.

**विराजित** *p. p.* 1 Irradiated, il-luminated. 2 Displayed, manifested.

**विराटः** 1 N. of a district in India. 2 N. of a king of the Matsyas. The Pāṇḍavas lived incognito in the service of this king for one year, (the thirteenth of their exile) having assumed different disguises. His daughter Uttarā was married to Abhimanyu and was mother of Parikshit who succeeded Yudhish-thira to the throne of Hastināpura. -**Comp.** -**जः** a sort of inferior dia-mond. -**वर्ण** *a.* the fourth book of the Mahābhārata.

**विराटकः** A sort of inferior diamond, a diamond of inferior quality.

**विराजिन्** *m.* An elephant.

**विराट** *p. p.* 1 Opposed, counter-acted. 2 Offended, injured, treated with contempt; see the quotations under **राट्** with **वि**.

**विराटः** 1 Opposition. 2 Annoyance, vexation, molestation. 3 N. of a powerful Rākshasa slain by Rāma.

**विराटन** 1 Opposing. 2 Hurting, injuring, offending. 3 Pain, anguish.

**विरामः** 1 Cessation, discontinuance. 2 End, termination, conclusion; *रजभिरिदानीमिहमपि नाति विराम Git.* 5; *U.* 3. 16, *Mā.* 9. 34. 3 Pause, stop. 4 The stop or pause of the voice; *Mk.* 3. 5. 5 A small oblique stroke placed under a consonant, usually at the end of a sentence. 6 N. of Vishnu.

**विराल** See **विरल**.

**विराज** Clamour, noise, sound; *जालोदकध्वं वदसं विराजेः R.* 2. 9, 16. 31.

**विराजिन्** *a.* 1 Weeping, crying, shouting. 2 Lamenting. -**मी** 1 Weep-ing, crying. 2 A broom.

**विरिचः**, **विरिचनः** N. of Brahman.

**विरिचिः** 1 N. of Brahman; *Vikr.* 1. 46.; *N.* 3. 44.; *Si.* 9. 9. 2 Of Vishnu. 3 Of Siva.

**विरण** *p. p.* 1 Broken to pieces. 2 Destroyed. 3 Bent. 4 Blunted.

**विरण** *p. p.* 1 Screamed, shouted. 2 Resounding, filled with cries -**ह** 1 Crying, shrieking, roaring &c. 2 Cry, sound, noise, clamour, din. 3 Singing, humming, chirping, buzzing; *परवृत्त-विरणं वलं वया वतिवचनीकृतमेविरिहं S.* 4. 9.

**विरवः** **ह** 1 Proclaiming. 2 Crying aloud. 3 A panegyric laudatory poem; *मयवचमयी राजस्तुतिर्विरवमुच्यते S.* U. 570; *नर्दति मर्दुतिनः परिलक्षेति वाजिनजाः पठति विर-वालीमहिममंदिरे वीरिनः R. G.*

**विरविचं** Loud cry or lamentation; *U.* 3. 30. v. 1.

**विरज** *p. p.* 1 Hindered, checked, opposed, obstructed. 2 Blocked up, confined or shut up. 3 Besieged, blockaded. 4 Opposed to, inconsistent with, incongruous, incompatible. 5 Contrary, opposite, opposed in qual-ity. 6 Contradictory, proving the reverse, (as a *hetu* in Logic); *e. g.* शत्रो विरजः दुःखकारण T. 8. 7 Hostile, adverse, inimical. 8 Unfavourable, unpropitious. 9 Prohibited, forbidden (as food.) 10 Wrong, improper -**ह** 1 Opposition, contrariety, hostility. 2 Discord, disagreement.

**विरक्षण** 1 Koughening. 2 Acting as an astringent. 3 Blame, censure. 4 A curse, an imprecation.

**विरुद्ध** *p. p.* 1 Grown, germinated, shot up; *Mk.* 1. 9. 2 Produced, born, arisen. 3 Grown, increased. 4 Bud-ded, blossomed. 5 Ascended, mounted.

**विरूप** *a.* (पा or पी *f.*) 1 Deformed, ugly, misshapen, disfigured; *Pt.* 1. 143. 2 Unnatural, monstrous. 3 Multiform, diverse -**य** 1 Deformity, ugliness. 2 Variety of form, natu-r or character. -**Comp.** -**अक्ष** *a.* having deformed eyes, *वृष्टिर्वापदः Ku.* 5. 72. (-**अक्षः**) N. of Siva (having an unusual number of eyes); *इतो दग्धं मनसिजं जीवयति इशेय वाः विरुपाक्षस्य जयि-नीसा ध्रुवे वायलोचनः Vb.* 1. 2; *Ku.* 6. 21. -**अक्षय** 1 disfiguring. 2 injuring. -**वृष्ट** *m.* an epithet of Siva. -**रूप** *a.* deformed.

**विरुपिन्** *a.* (मी. *f.*) Deformed, ugly, disfigured.

**विरिचः** 1 Evacuation of the bowels, purging. 2 A purgative.

**विरिचनं** See **विरिच**.

**विरिचित** *a.* Purged, evacuated.

**विरिचः** 1 A river, stream. 2 Absence of the letter *r*.

**विरिका** -**ह** A hole, pit, chasm. -**हः** A ray of light.

**विरिचनः** 1 The sun. 2 The moon. 3 Fire. 4 N. of the son of Prarhāda

and father of Pali. -Comp. -सुतः an epithet of Balli.

**विरोध** 1 Opposition, obstruction, impediment. 2 Blockade, siege, investment. 3 Restraint, check. 4 Inconsistency, incongruity, contradiction. 5 Antithesis, contrast. 6 Enmity, hostility; विरोधी विजातः U. 6. 11; Pt. 1. 332; R. 10. 13. 7 A quarrel, disagreement. 8 A calamity, misfortune. 9 (In Rhet.) An apparent incongruity which is merely verbal and is explained away by properly construing the passage; it consists in representing objects as antithetical to one another though in the nature of things they are not so:—representing things as being together though really they cannot be together; (this figure is largely used by Bāṇa and Subandhu; उपपन्नविशेषा, कुत्रोपपन्नानि, नरतोपि श्रुतः being familiar instances); it is thus defined by Mammata:—**विरोधः** सोऽविरोधे विरुद्धत्वेन यद्वाः K. P. 10; this figure is also called विरोधायाम्. -Comp. -उक्तिः f., -वचनं contradiction, opposition. -कारिण् a. fomenting quarrels. -कृत् a. opposing. (-m.) an enemy.

**विरोधनं** 1 Hindering, opposing, obstructing. 2 Besieging, blockading. 3 Opposition, resistance. 4 Contradiction, inconsistency.

**विरोधिन्** a. (नी. f.) 1 Resisting, opposing, obstructing. 2 Besieging. 3 Contradictory, opposed to, inconsistent with; तपोधनं S. 1. 4 Hostile, inimical, adverse; विरोधित्वेन विजितमयं नरसं Ku. 5. 17. 5 Quarrelsome. -m. An enemy; Si. 16. 64.

**विरोधं** हृत् ७. Healing (as a sore), नयविरोधं तैलं S. 4. 14.

**विल** I. 6 P. (विलि) 1 To cover, conceal. 2 To break, divide. -II. 10. U. (वलयति) To throw, send forth.

**विलं** See विल.

**विलस** a. 1 Having no characteristic or distinguishing marks. 2 Bewildered, embarrassed. 3 Surprised, astonished. 4 Ashamed, abashed, disconcerted; गोपेयं स्वामित्तदा भवति च नानाविलसिभिरं S. 6. 5. 5 Strange, unusual.

**विलक्षण** a. 1 Having no characteristic or distinguishing marks. 2 Different, other. 3 Strange, extraordinary, unusual. 4 Possessed of inauspicious marks. -ज A vain or useless state.

**विलसित** p. p. 1 Distinguished, perceived, seen, discovered. 2 Discernible by. 3 Dismayed, perplexed, embarrassed, puzzled. 4 Vexed, annoyed.

**विलस्य** a. 1 Clinging or sticking to, eating on, fastened on; S. 7. 25;

Si. 9. 20. 2 Cast, fixed, directed; Ku. 7. 50. 3 Gone by, elapsed (as time). 4 Thin, slender, delicate; मध्येन सा वेदिविलस्यन् Ku. 1. 39; V. 4. 87. -इ 1 The waist. 2 The hips. 3 The rising of constellations.

**विलस्यन्** 1 Transgressing, overstepping. 2 Offence, transgression, injury.

**विलसिष्य** p. p. 1 Passed over or beyond, gone over. 2 Transgressed. 3 Surpassed, excelled. 4 Overcome, defeated.

**विलस्य** a. Shameless, unabashed.

**विलस्यन्** 1 Talking. 2 Talking idly, chattering, prattle. 3 Lamenting, wailing; विलस्यन्विनोदोक्तुल्यः U. 3. 30. 4 The sediment of any oily substance.

**विलसितं** 1 Lamentation, wailing. 2 A wail.

**विलसः** 1 Hanging over, pendulousness. 2 Tardiness, delay, procrastination.

**विलस्यन्** 1 Hanging down, depending. 2 Delay, procrastination; न कुतश्चिन् विनि यमनविलस्यन् Gtt. 5; or तन्मये विलस्यन्विनोदोक्तुल्यः ibid.

**विलेपिका** Constipation.

**विलसित** p. p. 1 Hanging, depending. 2 Pendent, pendulous. 3 Depending on, closely connected with. 4 Tardy, delayed, retarded. 5 Slow (as time in music). See लम्ब with वि. -त् Delay.

**विलसिन्** a. (नी. f.) 1 Hanging down, depending, pendent; नानाविलसिभिर्नो यनाः S. 5. 12; अलङ्घ्यविलसिभ्यो यतोपहृताः Si. 4. 29. 59; Ku. 1. 14; Ki. 5. 6; R. 16. 84, 18. 25; Mk. 5. 13. 2 Delaying, dilatory, being slow; भवति विहीनवि विपलितलज्जा विलसति रोदति वासकसज्जा Gtt. 6.

**विलसः** 1 Liberality. 2 A gift, donation.

**विलसः** 1 Dissolution, liquefaction. 2 Destruction, death, end, U. 7. 3 Destruction or dissolution of the world; (विलस्ये गच्छे to be dissolved, to end, to be terminated; दिवसोऽनुमिव-ममनाद्विलस्ये Si. 9. 17).

**विलस्ये** 1 Dissolving liquefying, dissolution. 2 Corroding. 3 Removing, taking away. 4 Attenuating. 5 An attenuant.

**विलसत्** pres. a. (नी. f.) 1 Glittering, shining, bright. 2 Flashing, darting. 3 Waving. 4 Sportive; playful.

**विलसन्** 1 Glittering, flashing, gleaming. 2 Sporting, dallying.

**विलसित** p. p. 1 Glittering, shining, gleaming. 2 Appeared, manifested. 3 Sportive, wanton. -इ 1 Glittering, gleaming. 2 A gleam, flash; रोषादवा श्रुतुषु विलसितानां भास-

विलसितानि विद्वन्वति Ki. 5. 46, Me. 81, V. 4. 3 Appearance, manifestation; as in अज्ञानविलसितं &c. 4 Sport, play, dalliance, amorous or wanton gesture.

**विलासः** Wailing, lamentation, a wail, moan; लंकाराणां पुनश्च विलासाचार्यकं इति: R. 12. 78.

**विलासः** 1 A cat (for विहास). 2 An instrument, a machine.

**विलासः** 1 Sport, play, pastime. 2 Amorous pastime, diversion, pleasure, as in विलासमसला R. 8. 64; so विलासकाननं, विलासमंदिरं &c. 3 Coquetry, dalliance, affectation, wantonness, graceful movement or play, any feminine gesture indicative of amorous sentiment; S. 2. 2; Ku. 5. 13; Si. 9. 26. 4 Grace, beauty, elegance, charm; Mā. 2. 6. 5 Flash, gleam.

**विलासन्** 1 Sport, play, pastime. 2 Wantonness, dalliance.

**विलासवती** A wanton or amorous woman; R. 9. 48; Ra. 1. 12.

**विलासिका** A drama in one act full of love-incidents; it is thus defined in S. D.:—**विलासिका** लोकां विलासकान्तुता। विदुषकविद्यायां च पीठमर्धेन वृत्तिः। शीना नय-विनयानां संविद्या शीनताका। स्वल्पवा हुनेपथा विख्याता सा विलासिका 552.

**विलासिन्** a. (नी. f.) Sportive, playful, dallying, wanton, coquettish, R. 6. 14. -m. 1 A sensualist, voluptuary, an amorous person; उपमानमविलसिनां कानं यच्च कालिनयः Ku. 4. 5. 2 Fire. 3 The moon. 4 A snake. 5 An epithet of Krishna or Vishnu. 6 Of Siva. 7 Of the god of love.

**विलासिनी** 1 A woman (in general). 2 A coquettish or wanton woman; इतिहृद्यं यद्विदुषकं विलासिनी विलसति केशिपे Gtt. 1; Ku. 7. 59; Si. 8. 70; R. 6. 17. 3 A wanton, harlot.

**विलिखन्** Scratching, scraping, writing.

**विलित** p. p. Anointed, besmeared, smeared over.

**विलीन** p. p. 1 Sticking to, clung or attached to. 2 Perched or settled on, alighting on. 3 Contiguous to, in contact with. 4 Melted, dissolved, liquefied. 5 Disappeared, vanished. 6 Dead, perished.

**विलुच्यन्** Tearing off, peeling.

**विलुचनं** Robbing, plundering.

**विलुप्त** p. p. 1 Broken or torn off; Pt. 2. 2. 2 Seized, snatched away, carried off. 3 Robbed, plundered. 4 Destroyed, ruined. 5 Impaired, mutilated.

**विलुप्यः** A thief, robber, ravisher.

**विलुलित** p. p. 1 Moving to and fro, unsteady, shaken, tossed about, tremulous. 2 Disordered, disarranged; गलितकुलपदविलुलितैर्वा Gtt. 7.

विवादित्वा. 1 Disputing, contend-  
ing, disputations, quarrelling. 2



**Litigating.** —m. A litigant, party in a law-suit.

**विचारः** 1 Opening, expansion. 2 Expansion of the throat in the articulation of letters, (one of the *Alhyantara Prayatnas*, opp. *संवार*, see *Sk.* on P. I. 1. 9).

**विवाहः**, **विवाहः** Banishment, sending into exile, expulsion; रामस्य गण-  
नसि दुर्वर्गस्यैव विवाहः विवाहः पटोः ६६ वा कुतस्ते  
U. 2. 10.

**विवाहित** p. p. Banished, exiled, expelled.

**विवाहः** Marriage; (Hindu law-givers enumerate eight forms of marriage; बाह्यो देवस्तयेवाः बाजापत्यस्य वासुरा-  
नामो राक्षसश्च वैशाचश्चादमी अथः *Ms.* 3. 21; see Y. 1. 58-61 also; for explanation of these forms see s. v.) —**Comp.** —**चतुर्वद** marrying four wives, —**वीक्ष** the marriage ceremony or rite.

**विवाहित** p. p. Married.

**विवाहः** 1 A son-in-law. 2 A bridegroom.

**विचित्र** p. p. 1 Separated, detached, disjoined, abstracted. 2 Lonely, solitary, retired, sequestered. 3 Single, alone. 4 Distinguished, discriminated. 5 Judicious. 6 Pure, faultless; *Ratn.* 1. 21. —**क** 1 A lonely or solitary place; *Si.* 8. 70. 2 Loneliness, privacy, seclusion. —**क** An unlucky or ill-fated woman, one disliked by her husband ( *कुम्भ* ).

**विचित्र** a. Very much agitated or terrified; *R.* 18. 13.

**विचित्र** a. Various, diverse, manifold, multiform, sundry; *Ms.* 1. 8, 39.

**विचित्रः** An enclosed or preserved spot of ground, such as pasture-land.

**विच्युत** p. p. Left, abandoned, deserted.

**विच्युता** A woman disliked by her husband, cf. *विनिका*.

**विद्युत** p. p. 1 Displayed, manifested, expressed. 2 Evident, open. 3 Uncovered, exposed, laid bare. 4 Opened, unclosed, bare, open. 5 Proclaimed. 6 Expounded, explained, commented upon. 7 Expanded, spread out. 8 Extensive, large, spacious. 9 Open articulation. —**Comp.** —**अक्ष** a. large-eyed. (—**क**;) a cock. —**हार** a. with the gates thrown open *Ku.* 4. 26.

**विद्युतिः** f. 1 Display, manifestation. 2 Expansion. 3 Exposure, discovery. 4 Exposition, comment, interpretation, gloss.

**विद्युत** p. p. 1 Turned round. 2 Turning round, revolving, rolling, whirling.

**विद्युतिः** f. 1 Turning round, whirling, revolution. 2 (In gram.) A hiatus.

**विद्युत** p. p. 1 Grown up. 2 Increased, augmented, heightened, 'enhanced, intensified (as grief, joy &c.). 3 Copious, large, plentiful.

**विद्युतिः** f. 1 Growth, increase, augmentation, development; यद्युः क्षी-  
रायवसा विद्युतिः *R.* 18. 49; विद्युतिमवास्तुवेत  
वष्टेति 13. 4; so शोकः, हर्षः &c. 2 Prosperity.

**विवेकः** 1 Discrimination, judgment, discernment, discretion; काश्यपि  
वातस्तवापि च विवेकः *Bv.* 1. 68, 66; जातोयं  
मलमर नावको विवेकः 96. 2 Consideration,  
discussion, investigation; यद्युगारविवेक-  
तत्त्वमपि सत्ताम्येव लीलावितं *Gt.* 12, so द्वितं,  
धर्मः. 3 Distinction, difference, discrimi-  
nating, (between two things); श्री-  
क्षीरविवेके ईशालस्य त्वमेव तनुने वेत् *Bv.* 1. 53;  
*Bk.* 17. 60. 4 (In Vedānta phil.)  
The power of distinguishing between  
the visible world and the invisible  
spirit, or of separating reality from  
mere semblance or illusion. 5 True  
knowledge. 6 A receptacle for water,  
basin, reservoir. —**Comp.** —**ज्ञ** a judi-  
cious, discriminative. —**ज्ञानं** the  
faculty of discrimination. —**दृष्टवन्** m.  
a discerning man. —**पदवी** reflection,  
consideration.

**विवेकिन्** a. Discriminating, discreet,  
judicious. —m. 1 A judge, discrimi-  
nator. 2 A philosopher.

**विवेक** m. 1 A judge. 2 A sage,  
philosopher.

**विवेचनं** —**जा** 1 Discrimination. 2  
Discussion, consideration. 3 Settle-  
ment, decision.

**विबोहु** m. A bridegroom, husband.

**विबोहक** See *विबोहः*; *विबोहक* सुविज-  
यिनो वरमवादी वधूय *Ud.* 8. 43.

**विद्यु** 6 P. ( *विद्यति*, *विद्य* ) 1 To enter,  
go or enter into; विद्येद कश्चिज्जिलस्तपायन  
*Ku.* 5. 30; *R.* 6. 10, 12; *Me.* 102;  
*Bg.* 11. 29. 2 To go or come to, come  
into the possession of, fall to the  
share of; उद्यु विविद्युः श्वभोजिकाः कोश-  
लेष्वरं *R.* 4. 70. 3 To sit or settle down  
upon. 4 To penetrate, pervade. 5 To  
enter upon, undertake. —**Caus.** ( *वेद्य-*  
*यति* — *ते* ) To cause to enter. —**Desid.**  
( *विद्यिषति* ) To wish to enter —**With**  
**अनु** 1 to enter into. 2 to enter after  
some one else, follow in entering.  
—**अनुप्र** to enter into; (fig.) to adapt or  
accommodate oneself to the will of;  
यस्य यस्य हि मे भावस्तस्य तस्य हि तं वरः । अनु-  
प्रविश्य मेधावी सिद्धमात्मवशं गच्छेत् *Pt.* 1. 68.

—**अभिधि** ( *Atm.* ) 1 to enter into, oc-  
cupy. 2 to resort to, take possession  
of; अभिधिविशिष्टे सन्मार्गे *Bk.*; यद्यं तावत्वेव्याव-  
शिनविश्रुते त्वकजनं *Mu.* 5. 12; *Bk.* 8.  
80. —**आ** 1 to enter; *R.* 2. 26. 2 to  
possess, occupy, take possession of.  
3 to approach. 4 to go or attain to a  
particular state. —**अप** 1 to sit down,  
take a seat; *Bg.* 1. 46. 2 to encamp.

3 to enter upon, practise; पाद्यपुविद्यति.

4 to abstain from food; *Bk.* 7. 7. 5.

—**नि** ( *Atm.* ) 1 to sit down, take a  
seat; नवाहुस्मानवपुस्त्वविद्यत ( *आरुते* ) *Si.*

1. 19. 2 to halt, encamp; *R.* 12. 68.

3 to enter; रामशालां स्वविद्यत *Bk.* 4. 28,  
6. 143, 8. 7, *R.* 9. 82. 4 to be fixed  
on, be directed towards; ह्यविद्यतिह-

रतिः *R.* 14. 66. 5 to be devoted or  
attached to, be intent on, practise;

श्रुतिप्रामाण्यतो विद्यन्त्यर्थं निविशेत् वे *Ms.* 2. 8.

6 to marry (for *निर्विश*); (—**Caus.**) 1  
to fix or direct upon, apply to (as

thoughts, mind &c.); *Bg.* 12. 8. 2  
to put, place, keep; *R.* 6. 16, 4. 39,

7. 63. 3 to seat, install; *R.* 15. 97. 4  
to cause to settle in life, get married,

*S.* 4. 19. 5 to encamp (as an army);  
*R.* 5. 42, 16. 37. 6 to draw, paint,

portray; विद्ये विवेक्य परिकल्पितसम्बन्धो *S.*  
2. 9; *M.* 3. 11. 7 to commit to  
(writing), inscribe on; *V.* 2. 14. 8

to entrust or commit to; *R.* 19. 4.

—**निख** 1 to enjoy; श्लोकायतो निर्विशति  
वदेष्वान् *R.* 6. 34; निर्विशिविषयस्यः स दृष्टाद-

सुखेविवात् *R.* 12. 1, 4. 51, 6. 50, 9. 35, 13. 60,  
14. 80, 18. 3, 19. 47; *Me.* 110. 2 to

adorn, embellish. 3 to marry. —**प्र** 1  
to enter. 2 to enter upon, begin.

(—**Caus.**) to introduce, usher. —**विनि**  
to be placed in, be seated in.

(—**Caus.**) 1 to fix, place; *Ku.* 1. 49,  
*R.* 6. 63; नयुरसि कुचकलसी विविद्येव *Gt.*

12. 2 to populate, colonize; *Ku.* 6. 37.

—**स** 1 to enter. 2 to sleep, lie down  
to rest; संविद्यः कुशस्थने निशा निनाय *R.* 1.

95; *Ms.* 4. 55, 7. 225. 3 to cohabit,  
have sexual intercourse with; बोधज्ञ-

निशाः क्षीणा तस्मिन् युग्माद् संविद्येत् *Y.* 1.  
70; *Ms.* 3. 48. 4 to enjoy. —**समा** 1 to

enter; *Bk.* 8. 27. 2 to approach. 3  
to be devoted to, be intent on. —**संवि**

( *Caus.* ) 1 to place, put. 2 to in-  
stall or place on; *R.* 12. 58.

**विद्यु** m. 1 A man of the third  
caste, a Vaisya. 2 A man in general.

3 People. —f. 1 People, subjects. 2  
A daughter. —**Comp.** —**पद्व** goods,  
merchandise. —**वति** (also *विज्ञापति*;) a king, lord of subjects.

**विद्ये** The fibres of the stalk of a  
lotus; cf. *विद्य*. —**Comp.** —**आकरः** a

kind of plant ( *मद्वृक्ष* ). —**कंटा** a crane.

**विद्योकर** a. ( *दा-दी* f. ) 1 Great,  
large, big; विद्योकरो वहांसि बाणपाणिः *Bk.*

2. 50, *Si.* 13. 34. 2 Strong, vehe-  
ment, powerful.

**विद्योका** Fear, suspicion.

**विशद्** a. 1 Clear, pure, pellucid,  
clean, spotless; योगनिद्रातिविशदिः पावनेरव-

लोकनेः *R.* 10. 14, 19. 39; *Ratn.* 3. 9,  
*Ki.* 5. 12. 2 White, of a pure, white

colour; निर्बोतहारुलिकाविशद् विभावः *R.* 5.  
70; *Ku.* 1. 44, 6. 25, *Si.* 9. 26, *Ki.*

4. 23. 3 Bright, shining, beautiful;  
*Ku.* 3. 33; *Si.* 8. 70. 4 Clear, ovi-

dent, manifest. 5 Calm, free from anxiety, at ease; ज्ञातो ममार्थं विशयः वक्ष्ये (अंगगम्य) S. 4. 22.

विशयः 1 Doubt, uncertainty, the second of the five members of an Adhikaraya, q. v. 2 Refuse, asylum.

विशयः 1 Splitting, bursting. 2 Slaughter, killing, destruction.

विशय a. Free from trouble or anxiety, secure

विशय 1 Killing, slaughter, immolation; U. 4. 5. 2 Ruin -कः 1 A sabre, crooked sword. 2 A sword in general.

विशय p. p. 1 Cut up, hacked. 2 Rude, ill-mannered. 3 Praised, celebrated.

विशय m. 1 An immolator. 2 A Chândala.

विशय a. Weaponless, unarmed, defenceless.

विशयः 1 N. of Kârîkeya; Mv. 2. 38. 2 An attitude in shooting (in which the archer stands with the feet a span apart). 3 A beggar petitioner. 4 A spindle. 5 N. of Siva. -Comp. -जः the orange tree.

विशयकल See विशयकल (2).

विशयकल (Usually in the dual) N. of the 16th lunar mansion consisting of two stars, विशयकलं यदि विशयकलं शङ्ककलामधुर्वेते S. 3.

विशयः Sleeping in rotation, the rest enjoyed in rotation by the sentinels on watch.

विशय 1 Splitting, rending. 2 Killing, slaughter.

विशय a. 1 Clever, skilful or proficient in, versed in, conversant with (usually in comp.); मनुष्यविशयः R. 9. 29, 8. 17. 2 Learned, wise. 3 Famous, celebrated. 4 Bold, confident -कः The Bakula tree.

विशय a. 1 Large, great, extensive, spacious, broad, wide; श्रेष्ठविशयः श्रुतिशालः Si. 3. 50, 11. 23; R. 2. 21, 6. 32. Bg. 9. 21. 2 Rich or abounding in; श्रीविशयः विशयः Me. 30. 3 Eminent, illustrious, great, noble, celebrated. -कः 1 A kind of deer. 2 A kind of bird. -कः 1 N. of the town Ujjayini; पूर्वविशयः मनुष्यः श्री विशयः विशयः Me. 30. 2 N. of a river. -Comp. -अक्ष a. large-eyed. (-कः) an epithet of Siva. (-कः) an epithet of Pârati.

विशय a. Crownless, crestless, pointless. -कः 1 An arrow; मनुष्यमनुष्यविशयः मनुष्यः आवयः लवि लोका Glt. 4; R. 5. 50; Mv. 2. 38. 2 A kind of reed. 3 An iron crow.

विशय 1 A spade. 2 A spindle. 3 A needle or pin. 4 A minute arrow. 5 A highway. 6 A barber's wife.

विशय a. Sharp, acute.

विशय 1 A temple. 2 An abode, a house.

विशय p. p. 1 Distinguished, distinct. 2 Particular, special, peculiar, distinctive. 3 Characterized by, endowed with, possessed of, having. 4 Superior, best (of all), eminent, excellent, choice. -Comp. अक्षयः a doctrine of Râmânja which regards Brahman and Prakriti as identical and real entities. -कः f. a distinguishing knowledge, differentiation. -कः a. of an eminent or excellent colour.

विशय p. p. 1 Shattered, broken to pieces. 2 Decayed, withered. 3 Dropped or fallen down; Ku. 5. 28. 4 Shrunk, shrivelled. -Comp. -वृक्षः the Nimba tree. -वृक्षः a. having the body destroyed; Ku. 5. 54. (-वृक्षः) an epithet of the god of love.

विशय a. 1 Purified, cleansed. 2 Pure, free from vice, sin or imperfection. 3 Spotless, stainless. 4 Correct, accurate. 5 Virtuous, pious, straightforward; MAl. 7. 1. 6 Humble.

विशय f. 1 Purification, sanctification; तत्पुण्यं सर्वकर्मण्य कल्पते इव विशयः मन्त्रो विशयः Ku. 5. 79, Bg. 6. 12; Me. 6. 69, 11. 53. 2 Purity, complete purity; R. 1. 10, 12. 48. 3 Correctness, accuracy. 4 Rectification, removal of error. 5 Similarity, equality.

विशय a. Without (i. e. not possessing) a spear; R. 16. 5.

विशयकल a. 1 Without fetters (lit.) 2 Unfettered, unchecked, un-restrained, uncured (fig.); Si. 12. 7, Bv. 2. 177. 3 Free from all moral bonds, dissolute; Bh. 2. 59.

विशय a. 1 Peculiar. 2 Copious, abundant; R. 2. 14. -कः 1 Discrimination, distinguishing between. 2 Distinction, difference; विशयः विशयः Bh. 3. 50. 3 Characteristic difference, peculiar mark, special property, speciality, differentia; oft. in comp. and translated by 'special', 'peculiar' &c.; S. 6. 6. 4 A favourable turn or crisis in sickness, a change for the better; अस्ति मे विशयः S. 3; 'I feel better'. 5 A limb, member; विशयः लक्ष्यमयम् विशयः Ku. 1. 25. 6 A species, sort, variety, kind mode (usually at the end of comp.); विशयः U. 4; पदविशयः Pt. 1; विशयः Ku. 1. 36. 7 A different or various object, various particulars, (pl.); Me. 58, 64. 8 Excellence, superiority, distinction; usually at the end of comp. and translated by 'excellent', 'distinguished', 'pre-eminent', 'choice' &c. मनुष्यविशयः B. 1. 37; विशयः

Ku. 5. 81. R. 2. 7, 6. 5; Ki. 9. 58; so आकृतिविशयः 'excellent forms'; अतिविशयः 'a distinguished guest' &c. 9 A peculiar attribute, the eternal distinguishing nature of each of the nine dravyas. 10 (In logic) Individuality (opp. सामान्य), particularity. 11 A category, predicament. 12 A mark on the forehead with sandal, saffron &c. 13 A word which limits or qualifies the sense of another; see विशयः. 14 N. of the mundane egg. 15 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech, said to be of three kinds; it is thus defined by Mammata:—विना प्रसिद्धाधारमायस्य व्यवस्थितिः। एकाया उपपत्तुर्विशयः स्यात्। अन्यलक्ष्यतः कार्यमज्ञातव्यस्य वस्तुनः। तथैव कथं चेति विशयः विशयः स्यात्॥ K. P. 10. -Comp. -अतिविशयः a special supplementary rule, special extended application. -वृक्षः f. a figure of speech in which an effect is represented as not taking place though the usual necessary causes exist; विशयः विशयः कारयेत् कलावच K. P. 10; e. g. इति स्नेहस्यो वायुस्त्वस्मिन् जलस्य वि. -कः -विशयः a. 1 knowing distinctions, critical, connoisseur. 2 learned, wise; Bh. 2. 3. -लक्षणः -विशयः a special or characteristic mark. -वचनं a special text or precept. -विशयः -शास्त्रं a special rule.

विशयक a. Distinguishing, distinctive -कः -कः 1 A distinguishing feature or characteristic, an attribute. 2 A mark on the forehead with sandal, saffron &c.; M. 3. 5. 3 Drawing lines of painting on the face and person with coloured unguents and cosmetics; स्नेहोदयः किं पुत्रवामनां वक्षे एवं वक्षिष्ये Ku. 3. 33, R. 9. 29, Si. 3. 63, 10. 14. -कः A group of three stanzas forming one grammatical sentence; द्वाया युगमिति शोकं चमिः शोकविशयकम्। कलावचं वस्तुमिः स्वावृत्त्यै कलकं स्यात्॥

विशयण a. Attributive. -जः 1 Distinguishing, discrimination. 2 Distinction, difference. 3 A word which particularizes or defines another, an adjective, attribute, epithet (opp. विशयः). (विशयण is said to be of three kinds यवद्वैक, विशय and हेतुवैक) 4 A distinguishing feature or mark. 5 Species, kind.

विशयत इ. Especially, particularly.

विशयित p. p. 1 Distinguished. 2 Defined, particularized. 3 Distinguished by an attribute. 4 Superior, excellent.

विशय a. 1 To be distinguished. 2 Chief, superior. -वत् The word qualified or limited by an adjective, the object to be defined or par-

tioularised by another word; a noun; विश्वेय नामिना नन्दोत्कीर्णवृत्तिर्विश्वेय K. P. 2.

विश्वेय a. Free from grief, happy. -का The Asoka tree. -का Exemption from grief.

विश्वोत्थन 1 Cleaning, clearing (fig. also); उत्थनवृत्तिविश्वोत्थनः Vikr. 8. 1. 2 Purifying, freeing from sin, defect &c. 3 Expiation, atonement. विश्वोत्थन a. To be purified, cleansed or corrected. -य A debt.

विश्वोत्थन Drying up, desiccation. विश्वदानं, विश्वदानं Giving away, bestowing, grant, gift, donation; विश्वदानाद्याप्यविश्वोत्थन R. 2. 54.

विश्वस्य p. p. (Also written विश्वस्य) 1 Confident, fearless, confiding; Mu. 3. 3. 3 Trusty, confidential. 4 Quiet, calm, tranquil, free from anxiety. 5 Firm, steady. 6 Meek, lowly. 7 Excessive, exceeding. -य ind. Confidently, fearlessly, without fear or hesitation; विश्वस्य कियता वृत्ततमिदु-स्तावतिः दत्तले S. 2. 6.

विश्वस्तः 1 Rest, repose. 2 Relaxation, cessation.

विश्वस्य 1 Trust, confidence, familiar confidence, perfect intimacy or familiarity; विश्वस्यदुर्गते विषय लक्ष्यविश्व U. 1. 49, Mā. 3. 1. 2 A confidential matter, secret; विश्वस्यमन्त्रीकरणिया K. 3 Rest, relaxation. 4 An affectionate inquiry. 5 A love-quarrel, an amorous dispute. 6 Killing. -Comp. -आलपः -आलपः confidential or familiar conversation. -पार्थ, -धूमिः, -स्थानं an object of confidence, a confident, trusty person.

विश्वस्य A shelter, an asylum.

विश्वस्य m. N. of a son of Pulastya, and father of Ravana, Kumbhakarna, Bibhishana and Sarpanakha by his wife Keikast, and of Kubera by his wife Idāvidā.

विश्वानित p. p. Given away, bestowed; विश्वविश्वानितकोशजातः R. 5. 1.

विश्वान्त p. p. 1 Ceased, stopped. 2 Rested, reposed. 3 Calm, tranquil composed.

विश्वान्तिः f. 1 Rest, repose. 2 Cessation.

विश्वान्तः 1 Cessation, stop. 2 Rest, repose; विश्वान्ति इत्यस्य वय U. 1. 39. 3 Tranquillity, calm, composure.

विश्वान्तः 1 Dropping, flowing forth (for विश्वान्त q. v.). 2 Celebrity, renown.

विश्वान्त p. p. 1 Well-known, renowned, celebrated. 2 Pleased, delighted, happy. 3 Flowing forth.

विश्वान्तिः f. Fame, celebrity.

विश्वान्त a. 1 Loose, relaxed, untied; R. 6. 73. 2 Languid.

विश्वान्त p. p. Disjoined, separated, disunited; R. 12. 76.

विश्वान्तः 1 Disunion, disjunction. 2 Especially separation of lovers, or of husband and wife. 3 Separation (in general); तन्वाविश्वान्तः S. 4. 5; पञ्चान्तविश्वान्तः R. 13. 23. 4 Absence, loss, bereavement. 5 A chasm.

विश्वान्तः p. p. Severed, separated, disunited.

विश्व pron. a. 1 All, whole, entire, universal. 2 Every, every one. -m. pl. N. of a particular group of deities ten in number and supposed to be sons of विश्व; their names are:—वहः सत्यः कतुदहः कालः कामो धृतिः क्रुः 1 पुकरवा मादवाश्च विश्वदेवाः नर्तयिताः ॥ -य 1 The universe, the (whole) world; इदं विश्वं पश्य U. 3. 30; विश्वस्मिन्मनुष्यः कुलवत् पालयिष्यति वः Bv. 1. 13. 2 Dry ginger. -Comp. -आत्मन् m. 1 the Supreme Being (soul of the universe). 2 an epithet of Brahman. 3 of Siva; अथ विश्वान्ते गीरी संविदेश विश्वः सती Ku. 6. 1. 4 of Vishnu.

-ईश्वरः, -ईश्वरः 1 the Supreme Being, lord of the universe. 2 an epithet of Siva. -कृत् a. wicked low, vile. (-यः) 1 a hound, dog trained for the chase. 2 sound. -कर्मन् m. 1 N. of the architect of gods; cf. त्वत्. 2 an epithet of the sun. -जा, -जुग an epithet of सृष्टा, one of the wives of the sun. -कृत् m. 1 the creator of all beings. 2 an epithet of Visvakarman. -केशुः an epithet of Aniruddha. -कण्डूः an onion. (-यः) myrrh. -केशुः the earth. -कर्मन् mankind. -अमीश्वरः, -अमीश्वरः a. good for all men, suitable to all mankind, beneficial to all men; Bk. 2. 48, 21. 17. -जित् m. 1 N. of a particular sacrifice; R. 5. 1. 2 the noose of Varuna. -देव See under विश्व m. -धारिणी the earth.

-धारिणः a. deity. -दायः lord of the universe, an epithet of Siva. -दाय m. 1 the protector of all. 2 the sun. 3 the moon. 4 fire. -दायनी, -पूजितः holy basil. -दाय m. 1 a god. 2 the sun. 3 the moon. 4 an epithet of Agni. -दुग्धः a. all-enjoying, all-eating. (-म.) an epithet of Indra. -देव्यः dry ginger. -धूमिः a. existing in all forms, all-pervading, omnipresent; Mā. 1. 3. -धूमिः 1 an epithet of Brahman. 2 of Vishnu. -दाय, -दायः a universal sovereign. -दय a. omnipresent, existing everywhere. (-यः) an epithet of Vishnu. (-यः) agallochum. -देव्यः an epithet of Brahman. -दाय a. (विश्वोदी f.) all-sustaining. -दाय the earth. -दय m. an epithet of Brahman, the creator; प्रायेण सामान्य-विश्वो गुणानां पदार्थस्य विश्वदयः नृपतिः Ku. 5. 28, 1. 49.

विश्वान्तः The eye (n. according to some).

विश्वान्त ind. On all sides, all round, everywhere; Bv. 1. 30. -Comp. -दय a. having a face on every side; Bg. 9. 15.

विश्वान्त ind. Everywhere.

विश्वान्त a. All-sustaining. -यः 1 The all-pervading being, the Supreme Spirit. 2 An epithet of Vishnu. 3 of Indra. -यः The earth; विश्वान्तः पश्यती मयतीमयतः U. 1. 9; विश्वान्तः पश्यति कु-र्वाणः तन्वादिने निवन्तः K. P. 10.

विश्वान्तः pot. p. 1 To be relied upon, trustworthy, reliable. 2 Capable of inspiring confidence; S. 2, M. 8. 2.

विश्वान्त p. p. 1 Believed in, trusted, relied on. 2 Confiding, relying on. 3 Fearless, confident. 4 Trustworthy, reliable. -स्तः A widow.

विश्वान्तः m. A god, deity.

विश्वान्तः An epithet of Savitri.

विश्वान्तः N. of a celebrated sage.

[He was originally a Kshatriya, being the king of Kanyakubja and son of Gadhi. One day while out hunting, he went to the hermitage of the great sage Vasishtha, and seeing there the cow of plenty, offered the sage untold treasure in exchange for it, but being refused he tried to take it by force. A long contest thereupon ensued in which king Virvamitra was signally defeated; and so great was his vexation, and withal so greatly was he impressed with the power inherent in Brahmanism that he devoted himself to the most rigorous austerities till he successively got the titles *Rajarsi*, *Rishi*, *Maharishi*, and *Brahmarshi*. but he was not contented till Vasishtha himself called him by the name *Brahmarshi*—which, however, took place after several thousands of years. Virvamitra several times tried to excite Vasishtha—for example by killing his one hundred sons—but the great sage was not in the least perturbed. His power, even before he finally became a Brahmarshi was very great, as was seen in his transporting Vishanku to the skies, in saving Sunahsepha from the hands of Indra, in creating things after the style of Brahman &c. &c. He was the companion and counsellor of young Rama to whom he gave several miraculous missiles.]

विश्वान्तः N. of a Gandharva.

विश्वान्तः 1 Trust, confidence, faith, reliance; दुर्जनः विश्वान्तिं नैतद्विश्वासकारणः S. 1. 14; R. 1. 51, H. 4. 103. 2 A secret, confidential communication. -Comp. -दाय, -भयः breach of faith, treachery, perfidy. -दाय m. a treacherous fellow, traitor. -दाय, -धूमिः, -स्थानं an object of confidence, a reliable or trusty person, a confident.

विश्व I. 3 U. (वैदित्, वैदित्, विदित्) 1 To surround, 2 To spread through, ex-

tend, pervade. 3 To go to, go against, encounter; (not generally used in classical literature). -II. 9 P. (विष्णवति) To separate, disjoin. -III. 1 P. (वेवति) To sprinkle, pour out. विष् f. 1 Faeces, excrement, ordure. 2 Spreading, diffusion. 3 A girl, as in विद्वति. -Comp. -कारिका (विष्कारिका) a kind of bird. -ग्रहः (विष्ग्रहः) constipation. -हरः, -हराहः (विष्हरः, विष्हराहः) a tame or village hog (eating ordure). -लवणं (विष्लवणं) a kind of medicinal salt. -वगः (विष्वगः) constipation. -सारिका, (विष्सारिका) a kind of bird.

विष 1 Poison, venom (said to be m. also in this sense; विषं भवतु वा रुद्रा कटाक्षो नृपकरः Pt. 1. 204. 2 Water; विषं जलवति; पतिं दृष्टिना पञ्चिकोचनाः Chandr. 5. 82, (where both senses are intended). 3 The fibres of a lotus-stalk. 4 Gum-myrrh. -Comp. -अकः, -विष a, poisoned, envenomed. -अंकुरः 1 a spear, 2 a poisoned arrow. -भक्तकः an epithet of Siva. -अपहः, -प्र a. repelling poison, antidote. -आमनः, -आयुधः, -आस्यः a snake. -आस्वाह a. tasting poison. -कुम्भः a jar filled with poison. -कुम्भः a worm bred in poison. -म्याय see under म्याय. -उग्रः a buffalo. -वृः a cloud. (-वृ) green vitriol. -वृकः a snake. -वृक्षोन्मूलकः -वृक्षः a kind of bird (said to be Ohakora). -धरः a snake; Bv. 1. 74. -निलयः the lower regions, the abode of snakes. -द्वयं the blue lotus. -प्रयोगः use of poison, administering poison. -विषक m. -वेद्यः a dealer in antidotes, curer of snake-bites; सेवति विष-वेद्यानां कर्म M. 4. -मेषः 1 a spell for curing snake-bites. 2 a snake-charmer, conjurer. -वृक्षः a poisonous tree; विषवृक्षो विषं स्वयं देवमुपलभत Ku. 2. 55. -म्याय see under म्याय. -वेगः the circulation or effect of poison. -सारकः the root of the lotus. -सुकः, -सुगिरः, -सुकम m. a wasp. -हृदय a. 'poison-hearted', malicious.

विषक p. p. 1 Fixed firmly or closely. 2 Adhering or clinging closely to.

विषक The fibres of the lotus-stalk. विषण p. p. Dejected, cast down, sad, sorrowful, spiritless, despondent. -Comp. -दृक्, -दृक् a. looking sad. -रूप a. in a sad mood.

विषम a. 1 Uneven, rough, rugged; पथि विषमपथस्तथा Mu. 3. 3; Pt. 1. 64, Me. 19. 2 Irregular, unequal; MAl. 9. 43. 3 Odd, not even. 4 Difficult, hard to understand, mysterious; Ki. 2. 3. 5 Impassable, inaccessible; Ki. 2. 3. 6 Coarse, rough. 7 Oblique; MAl. 4. 2. 8 Painful, troublesome, Bh. 3. 105. 9 Very strong, vehement; MAl. 3. 9.

10 Dangerous, fearful; Mk. 8. 1 27. Mu. 1. 18, 2. 20. 11 Bad, adverse, unfavourable; Pt. 4. 16. 12 Odd, unusual, unparalleled. 13 Dishonest, selfish. -अ 1 Unevenness. 2 Oddness. 3 An inaccessible place, precipice, pit &c. 4 A difficult or dangerous position, difficulty; misfortune; हस्तं वनं विषमस्थितं वा रक्षति पुण्यानि पुरा कृतानि Bh. 2. 97; Bg. 2. 2. 5 N. of a figure of speech in which some unusual or incompatible relation between cause and effect is described; said to be of four kinds; see K. P. Kārikā 126 and 127. -अः N. of Vishnu. -Comp. -अग्रः, -ईक्षणः, -नयनः, -नेत्रः, -लोचनः epithets of Siva. -अन्यूनusual or irregular food. -आयुधः, -इयुः, -शरः epithets of the god of love. -कालः an unfavourable season. -चतुर्भुजः an unequal quadrilateral figure. -ज्वरः the tree सवर्ण q. v. -उग्रः remittent fever. -लक्ष्मीः ill-luck. -विभागः unequal distribution of property. -रूप a. 1 being in an inaccessible position. 2 being in difficulty or misfortune.

विषमिit a. 1 Made rough, uneven or crooked. 2 Contracted, frowning. 3 Made difficult or inaccessible.

विषयः 1 An object of sense; (these are five, corresponding to the five organs of sense; रस, रस, शब्द, स्पर्श and स्पर्श corresponding to the eye, tongue, nose, skin and ear); दुर्निविषयता वा स्थिता म्याय विषं S. 1. 1. 2 A worldly object or concern, an affair, a transaction. 3 The pleasures of sense, worldly or sensual enjoyments, sensual objects (usually in pl.); लोके विषयेष्वेता R. 1. 8; निर्दिष्टविषयस्तेऽहः 12. 1, 3. 70, 8. 10, 19. 49; V. 1. 9; Bg. 2. 59. 4 An object, a thing, matter; नारी न जगद्विषयान्तर्गता R. 7. 12, 8. 89. 5 An object or thing aimed at, mark, object; दुर्निमित्तविषया न तु दृष्टिरसाः S. 1. 31; Si. 9. 40. 6 Scope, range, reach, compass; सेमिष्टविषयविषयं तत्र शिरो काले भोः U. 3. 45, सकलवचनामाविषयः MAl. 1. 30, 36; U. 5. 19; Ku. 6. 17. 7 Department, sphere, province, field, element; सर्ववैदिकविषयव्यापकविषयः V. 3. 8 A subject, subject-matter, topic; Bv. 1. 10; so सुवार्ताविषयको शब्दः 'treating of love'. 9 The topic or subject to be explained, general head; the first of the five members of an Adhikaraṇa. q. v. 10 A place, spot; परिवारविषयेषु लीलाङ्गनाः Ki. 5. 35. 11 A country, realm, domain, territory, district, kingdom. 12 A refuge, an asylum. 13 A collection of villages. 14 A lover, husband. 15 Semen virile. 16 A religious observance. (विषये means 'with regard or reference to', 'in respect

of', 'in the case of', 'regarding', 'concerning'; वा तत्रास्ति दृष्टिर्विषये दृष्टिः शब्देन वातुः Me. 82; जीवा विषये; वनविषये &c.). -Comp. -अभिरतिः 1 attachment to objects of sense or worldly pleasures; Ki. 6. 44; so -अभिलाषः, Ki. 3. 13. -आत्मक a. consisting of worldly objects. -आसक्तः, -निरत a. addicted to sensual objects, sensualist, worldly-minded. -आसक्तिः -उपसेवा, -निरतिः f., -प्रसंगः addiction to pleasures of sense, sensuality. -ग्रामः the collection of the objects of sense. -सुखं the pleasures of sense.

विषयविन् m. 1 One addicted to pleasures of sense, a sensualist. 2 A man of the world. 3 The god of love. 4 A king. 5 An organ of sense. 6 A materialist.

विषयिन् a. Sensual, carnal. -m. 1 A man of the world, worldling. 2 A king. 3 The god of love. 4 A sensualist, voluptuary; Pt. 1. 146; S. 5. -n. 1 An organ of sense. 2 Knowledge (ज्ञान).

विषलः Poison, venom.

विषल a. 1 Endurable, bearable; अविषलपयसनं पुमिन् Ku. 4. 30, R. 6. 47. 2 Possible to be settled or determined; Ms. 8. 265. 3 Possible. विषा 1 Ordure, faeces. 2 Intellect, understanding.

विषाजः न, -नी 1 A horn; साहिष्य-संगीतकलाविहीनः साधारणतः पुच्छविषाजहीनः Bh. 2. 12; कर्णादिषु पर्वतसु साधारणतः साध्यम् 2. 5. 2 The tusk of an elephant or boar; तनूनामृदुपि विषाजविधाः प्रहीदुः शरकरिणां वनाः शरतः Ki. 7. 13; Si. 1. 60.

विषाजिन् a. Having horns or tusks. -m. 1 Any animal having horns or tusks. 2 An elephant; Si. 4. 63, 12. 77. 3 A bull.

विषादः 1 Dejection, sadness, depression of spirits, grief, sorrow; यदापि मा दुःखं विषादं Bv. 4. 41; विषादे कर्मणे विद्वति जहाः प्रत्युत हर्षं Bh. 3. 25, R. 8. 54. 2 Disappointment, despondency, despair, विषादुल्लसप्रतिविधिर्गर्भं R. 3. 40; (विषादोत्तरो भग उपर्यामावशात्तयोः). 3 Languor, drooping state; MAl. 2. 5. 4 Dulness, stupidity, insensibility.

विषादिन् a. Dejected, dismayed, sad, disconsolate.

विषारः A snake.

विषातु a. Poisonous, venomous.

विषु ind. 1 In two equal parts; equally. 2 Differently, variously. 3 Same, like.

विषुव The equinox.

विषुव The first point of Aries or Libra into which the sun enters at the vernal or autumnal equinox, the equinoctial point. -Comp. -छाया the shadow of the gnomon at noon. -दिनं the day of the equinox. -रेखा





Comp. - **प्रेम** a pleasure-house. - **प्रेम**  
a nun.  
**प्रेम** A convent

विहारिणः A convent.

**विहारिक** *a.* Diverting or amusing oneself by; *सुखविहारिणः* S. 1.

**विहित** *p. p.* 1 Done, performed, made, acted. 2 Arranged, fixed, settled, appointed, determined. 3 Orderd, prescribed, decreed. 4 Framed, constructed. 5 Placed, deposited. 6 Furnished with, possessed of. 7 Fit to be done. 8 Distributed, apportioned. (See वा with वि.) -*स* An order, a command.

**विहितः** *f.* 1 Performance, doing, action. 2 Arrangement.

**विहीन** *p. p.* 1 Left, abandoned, forsaken. 2 Devoid of, destitute or deprived of, without (usually in comp.); *विहीनः पशुः* Bb. 2. 20. 3 Base, low, inferior. -*Comp.* -*जाति*, -*दोष* *a.* base-born, low born.

**विहृत** *p. p.* 1 Sported, played. 2 Expanded. -*स* One of the ten modes of indicating love used by women; see S. D. 125, 146; (written *विहृत* also in this sense).

**विहृतिः** *f.* 1 Removal, taking away. 2 Sport, pastime, pleasure. 3 Expansion.

**विहृत्कः** An injurer.

**विहृत** 1 Injuring, hurting. 2 Rubbing, grinding. 3 Afflicting. 4 Pain, sorrow, torment.

**विहृत** *a.* 1 Agitated, disquieted, perturbed, confused; R. 8. 37. 2 Overcome with fear, alarmed. 3 Delirious, beside oneself. 4 Afflicted, distressed; Ku. 4. 4. 5 Desponding. 6 Fused, liquid.

**वी** 2 P. ( *वेति*, rarely used in classical literature ) 1 To go, move. 2 To approach. 3 To prevail. 4 To bring, convey. 5 To throw, cast. 6 To eat, consume. 7 To obtain. 8 To conceive, bring forth. 9 To be born or produced. 10 To shine, be beautiful.

**वीकः** 1 Wind. 2 A bird. 3 The mind.

**वीकाका** See *विकाश*.

**वीक** 1 A visible object. 2 Surprise, astonishment. -*सः-सा* Seeing, gazing at.

**वीक्षण-या** Seeing, looking at, sight.

**वीक्षित** A look, glance.

**वीक्ष्य** *a.* 1 To be looked at. 2 Visible, perceptible. -*रूप* 1 A dancer, an actor. 2 A horse. -*स्य* 1 Anything to be looked at, a visible object. 2 Wonder, surprise.

**वीक्षा** 1 Going, moving, progress. 2 One of the paces of a horse. 3 Dancing. 4 Junction, union.

**वीचिः** *m. f.*, **वीची** 1 A wave; *सुग्रीवीचि* बालसमाधः Pt. 1. 194, R. 6 56, 12. 100. Me. 28. 2 Inconstancy, thoughtlessness. 3 Pleasure, delight. 4 Rest, leisure. 5 A ray of light. 6 Little. -*Comp.* -*मालिन्* *m.* the ocean.

**वीची** *मन्त्रि* *q. v.*

**वीज** 1. 1 A (बीजे) To go. -II. 10 U. (बीजयति-ने) To fan, cool by fanning; *स बीजये मणिभयेरिष ताकवृते*: Mk. 5. 13; Ku. 2. 42. -*WITH* अभि, उप, परि to fan; Rs. 3. 4; S. 3.

**बीज**  
**बीजक**  
**बीजिक**  
**बीजिन्**  
**बीज्य**

} See बीज, बीजक, बीजल, बीजिक, बीजिन् and बीज्य.

**बीजनः** 1 The ruddy goose. 2 A sort of pheasant. -*स* 1 Fanning; Ku. 4. 36. 2 A fan.

**बीजा** A small piece of wood (about a span long) struck with a stick or bat in a game played by boys (called in Marāṭhī *बीदीदावा खेळ*).

**बीदिः**, -**बीदिका**, **बीदी** *f.* 1 The betel-plant. 2 A preparation of betel (Mar. *बिदा-ताडुल* *q. v.*). 3 A tie, fastening, knot (of a wearing garment). 4 The knot of a bodice; Amaru. 23.

**बीदी** 1 The (Indian) lute; *बुद्धि-भूतायां वीणायां* K.; Me. 86. 2 Lightning. -*Comp.* -*आरयः* an epithet of Nārada. -*द्वयः* the neck of a lute; Bv. 1. 80. -*बाहुः*, -*बाहुकः* a lutanist.

**बीत** *p. p.* 1 Gone, disappeared. 2 Gone away, departed. 3 Let go, loosed, set free. 4 Excepted, exempt. 5 Approved, liked. 6 Unfit for war. 7 Tame, quiet. 8 Freed from, devoid of (mostly in comp.); *द्विचिन्तित*, *बीत-सूत्र*, *बीतभी* *बीतशत्रु* &c. -*सः* An elephant or horse unfit or untrained for war. -*सं* Pricking (an elephant) with the goad and striking with the legs; *बीतबीतमया* नामः Ku. 6. 39 v. 1. (see *Malli.* thereon); Si. 5. 47. -*Comp.* -*द्वय* *a.* humble, lowly. -*मय* *a.* fearless, intrepid. (-*यः*) an epithet of Vishnu. -*मल* *a.* pure. -*राम* *a.* 1 free from desire; Ku. 6. 43. 2 free from passion, calm, tranquil. 3 colourless. (-*यः*) a sage who has subdued his passions. -*शोकः* (= *अशोकः*) the Asoka tree.

**बीतसः** 1 A cage, a cage or net for confining beasts or birds. 2 An aviary. 3 A place for preserving game.

**बीतनी** (*m. dual*) The sides of the larynx or throat.

**बीतिः** A horse. -*तिः* *j.* 1 Going, motion. 2 Producing, production. 3 Enjoyment. 4 Eating. 5 Light, lustre. -*Comp.* -*होत्र* 1 fire. 2 the sun.

**बीतिः** -*वी* *f.* 1 A road, way; Ki. 7. 17. 2 A row, line. 3 A market, stall, shop in a market; Si. 9. 32. 4 A variety of drama; it is thus defined in S. D.:—*बीत्यभिदो भवेद्वैकः कश्चिदेकोऽत्र कल्पते*; आकाशमाधितैकैश्चिवा प्रयुक्तिमाश्रितः। सुचयेद्वि सुगारं किंचिद्व्यासं रत्नानि। सुमतिर्वै ह्ये तस्य आचयेद्व्यसोऽप्युचिताः। 520.

**बीथिका** 1 A road &c. 2 A picture-gallery; or a large scroll of paper (on which pictures are drawn) (according to some); a wall (according to others); आधेय्य चरित्रमना बीथिका-यामालिखिते U. 1.

**बीथ** *a.* Pure, clean. -*स* 1 The sky. 2 Wind, air. 3 Fire.

**बीनाहः** The top or cover of a well. **बीया** Lightning.

**बीत्ता** 1 Pervasion. 2 Repetition of words to imply continuous or successive action; as in the example दृष्टं दृष्टं विचिन्तितं; बीत्तायां द्विक्रिः. 3 Repetition in general.

**बीव** 1 A (बीवने) To boast, brag.

**वीर** *a.* 1 Heroic, brave. 2 Mighty, powerful. -*रः* 1 A hero, warrior, champion; काव्ये संज्ञितं नरः प्रकृत्यतरो वीरो न वर्य भवताम् शुद्धमनोऽपि U. 5. 36. 2 The sentiment of heroism (in rhetoric); it is distinguished under four heads; दानवीर, धर्मवीर, दयावीर and दुष्टवीर, for explanations see these words *a. v.* 3 An actor. 4 Fire. 5 The sacrificial fire. 6 A son. 7 A husband. 8 The tree Arjuna. 9 N. of Vishnu. -*र* 1 A reed. 2 Pepper. 3 Rice-gruel. 4 The root of Ustra *q. v.* -*Comp.* -*आशंसन* 1 keeping watch. 2 the post of danger in battle. 3 a forlorn hope. -*आसन* 1 a kind of posture practised in meditation; for definition see *वैक* (3). 2 kneeling on one knee. 3 a field of battle. 4 the station of a sentinel. ईशः, ईश्वरः 1 epithets of Siva. 2 a great hero. -*उज्जः* a Brāhmana who omits to offer oblations to the sacrificial fire. -*वीरः* an insignificant or contemptible warrior. -*जयविका* 1 a war-dance. 2 war, battle. -*नरः* the Arjuna tree. -*धन्वन्* *m.* an epithet of the god of love. -*दानं* ( *न* ) an exciting or refreshing drink taken by soldiers either before or after a battle. -*भद्रः* 1 N. of a powerful hero created by Siva from his matted hair, see दृष्ट. 2 a distinguished hero. 3 a horse fit for the Asvamedha sacrifice. 4 a kind of fragrant grass. -*ह्रदिका* a ring worn on the middle toe. -*रजस्* *n.* red lead. -*रस* 1 the sentiment of heroism. 2 a warlike feeling. -*रेखः* N. of Bhīmasena. -*विद्रावकः* = *विरोजः* *q. v.* -*वृक्षः* 1 the Arjuna tree. 2 the marking-nut plant. -*सु* *f.* the mother of a hero; ( so *वीरमत्तवा*, -*यद्यः*, -*यस-विनी* ). -*लेप्य* garlic. -*स्वयः* a buffalo. -*हन्* *m.* 1 a Brāhmana who has neglected his domestic fire. 2 N. of Vishnu.

**वीरज** N. of a fragrant grass ( the root of which is used as a refrigerant. )

**वीरणी** 1 A side-look. 2 A deep place.

To be in any particular condition or

circumstances; वक्षिमे वयसि वर्तमानस्य K. ; so दुःखे, दुर्गे, विपदि &c. वर्तते. 3 To happen, take place, occur, come to pass; वृत्तादेव्याः किं वृत्तमित्यादि काश्चित्पुनः U. 2; सद्यः संपत्तिं वर्तते प्रथिक २ स्थानांतरं गम्यतां Subhāsh. + now it is evening' &c.; S. Til. 6; Bg. 5. 26 4 To move on, proceed in regular course; सद्यः वर्तते यज्ञः Ms. 2. 15; निर्व्याजमिच्छा वर्तते Bk. 2. 37; R. 12. 56. 5 To be maintained or supported by, live on, subsist by (fig. also); कलकूलधारिभिरुत्तमाना K. 172; Ms. 3. 77. 6 To turn, roll on, revolve; शब्दस्यैव लोकस्यान वर्तते Ve. 3. 7 To occupy or engage oneself, be occupied or engaged in, set about (with loc.); भगवान् कारयः शाश्वते ब्रह्मणि वर्तते S. 1; इतो दृढे स्वकर्मणा ययुः ज्ञानसंयमं ब्रह्मिन् R. 8. 20; Ms. 8. 346; Bg. 3. 22. 8 To act, behave, conduct or demean oneself towards, do, perform, practise (usually with loc. or by itself); आर्योऽस्मिन् विनयेन वर्तते U. 6; कश्चिन्मर्ग-सौद्वेन वर्तते वर्तमानः Māl. 1; औदासीन्येन वर्तते R. 10. 25; Ms. 7. 104, 8. 173, 11. 30. 9 To act a part, enter upon a course of conduct; साधो दुर्गं वर्तते 'be acts an honest part'. 10 To have the sense of, signify, be used in the sense of; पुण्यसमीपस्ये चदमसि पुण्यसमीपे वर्तते Mbh. on P. IV. 2. 3. (often used in lexicons in this sense). 11 To tend or conduce to (with dat.); पुत्रेण हि फलं यो वै विद्मः सायं वर्तते. 12 To rest or depend upon. -Caus. (वर्तयति-ते) 1 To cause to be or exist. 2 To cause to move or turn round cause to revolve, S. 7. 6. 3 To brandish, flourish, whirl round; Bk. 15. 37. 4 To do, practise exhibit; Māl. 9. 33. 5 To perform, discharge, attend or look to; सोवि-कारमभिः कुलोचितं काश्चन स्वयमवर्तयत्समाः R. 19. 4; Mv. 3. 23. 6 To spend, pass (as time). 7 To live on, subsist; Ki. 2. 18; R. 12. 20. 8 To relate, describe. -Desid. (विश्रुतसि, विश्रुतवते). -With अति 1 to go beyond, exceed; Māl. 1. 26. 2 to surpass, excel; Ki. 3. 40; Si. 14. 59. 3 to violate, overstep, transgress; Si. 6. 19. 4 to neglect, disregard; Ms. 5. 16. 5 to hurt, injure, offend. 6 to overcome, subdue. 7 to pass away (as time). 8 to be late or delay; Ms. 2. 38. -अनु 1 to follow, conform to, act according to; प्रवृत्तिरनेन हि जने-वृत्तते Si. 15. 41, Māl. 3. 2. 2 to humour, adapt oneself to the will of, be guided by. 3 to obey. 4 to resemble, imitate. 5 to please, gratify. 6 to be repeated or supplied from a preceding rule or Sūtra (intransi- live). (-Caus.) 1 to turn round. 2

to follow, obey. -अप 1 to turn away from, turn back; तस्मात्प्रावर्तत इरुहः नीचेन लक्ष्मीः वतिकूलदेवात् R. 6. 58, 7. 33. 2 to be reversed or inverted, to be overturned; Ki. 12. 49. 3 to have the face downward; Māl. 3. 17. (-Caus.) to turn away or aside, bend; Māl. 1. 40, Ki. 4. 15. -अभि 1 to go up to, go towards, go near, approach, turn to; इतः प्रवर्तते S. 1; R. 2. 10. 2 to attack, assail, rush at or upon; Ki. 13. 3. 3 to commence, break (as day). 4 to stand supreme, be over all. 5 to be, exist, chance to be. -आ 1 to revolve. 2 to return; R. 1. 89, 2. 19. 3 to go to or towards. 4 to be restless or uneasy, whirl round; Māl. 1. 41. -उद् 1 to ascend. 2 to rise, increase. 3 to be haughty or proud. 4 to overflow, be swollen; उद्बुधः क इव गुलावः पर्वतो Si. 8. 18; Mu. 3. 8, R. 7. 56. -उप 1 to approach. 2 to return. -नि 1 to come back, return; कच निम्नादिब सलिलं निवर्तते ने तते इदं S. 3. 1; Ku. 4. 30, R. 2. 43; Bg. 8. 21, 15. 4. 2 to flee from, retreat; Bk. 5. 102. 3 to turn away from, be averse to; R. 5. 23, 7. 61. 4 to abstain from; प्रसीदय निवर्तत सर्व-मांसस्य भक्षणम् Ms. 5. 49, 1. 53; Bk. 1. 18; निवृत्तमांसस्य जनकः U. 4. 5 to be freed or absolved from, to escape; Bg. 1. 39. 6 to leave off speaking, cease, stop. 7 to be removed, come to an end, cease, disappear; Bg. 2. 59, 14. 22; Ms. 11. 185, 186. 8 to be withheld or withdrawn from. (-Caus.) 1 to cause to return, send back; R. 2. 3, 3. 47, 7. 44. 2 to withdraw, keep away from; turn away, divert, R. 2. 28; Ku. 5. 11. -निवृ 1 to cease, come to an end; Bk. 8. 69. 2 to be got or accom- plished; R. 17. 68; Ms. 7. 161. 3 to be withheld, not to happen; Bk. 16. 6. (-Caus.) 1 to perform; accomplish, finish, complete; R. 2. 45, 3. 33, 11. 30. -परा to return, turn back. -परि 1 to turn round, revolve; Ku. 1. 16. 2 to roam about, move hither and thither. 3 to change, barter, exchange. 4 to turn back; R. 4. 72, V. 1. 17. 5 to be, fall into; Māl. 9. 8. 6 to decay, perish, disappear; Māl. 10. 6. -प्र 1 to go forward, move on, proceed; Pt. 1. 81. 2 to arise, be produced, spring. 3 to happen; come to pass, take place. 4 to begin, commence (usually with inf.); इतः प्रवृत्तं संगीतं M. 1; Ku. 3. 25. 5 to strive, exert oneself; प्रवर्ततां प्रवृत्तिद्वारा पार्थिवः S. 7. 35. 6 to act up to, follow; Pt. 1. 116. 7 to engage in, be occupied with; S. 1; Ku. 5. 23. 8 to do;

S. 6. 9 to act or behave towards. 10 to prevail, exist; राजन् प्रजाते ते कश्चि- वृत्ततः R. 15. 47. 11 to hold good. 12 to proceed uninterruptedly, thrive; Bg. 17. 21, Ms. 3. 61. (-Caus.) 1 to proceed with, continue; Mu. 1. 2 to introduce. 3 to set on foot, establish, found. 4 to drive, propel, urge, stimulate. 5 to promote, advance. -वर्ति 1 to turn back, return; गत्वेन पुनः प्रतिनिवृत्तः S. 1. 29, V. 1. 2 to turn round. -वि 1 to turn round, roll, revolve, move round; Māl. 1. 40. 2 to turn aside, bend; R. 6. 16; S. 2. 11. 3 to be, become. -विनि 1 to return. 2 to cease, come to an end; Bg. 2. 59; Ms. 5. 7. 3 to desist, turn away, abstain (from); देवनात्, युज्यात्, &c. -विपरि to revolve (fig. also); Bg. 9. 10. -वप 1 to return, turn back; येनः कथं कथमपि अपवर्तते मे Māl. 1. 18. 2 to desist from, leave; U. 5. 8. -व्या 1 to turn back, turn away from; सर्वथा व्यावर्तमाना दिवा Ratn. 1. 2. 2 to be turned or withdrawn from, to be averse to; विषयध्यायुक्तोदुलः V. 1. 9. (-Caus.) to restrict, limit, exclude, arrest; तुलायः पूर्वपक्षं व्यावर्तयति S. B. ; अग्राद् इवोत्तरीं व्यावर्तयितुमीश्वरः R. 15. 7. -वै 1 to be or become; ते वयोक्ताः संवृताः Pt. 1. 2 to be produced, arise, spring. 3 to happen, take place. 4 to be accomplished.

वृत्त p. p. 1 Chosen, selected. 2 Covered, screened. 3 Hidden. 4 Surrounded, encompassed. 5 Agreed or assented to. 6 Hired. 7 Spoiled, vitiated. 8 Served.

वृत्तिः f. 1 Choosing, selecting. 2 Hiding, covering, concealing. 3 Asking, soliciting. 4 An entreaty, a request. 5 Surrounding, encompassing. 6 A hedge, fence, an enclosure, Me. 78.

वृत्तिकर a. Surrounding, incom- passing. -रः The tree called वृत्तिकर. वृत्त p. p. 1 Lived, existed. 2 Occurred, happened. 3 Completed, finished. 4 Performed, done, acted. 5 Past, gone. 6 Round, circular; R. 6. 32. 7 Dead, deceased. 8 Firm, fixed. 9 Read through, studied. 10 Derived from. 11 Famous:— (See वृत्). -वृत्तः A tortoise. -वृत्त 1 An event, occurrence. 2 History, account; R. 15. 64. 3 News, tidings. 4 Practice, profession, mode of life, occupation; सती वृत्तमनुष्ठिताः Ms. 10, 127, v. 1, 7. 122, Y. 3. 44. 5 Conduct, behaviour, manner, act, action; as in सद्वृत्त, वृद्धि. 6 Good or virtuous conduct; Pt. 4. 28. 7 An established rule or usage, law, custom; observance of such rule or usage, duty; R. 5. 33. 8 A circle;

circumference of a circle. 9 A metre in general, especially a metre regulated by the number of syllables it contains (opp. जति), see App. I. -Comp. -अनुपूर्व a. taperingly round; Ku. 1. 35. -अनुसारः 1 conformity to prescribed rules. 2 conformity to metre. -अन्तः 1 an occasion, incident, event; अनेनारण्यकवृत्तानि पञ्चकुलाः स्मः S. 1; R. 3. 66, U. 2. 17. 2 news, tidings, intelligence; को दुःखद्वयं वृत्तान्तः V. 4; R. 14. 87. 3 account, history, tale, narrative, story. 4 a subject, topic. 5 kind, sort. 6 mode, manner. 7 state, condition. 8 the whole, totality. 9 rest, leisure. 10 property, nature. -द्वर्षाः, -कर्मदी the water-melon. -नधि n. N. of a kind of prose (having only the name of metre). -पूरः, -चौल a. tonsured, whose tonsure ceremony has been performed; U. 2. -पुष्पः 1 a cane (शनिर). 2 the *Siri'sha* tree. 3 the *kadamba* tree. -कलः 1 the jujube tree. 2 the pomegranate tree. -गण a. one who has mastered the science of arms; Bk. 9. 19.

वृत्तिः f. 1 Being, existence. 2 Abiding, remaining, attitude, being in a particular state; us in विरुद्धवृत्ति, विपक्षवृत्ति &c. 3 State, condition. 4 Action, movement, function, operation; अतिस्तम्भमामिनेरवृत्तिभिः R. 5. 43, Ku. 3. 73, N. 4. 15. 5 Course, method; S. 2. 11. 6 Conduct, behaviour, course of conduct, mode of action; कुरु विपक्षवृत्तिं तपस्वीजने S. 4. 18, Me. 8; वैनीवृत्तिः, वरुवृत्तिः &c. 7 Profession, occupation, business, employment, mode of leading life (often at the end of comp.); वार्षिकं वृत्तिवृत्ति R. 1. 8; S. 5. 6; Pt. 3. 123. 8 Livelihood, maintenance, means of subsistence or livelihood; oft. in comp.; R. 2. 38, S. 7. 12, Ku. 5. 28; (for the several means of subsistence, see Ma. 4. 4-5). 9 Wage, hire. 10 Cause of activity. 11 Respectful treatment. 12 Gloss, commentary, exposition; सद्गतिः सविद्यया Si. 2. 112, कर्मिकावृत्तिः &c. 13 Revolving, turning round. 14 The circumference of a wheel or circle. 15 (In gram.) A complex formation requiring resolution or explanation. 16 The power or force of a word by which it expresses, indicates or suggests a meaning; (these are three अभिप्रा, लक्षणा and व्यञ्जना q. q. v. v.) 17 A style in composition (these are four; वैशिष्टी, मार्गी, साधनी and आरमदी q. q. v. v.) -Comp. -अनुपासः a kind of alliteration; see K. P. 9. -उपासः a means of subsistence. -वर्जित a. badly off or distressed for want of

livelihood; Me. 8. 411. -चक्र the wheel of state; Pt. 1. 81. -देवः deprivation of the means of subsistence. -धनः, -नैकस्व want of a livelihood; Pt. 1. 153. -स्थ a. 1 being in any state or employment. 2 well-conducted, of good behaviour. (-स्थः) a lizard, chameleon.

वृषः 1 N. of a demon killed by Indra; (he is supposed to be a personification of darkness); see इंद्र. 2 A cloud. 3 Darkness. 4 An enemy. 5 Sound. 6 A mountain. -Comp. -अरिः, -हिम m., -शत्रुः, -हन् m. epithets of Indra; इंद्रेऽपि पञ्चोक्तिरि वृषशरी Ku. 1. 20; वाचा हरि वृषहणे हिमेन 7. 46.

वृथा ind. 1 To no purpose, in vain, uselessly, unprofitably; often with the force an adjective; अर्थं वन कपीत्र-सक्यमरि मे कीदं हरिणा वृथा U. 3. 45, दिने यदि प्रार्थयस्व वृथा अयः Ku. 5. 45. 2 Unnecessarily. 3 Foolishly, idly, wantonly. 4 Wrongly, improperly. (At the beginning of comp. वृथा may be translated by 'vain, useless, improper, false, idle' &c.). -Comp. -अट्टा strolling about idly, walking for pleasure. -आकारः a false form, an empty show. -वार्ता idle talk. -जगम् n. unprofitable or vain birth. -दानं a gift that may be revoked or not made good if promised. -मति a. foolishly minded. -मार्गं flesh not intended for the Gods or Manes. -वादिन् a. speaking falsely. -यमः useless exertion or trouble.

वृद्ध a. (compar. ज्यारम् or वर्षायम् superl. म्रिः or कर्षित्) 1 Increased, augmented. 2 Full-grown, grown up. 3 Old, aged, advanced in years; वृद्धास्ते न विचारणीयवृत्तिः U. 5. 35. 4 Advanced or grown up (at the end of comp.), cf. बभूवृद्ध, वर्षवृद्ध, शिशुवृद्ध, आयुषवृद्ध &c. 5 Great, large. 6 Accumulated, heaped. 7 Wise, learned. -वृः 1 An old man; देवैर्बर्हिना-मादाय योऽवृद्धावुपस्थितान् R. 1. 45, 2. 78; Me. 30. 2 A worthy or venerable man. 3 A sage, saint. 4 A male descendant. -वृ Benzoin. -Comp. -अंगुलिः f. great toe. -अवस्था old age. -आचारः an ancient or long-standing custom. -उरुः an old bull. -काकः a raven. -नग्नः a. corpulent, pot-bellied. -मायः old age. -मर्गं the precept of ancient sages. -वाहनः the mango tree. -वर्षम् m. an epithet of Indra. -संघः a council of elders. -वृक्षः a flock of cotton.

वृद्धा 1 An old woman. 2 A female descendant.

वृद्धिः 1 Growth, increase, augmentation, development; पुष्ये वृद्धि हरिश्चरिणिते पुष्ये सावित्रे वासवर्षमा R. 3. 22; तपोवृद्धिः ज्ञानवृद्धिः &c. 2 Waxing, increase of the digits of the moon;

पर्यायवृद्धिस्वरुपिर्वाङ्मोः कलाक्षयः श्लाघ्यतरो हि वृद्धः R. 5. 16, Ku. 7. 1. 3 Increase in wealth, prosperity, affluence; Pt. 2. 112. 4 Success, advancement, rise, progress; परवृद्धिस्वरुपि भवो हि मानिनः Si. 15. 1. 5 Wealth, property. 6 A heap, quantity, multitude. 7 Interest; सरला वृद्धिः and चक्रवृद्धिः 8 Usury. 9 Profit, gain. 10 Enlargement of the scrotum. 11 Extension of power or revenue. 12 (In gram.) The increase or lengthening of vowels, the change of अ, इ, उ, ए, ओ, short or long and ए to आ, ऐ, औ, आइ and आल respectively. 13 The impurity caused by child-birth in a family (called जन्मशोधन q. q.). -Comp. -आजीवः, -आजीविन् m. a usurer, money-lender. -जीवनं, -जीविका the profession of usury. -वृ a. promoting prosperity. -वर्षं a kind of razor. -आहुः an offering made to the Manes on prosperous occasions such as the birth of a son.

वृष 1. 1 A. (but Paras. also in the two Futures, the Aorist and the Conditional also in the Desiderative (वर्षेते, वृद्ध, desid. विवृषति or विवर्षयेते) 1 To grow, increase, become larger, stronger or greater, thrive, prosper अर्थोऽप्यमर्षयसी वर्धते वादिनोरिति R. 12. 92, 10. 78; वृषयः वर्धन्ति जादरमणिः Subhāsh. ; Bk. 14. 13, 19, 26. 2 To continue, last. 3 To rise, ascend. 4 To have cause for congratulation, usually with द्विष्टा द्विष्टा वृषयस्त्वामागमनं पुनमुष-द्वर्धतेन वायुमान् वर्धते S. 7. 'your honour is to be congratulated upon your union' &c. -Caus. (वर्धयति-ते, also वर्धयति-ते) 1 To cause to grow, increase, augment, heighten, amplify, enhance; वर्धयति न वृद्धावृद्धयैर्वाङ्मयि R. 4. 71. 2 To cause to prosper, glorify, magnify, exalt; H. 3. 3. 3 To congratulate, felicitate (वर्धयति in this sense). -WITH अस्ति to grow, increase, flourish; धीनोऽपि गतो भूयो वृषो-मिषयेते नित्यं R. P. 10. -परि-वृ-वि to grow, increase, prosper &c. -नृ- to increase. (-Caus.) to rear, bring up; R. 5. 6. -HI. 10 U. (वर्धयति-ते) 1 To speak. 2 To shine.

वृषसामः A man.

वृषासक्तः 1 A man. 2 A leaf. 3 An act or action.

वृत् 1 The foot-stalk of a leaf or fruit, a stalk; वृत्ताच्छदं हरति पुष्पमनोक-लस्य R. 5. 69. 2 The stand of a water-jar. 3 A teat, nipple.

वृत्ताकः की The egg-plant.

वृत्तिका A small stalk.

वृद्ध 1 A multitude, host, large number, group; अनुगतमालिवृद्धैर्वाभिर्वा-स्य R. 12. 102; Me. 99; so मय. 2 A heap, quantity.

वृद्धा 1 The holy basil. 2 N. of a forest near Gokula. -Comp. -अरण्यं,



—वनं N. of a forest near Gokula ;  
 वृक्षारोप्ये वसतिरधुना केवलं पु. खेहतुः Pad. D.  
 38, 41, R. G. 50. —वनी the holy  
 basil.

वृत्त २.: १ Much, great, large. २ Eminent, best, excellent. ३ Pleasing, attractive, beautiful.

इंदरक. a. (का or रिता f.) 1 Much, great, many. 2 Eminent, beat, excellent. 3 Pleasing, attractive, handsome, lovely. 4 Respectable, venerable. -कः 1 A god, deity; अतो इन्द्रात्वं मतनिष्ठिलपुंसादकृतः Bv. 4. 5. 2 The chief of anything (at the end of comp.) see (2) above.

2 Very handsome (superl. of *शुदारक*; q. v.).

इंदीयक a. 1 Greater, larger. 2  
More handsome or beautiful (compar.  
of इंदीयक q. v.).

वृत् ४ P. (वृत्त्यनि) To choose, select.

वृक्षः A rat. -द्रा A drug. -शं (ginger).  
वृक्षिकः 1 A scorpion. 2 The sign  
scorpio of the zodiac. 3 A crab. 4 A  
centipede. 5 A kind of beetle. 6 A  
hairy caterpillar.

**रू I. 1 P. ( वर्षति, वृष्टि ) 1 To rain**  
 ( usually with words signifying  
 'Indra', 'Parjanya', 'cloud', &c. as  
 the subject of the verb, or sometimes  
 used impersonally ) : दास्यता वर्षति ननवर्ष  
 दशजतीतः Dk. : कल्लि वस्यतु मया : मज्ज वा वर्ष  
 वा शक Mk. 5. 31 ; मया वस्यतु वज्रतु सुंघस्यश-  
 निमेय वा 5. 16. **2 To rain or pour**  
 down, shower down ; वर्षतीषाजं  
 नमः Mk. 1. 34 ; सो शस्वतु, -वुसुम  
 वृष्टि-वर्षति &c., **3 To pour forth, shed,**  
**4 To grant, bestow. 5 To moisten. 6**  
**To produce, engender. 7 To have**  
**supreme power. 8 To strike, hurt.**  
 -With अस्मि 1 to shower, rain or pour  
 down, sprinkle ; R. 1. 84, 10. 48. **2**  
**to give, bestow. -प्र to rain, shower ;**  
 यस्यावममिति गृध्रः प्रवृष्ट इव केसरः Rām. (=U.  
 6. 36). -II. 10 A. ( वर्षयन्ते ) **1 To**  
**be powerful or eminent. 2 To have**  
**the power of production.**

**वृषः** 1 A bull; अमरादस्त्य वृषण मन्त्रतः Ku. 5. 80, Me. 52, R. 2. 35, Ms. 9. 123. 2 The sign *Taurus* of the zodiac. 3 The chief or best of a class, the best of its kind; ( at the end of comp. ); हविर्वृषः, कविर्वृषः &c. 4 The god of love. 5 A strong or athletic man. 6 A lustful man, a man of one of the four classes into which men are divided in erotic works; see Ratimanjari 31. 7 An enemy, adversary. 8 A rat. 9 The bull of *Siva*. 10 Morality, justice. 11 Virtue, a pious or meritorious act; न सद्गतिः स्याद्वृषवर्जितात् Ktr. K. 9. 62 ( where वृष means a 'bull' also ). 12 N. of Kapa. 13 N. of *Vishnu*. 14 N. of a particular drug. — **वृषः** A peacock.

plunage. -**डम्प**. -अंक: 1 an epithet of *Śiva*; R. 3. 23. 2 a pious or virtuous man. 3 the marking-nut plant. 4 mounch. -अञ्ज: a small drum. -अञ्जन: an epithet of *Śiva*. -अञ्जक: an epithet of *Viṣṇu*. -आहार: a cat. -उत्सर्ग: setting free a bull on the occasion of a funeral rite, or as a religious act generally. -वैज: वैजक: a cat. -वज्र: 1 an epithet of *Śiva*; R. 11. 44. 2 an epithet of *Gaṇeśa*. 3 a pious or virtuous man. -वति: an epithet of *Śiva*. -वर्न m. 1 an epithet of *Śiva*. 2 N. of a demon who with the aid of *Sukra*, preceptor of the *Asuras*, maintained struggle with the gods for a long time. His daughter *Sarmiṣṭhā* was married by *Yayāti*; see *Yayāti* and *Devayāni*. 3 a wasp. -वासा the residence of *Indra* and the gods; i. e. *Amaraṇaṭi*. -लोचन: a cat. -लौचन: an epithet of *Śiva*.

वृषणः The scrotum, the bag containing the testicles.

वृषणम्भः A horse of Indra.

दुष्यन् m. 1 A bull. 2 The sign *Taurus* of the zodiac. 3 The chief of a class; Mv. 1. 7. 4 A stallion, horse. 5 Pain, sorrow. 6 Insensibility to pain. 7 N. of Indra; दुष्यन् सीता तदुष्यद्भृता Ku. 5. 61, 80; R 19. 52, 17. 77. 8 N. of Karna. 9 of Agni.

वृद्धमः 1 A bull. 2 Any male animal. 3 Anything best or eminent of its class (at the end of comp.); द्विजवृद्धमः Rāt. 1, 5, 4, 21. 4 The sign *Taurus* of the zodiac. 5 A kind of drug; cf. वृद्धम. 6 An elephant's ear. 7 The orifice or hollow of the ear. —Comp. —गतिः, वृद्धजः epithets of Siva; R. 2, 36; Ku. 3, 62

वधूमी f. 1 A widow. 2 Cowach.  
वृषलः 1 A Sūdra, 2 A horse. 3  
Garlic. 4 A sinner, wicked or irreligi-  
ous man. 5 An outcast. 6 N. of  
Chandragupta (particularly used by  
Chāṇakya, see *inter alia* Mu. acts  
1 and 3).

उपलक्षः A contemptible Sûdra.

**वृषकी 1** An unmarried girl twelve years old ; particularly, a girl remaining unmarried at her father's house in whom menstruation has commenced ; **गिरिंहि च सा नारी रजः पश्यत्यसंक्रुता । सूनृहया वितुस्तत्याः सा कन्या वृषकी स्मृता ॥ 2** A woman during menstruation. **3** A barren woman. **4** The mother of a still born child. **5** A Sūdra female or the wife of a Sūdra. —**Comp.** **पतिः** the husband of a Sūdra woman. **सेवने** intercourse with a Sūdra female.

वृषसूक्तिः A wasp.

पुष्यंती 1 A woman longing for sexual intercourse ( with acc. of male ; रघुवंशे पुष्यंती अर्पिता याता Mv.5;

Bk. 4. 30, R. 12. 34. 2 A libidinous or lascivious woman. 3 A cow in heat. **सुखाक्षरी** 4 An epithet of Lakshmi. 2 Of Gauri. 3 Of Sachi. 4 Of Svāhā; wife of Agni. 5 Of the dawn, wife of the sun.

वृषाकपिः 1 An epithet of the sun.  
2 Of Vishnu. 3 Of Siva. 4 Of Indra,  
5 Of Agni.

वृषाणः १ An epithet of Siva.  
२ A sparrow.

पुष्पिन् *m.* A peacock.

कुश The seat of an ascetic or religious student ( made of Kusa grass ).

☞ p. p. 1 Rained, 2 Raining, 3  
Showering, pouring down.

वृष्टिः *f.* 1 Rain, a shower of rain ;  
आदिश्यामायने वृष्टिद्वारे ततः प्रजाः *Ms.* 3  
76. 2 A shower ( of anything ) ;  
अववृष्टि *R.* 3. 58 ; पुनर्वृष्टि 2. 60 ; सोऽहः,  
पनः, उपलः &c. -*Comp.* -कालः the  
rainy season. -जीव *a.* nourished or  
watered by rain ( as a country ) ; of.  
देवबाणकः -*श्वः* a frog.

वृष्टिस्तु a. Raining, rainy. —m. A cloud.

**वृद्धि** *a.* 1 Heretical, heterodox. 2 Angry, passionate. —*m.* 1 A cloud. 2 A rain. 3 A ray of light. 4 *N.* of an ancestor of Krishna. 5 *N.* of Krishna. 6 Of Indra. 7 Of Agni. —**Comp** —**वर्गः** an epithet of Krishna.

**सृग्** *a.* 1 To be rained or showered down. 2 Stimulating amorous desire, provocative of sexual vigour, aphrodisiac. -**सृ**: A kind of kidney-bean.

बृह } See बृह, बृहत्, and  
बृहत् } बृहत्तिका.

**वृहती** 1 The lute of Nārada. 2 The number 'thirty-six'. 3 A mantle, cloak, wrapper. 4 Speech. 5 A reservoir (as of water); see वृहती also -**oomp**. -**पति**: an epithet of Bṛhaspati.

बृहस्पति See बृहस्पति.

वृ १ U. ( वृणाति, वृणति, वृजं; *pass.* वृयते; *desid.* वृवर्षति-ते or विवर्षति-ते or विवरीषति-ते ) To choose, select; ( see वृ I. ).

१ To weave ; सिताशुक्लवर्णयित्वा रम तद्गङ्गाः N.  
 १. १२. २ To braid, plant. ३ To sew.  
 ४ To make, compose, string together.  
 -WITH ग १ to weave. २ to tie, fasten.  
 ३ to set, fix. ४ to interweave ; inter-  
 lace ; see प्रोत.

वेकहः १ A buffoon. २ A jeweller. ३  
A youth.

वेगः 1 Impulse, impetus. 2 Speed, velocity, rapidity. 3 Agitation. 4 Impetuosity, violence, force. 5 A stream, current; as in अणुवेगः. 6 Energy, activity, determination. 7 Power, strength; अदम्यस्वस्व वेगात् K. 8 Circulation, working, effect (as of poison);

U. 2. 26, V. 5. 18. 9 Haste, rashness, sudden impulse; Pt. 1. 109. 10 The flight of an arrow; Kl. 13. 24. 11 Love, passion. 12 The external manifestation of an internal emotion. 13 Delight, pleasure. 14 Evacuation of the feces. 15 Semen virile. -Comp. -अनिलः 1 blast caused by speed; V. 1. 4. 2 strong or violent wind. -आवातः 1 sudden arresting of velocity, check of speed. 2 obstruction of excretion, constipation. -अहसः the phlegmatic humour. -अहिनः a swift. -विधारः checking of speed. -सरः a mule.

वेदि *v.* (नी *f.*) Swift, fleet, impetuous, violent, rapid. -मः 1 A courier. 2 A hawk. -नी A river.

वेदः N. of a mountain.

वेदा Hire, wages.

वेद A kind of sandal.

वेदा A boat.

वेद, वेद 1 U. (वेदति-ते, वेदति-ते) 1 To go, move. 2 To know, recognize, perceive. 3 To reflect, consider. 4 To take. 5 To play on an instrument.

वेदः 1 A musician by caste; cf. Ms. 10. 19; वेदात्तं वादयन् 10. 49. 2 N. of a king, son of Anga and said to be a descendant of Manu Svâyambhuva. [When he became king he issued a proclamation prohibiting all worship and sacrifices. The sages strongly remonstrated with him, but when he turned a deaf ear to their words, they killed him with 'blades of consecrated Kusa grass.' The kingdom was now without a ruler. So they rubbed the thigh of the dead body, until a Nishada came forth, short in stature and with a flat face. They then rubbed the right -m, and from it sprang the majestic Prithu (see Prithu). According to the Padma Purana, Veda began his reign well, but subsequently fell into Jaina heresy. He is also said to have caused confusion of castes; cf. Ms. 7. 41, 9. 66-67.].

वेदा N. of a river (joining the Kṛishṇā).

वेदि -नी *f.* 1 Braided hair, a braid of hair; तस्मिन् वेदिनिवायना युवः Si. 12. 75; Me. 18. 2 Hair twisted into a single unornamented braid and allowed to fall on the back (said to be worn by women whose husbands are absent from them); वेदादिभिरुप-स्येन युक्ता स्वयं वेदिनिवायना R. 14. 12; अजलवेदिमोक्षोत्सुकानि Me. 99, Ku. 2. 61. 3 Continuous flow, current, stream; जलवेदिमोक्षो रवा यदि वेदिमुमासि कामः R. 6. 43; Me. 29; cf. the word विवेदि also. 4 The confluence of two or more rivers. 5 The confluence of the Ganges, Yamunā and Sarasvatī. 6 N. of a river. -Comp. -वयः hair twisted into a braid; R. 10. 47. -वेदिनी a leech. -वेदिनी a comb. -संहारः 1 tying the

hair into a braid; V. 6. 2 N. of a drama by Bhāṭṭa Nārāyaṇa.

वेदुः 1 A bamboo; मलवेदुं विधत्ते वेदुंवेदुं न चयनं Subhāsh., R. 12. 41. 2 A reed. 3 A flute pipe; गुणवेदुं कृतवेदुं वादयेत् सु वेदुं Gīt. 5. -Comp. -जः bamboo seed. -जः a flute-player, piper. -निवृत्तिः the sugar-cane. -वयः bamboo-seed. -वदि *f.* a bamboo stick. -वादः, -वादकः a piper, flute-player. -वीजं bamboo-seed.

वेदुकं A goad with a bamboo handle.

वेदुके Black pepper.

वेदं (दं) *जः* An elephant; Rv. 1. 62. वेदं 1 Hire, wages, salary, pay, stipend; R. 17. 66. 2 Livelihood, subsistence. -Comp. -अदानं, -अनपाकर्मणः, -अनपाकविना 1 non-payment of wages 2 an action for non-payment of wages. -जीवि *m.* a stipendiary.

वेदसः 1 The ratan, reed, cane; अविलंबितमेधि वेदसस्तत्त्वम्याय मा स्म मज्जयाः Si. 16. 53; R. 9. 75. 2 The citron.

वेदसी The ratan; वेदसीतकं K. P. 1. वेदस्व *a.* (ती *f.*) Abounding in reeds.

वेदालः 1 A kind of ghost, a goblin, vampire; particularly a ghost occupying a dead body; Māl. 5. 23, Si. 20. 60. 2 A door-keeper.

वेदु *m.* 1 A knower. 2 A sage. 3 A husband, an espouser.

वेदः 1 The cane, ratan. 2 A stick, staff, particularly the staff of a door-keeper; वायव्योद्धारिणहेतवेवः Ku. 3. 41. -Comp. -आसनं a cane-seat. -परः, -धारकः 1 a door-keeper. 2 a mace-bearer, staff-bearer.

वेदकीय *a.* Reedy, abounding in reeds.

वेदवती 1 A female door-keeper. 2 N. of a river; Me. 24.

वेदिन *m.* 1 A door-keeper, warder. 2 staff-bearer.

वेद 1 A (वेदते) To beg, solicit, ask.

वेदः 1 Knowledge. 2 Sacred knowledge, holy learning, the scriptures of the Hindus. (Originally there were only three Vedas: ऋग्वेद, यजुर्वेद and सामवेद, which are collectively called ऋषि 'the sacred triad'; but a fourth, the सवर्वेद, was subsequently added to them. Each of the Vedas has two distinct parts, the *Mantra* or *Samhita* and the *Brahmana*. According to the strict orthodox faith of the Hindus the Vedas are *a-pauruṣeya*, 'not human compositions', being supposed to have been directly revealed by the Supreme Being Brahman, and are called *Śruti* i. e. 'what is heard or revealed', as distinguish

ed from *Smṛiti*, i. e. what is remembered or is the work of human origin; see वदि, वृत्ति also; and the several sages to whom the hymns of the Vedas are ascribed are, therefore, called ऋषि: 'seers,' and not कर्तारः or संहारः 'composers'). 3 A bundle of Kusa grass; Ms. 4. 36. 4 N. of Viṣṇu. -Comp. -अङ्गं 'a member of the Veda,' N. of certain classes of works regarded as auxiliary to the Vedas and designed to aid in the correct pronunciation and interpretation of the text and the right employment of the *Mantras* in ceremonies; (the *Vedāṅgas* are six in number:— 1 शिखा 'the science of proper articulation and pronunciation'; 2 उद्गु 'the science of prosody'; 3 व्याकरण 'grammar'; 4 निरुक्त 'etymological explanation of difficult Vedic words'; 5 ज्योतिष 'astronomy', and 6 कल्प 'ritual or ceremonial'). -अधिगमः, -अध्ययनं holy study, study of the Vedas. -अध्यापकः a teacher of the Vedas, a holy preceptor. -अंतः 1 'the end of the Veda', an *Upanishad* (which comes at the end of the Veda.) 2 the last of the six principal *Darsanas* or systems of Hindu philosophy; (so called because it teaches the ultimate aim and scope of the Veda, or because it is based on the *Upanishads* which come at the end of the Veda); (this system of philosophy is sometimes called उत्तरमीमांसा being regarded as a sequel to Jaimini's पूर्वमीमांसा, but it is practically quite a distinct system; see अज्ञात. It represents the popular pantheistic creed of the Hindus, regarding, as it does, the whole world as synthetically derived from one eternal principle, the Brahman or Supreme Spirit; see ब्रह्म also). -अनु, -अनुः a follower of the Vedānta philosophy. -अन्ति *m.* a follower of the Vedānta philosophy. -अर्थः the meaning of the Vedas. -अवतारः revelation of the Vedas. -आदि *m.*, -आदिर्बर्णः, -आदिर्बर्णः the sacred syllable *om.* -उक्त *a.* scriptural, taught in the Vedas. -कालिषकः 'an epithet of Śiva.' -वर्णः 1 an epithet of Brahman. 2 a Brāhmaṇa versed in the Vedas. -जः a Brāhmaṇa versed in the Vedas. -त्रयं, -त्रयी the three Vedas collectively. -निन्दकः an atheist, a heretic, an unbeliever (one who rejects the divine origin and character of the Vedas). -निन्दुः unbelief, heresy. -पारयः a Brāhmaṇa skilled in the Vedas. -पारु *f.* N. of a very sacred Vedic verse called

**Gāyatri** q. v. -वचनं, वाचनं a Vedic text. -वचनं grammar. -वातः a Brāhmaṇa. -वातः a. contrary to, or not founded on, the Veda. -विद् m. a Brāhmaṇa versed in the Vedas. -विहित a. enjoined by the Vedas. -व्यासः an epithet of Vyāsa who is regarded as the 'arranger' of the Vedas in their present form; see वास. -व्यासः giving up the ritual of the Vedas.

**वेद्यं**, वेद्यमा 1 Knowledge, perception. 2 Feeling, sensation. 3 Pain, torment, agony, anguish; अवेद्यमानं कुलिकसतना Ku. 1. 20, R. 8. 50. 4 Acquisition, wealth, property. 5 Marriage; Ms. 3. 44, 9. 65; Y. 1. 62.

**वेद्यारः** A chameleon.

**वेदि**: A learned man, sage, Paṇḍit. -दिः f. 1 An altar, especially one prepared for a sacrifice. 2 An altar of a particular shape, the middle points of which come very close to each other; मध्येन ता वेदिविलम्बय Ku. 1. 37; (some propose to take वेदि in this passage as meaning 'a sealing'). 3 A quadrangular spot in the court-yard of a temple or palace. 4 A seal-ring. 5 N. of Sarasvatī. 6 A tract or region. -Comp. -आ an epithet of Draupadī who was born from the midst of the sacrificial altar of king Drupada.

**वेदिका** 1 A sacrificial altar or ground. 2 A raised seat; an elevated spot of ground (usually for sacred purposes); सप्तर्षिवेदिका S. 1; Ku. 3. 44. 3 A seat in general. 4 An altar, heap, mound; महाकर्मिकेन-वेदिकाभिः Ku. 1. 29 'by making altars or heaps of sand &c'. 5 A quadrangular open shed in the middle of a courtyard. 6 An arbour, a bower.

**वेदित्वा** a. 1 Knowing; as in कृतवेदित्वा. 2 Marrying. -m. 1 A knower. 2 A teacher. 3 A learned Brāhmaṇa. 4 An epithet of Brāhmaṇa.

**वेदि** see वेदि f.

**वेद्यः** a. 1 To be known. 2 To be taught or explained. 3 To be married.

**वेद्यः** 1 Penetrating, piercing, perforation. 2 Wounding, a wound. 3 A hole, an excavation. 4 The depth (of an excavation). 5 A particular measure of time.

**वेद्यकः** 1 N. of one of the divisions of hell. 2 Camphor. -कं Rice in the ear.

**वेद्यनं** 1 The act of piercing, perforating. 2 Penetration. 3 Evacuation. 4 Pricking, wounding. 5 Depth (of an excavation).

**वेद्यनीलः** A sharp-pointed instrument for perforating shells and jewels, a gimblet.

**वेद्यनी** 1 An instrument for piercing an elephant's ear. 2 A sharp-pointed instrument for perforating shells and jewels, a gimblet.

**वेद्यम्** m. 1 A creator; Mā. 1. 21. 2 N. of Brāhmaṇa, the creator; तं वेद्या विद्वेत्तुं महाभूतसमाधिना R. 1. 29; Ku. 2. 16, 6. 41. 3 A secondary creator (such as Dakṣa, sprung from Brāhmaṇa); Ku. 2. 14. 4 N. of Śiva. 5 Of Viṣṇu. 6 The sun. 7 The Arka plant. 8 A learned man. -वद्यं The part of the hand under the root of the thumb.

**वेद्यित** p. p. Pierced, perforated.

**वेद्यः** 1 U. (वेद्यति-ने) see वेद्य.

**वेद्यः** See वेद्य (2).

**वेद्या** a वेद्या.

**वेद्यः** 1 A (वेद्यते, वेद्यते) To tremble, shake, quiver, quake; कृतजलिर्वेद्यमानः किरिटी Dg. 11. 35; R. 11. 65. -WITH -त to quiver, throb, tremble; Ku. 5. 27, 74.

**वेद्युः** Tremor, trembling, heaving (of breasts); अद्यापि सनन्वेद्युं जनयति व्यासः प्रमाणायिकः S. 1. 30, Si. 9. 22, 73; R. 19. 23; Ku. 4. 17, 5. 85.

**वेद्यनं** Tremor, trembling.

**वेद्यः**, वेद्यम् m. n. A loom; महासि-वेद्यः सहकुल्वरी बह्वं N. 1. 12; तुरीयेनादिकं T. S.

**वेद्यः** 1 The body. 2 Saffron. 3 The egg-plant.

**वेद्यः** A low man, one belonging to an inferior caste. -द The fruit of the jujube.

**वेद्यः** 1 P. (वेद्यति) 1 To go, move. 2 To shake, move about, tremble. -II. 10 U. (वेद्यति-ने) To count the time.

**वेद्यः** A garden, grove.

**वेद्यः** 1 Time; वेद्योपलक्षणार्थमादिशोस्मि S. 4. 2 Season, opportunity. 3 Interval of repose, leisure. 4 Tide, flow, current. 5 The sea-coast, sea-shore; वेद्यानिलाय प्रवृत्ता भुजगाः R. 13. 12, 15; 1. 30, 8. 80, 17. 37; Si. 3. 79; 9. 38. 6 Limit, boundary. 7 Speech. 8 Sickness. 9 Easy death. 10 The gums. -Comp. -कुल N. of a district called Tāmralipta. -मूल the sea-shore. -वनं a wood on the sea-coast.

**वेद्यः** 1 P. (वेद्यति) 1 To go, move. 2 To shake, tremble, move about; Bv. 1. 55; Si. 7. 72.

**वेद्यः**, वेद्यनं 1 Shaking, moving. 2 Rolling (on the ground).

**वेद्यहलः** f. A libertine.

**वेद्यः** f. A creeper; cf. वृत्ति.

**वेद्यित** p. p. 1 Trembling, tremulous, shaken. 2 Crooked. -तं 1 Going, moving. 2 Shaking.

**वेद्यः** 2 A. (वेद्यति) 1 To go. 2 To obtain. 3 To conceive, be pregnant. 4 To pervade. 5 To cast, throw. 6

To eat. 7 To wish, desire; (seldom used in classical literature).

**वेद्यः** 1 Entrance. 2 Ingress, access. 3 A house, dwelling. 4 A house or residence of prostitutes; तरुणजनसहायकित्यता वेद्यवासः Mk. 1. 31. 5 Dress, apparel (also written वेद्य in this sense); दृग्गद्यवेद्यधारी; विनीतवेद्येण S. 1; कृतवेद्ये केशे Git. 11. -Comp. -दानं the sun-flower. -धारित्वा a. disguised. -नारी, वानिता a harlot; Mu. 3. 10. -वासः the residence of harlots.

**वेद्यकः** A house.

**वेद्यनं** 1 Entering, entrance. 2 A house.

**वेद्यतः** 1 A small pond, pool. 2 Fire.

**वेद्यारः** A mule.

**वेद्यम्** n. A house, dwelling, an abode, a mansion, palace; R. 14. 15; Mo. 25, Ms. 4. 73, 9. 85. -Comp. -कर्मन् n. house-building. -कलिनः a kind of sparrow. -नकुलः the muskrat. -युः f. the site of a habitation, building-ground.

**वेद्यं** The habitation of harlots.

**वेद्यः** A harlot, prostitute, courtesan, concubine; Mk. 1. 32; Mo. 35, Y. 1. 141. -Comp. -आचार्यः 1 the master or keeper of prostitutes. 2 a pimp. 3 a catamite. -आश्रयः habitation of harlots. -अमनं debauchery, whoring. -गृहं a brothel. -जनः a harlot. -पणः the wages given to a prostitute.

**वेद्यारः** A mule.

**वेद्यः** See वेद्य.

**वेद्यनं** Occupation, possession.

**वेद्यः** 1 A. (वेद्यते) 1 To surround, enclose, encompass, envelop. 2 To wind or twist round. 3 To dress. -Caus. (वेद्यति-ने) 1 To surround, &c. 2 To blockade. -With -आ to fold. -पति, -सं to fold together, clasp or wind round.

**वेद्यः** 1 Surrounding, enclosing. 2 An enclosure, a fence. 3 A turban. 4 Gum, resin, exudation. 5 Turpentine. -Comp. -वेद्यः a kind of bamboo. -सारः turpentine.

**वेद्यकः** 1 An enclosure, a fence. 2 A pumpkin-gourd. कं 1 A turban. 2 A wrapper, mantle. 3 Gum, exudation. 4 Turpentine.

**वेद्यनं** 1 Encompassing, encircling surrounding; अङ्गुलिवेद्यनं a finger-ring. 2 Coiling round, twisting round; R. 4. 48. 3 An envelope, a wrapper, cover, covering, case. 4 A turban, tiara; असृष्टालकवेद्यनी R. 1. 42; शिरसि वेद्यनसोभिना 8. 12. 5 An enclosure, a fence; क्रीडाशिलः कनककदलीवेद्यनद्वयीयः Me. 77. 6 A girdle, zone. 7 A bandage. 8 The outer ear. 9 Bdellium. 10 A particular attitude in dancing.

**वेद्यनकः** A particular position in copulation.

वेदित p. p. 1 Surrounded, enclosed, encircled, enveloped. 2 Wrapped up, dressed. 3 Stopped, blocked, impeded. 4 Blockaded.

वेद्यः, वेद्यः Water.

वेद्यः See वेद्यः.

वेद्यः A mule; Si. 12. 19.

वेस(श)वारः A particular condiment (consisting of ground coriander, mustard, pepper, ginger &c.).

वेष्ट 1 A. (वेष्टे) See वेष्ट.

वेष्ट f. A barren cow.

वेष्टः N. of a country (Behār).

वेष्ट 1 P. (वेष्टे) To go, move.

वेष्ट 1 P. (वायति) 1 To dry, be dried. 2 To be languid or weary, be exhausted.

वेष्ट ind. A particle of affirmation or certainty (indeed, truly, forsooth), but it is generally used as an expletive; आसो वेष्टनवः Ms. 1. 10; 2, 231, 9. 49, 11. 77. &c. It is also said to be a vocative particle and sometimes shows entreaty or persuasion (अनुनय).

वेष्टिक a. (की f.) Bought for twenty.

वेष्ट 1 A garland worn over one shoulder and under the other, like the यज्ञोपवीत. 2 An upper garment, a mantle.

वेष्टक, वेष्टिक A garland worn over the left shoulder and under the right arm (like the यज्ञोपवीत q. v.).

वेष्टिकः A jeweller.

वेष्टनः N. of Karna.

वेष्ट 1 Optionality. 2 Dubiousness, ambiguity. 3 Uncertainty, indecision.

वेष्टिक a. (की f.) 1 Optional. 2 Dubious, doubtful, uncertain, undecided.

वेष्ट 1 Defect, deficiency, imperfection. 2 Mutilation, being crippled or lame. 3 Incompetency. 4 Agitation, flurry, excitement. 5 Non-existence.

वेष्टिक a. (की f.) 1 Relating to modification. 2 Modifying. 3 Modified.

वेष्टालः Afternoon, evening.

वेष्टालिक a. (की f.), वेष्टालीन a. (की f.) Relating to or occurring in the evening.

वेष्टः 1 An epithet of Vishnu. 2 of Indra. 3 Holy basil. -ष्टे 1 The heaven of Vishnu. 2 Tale. -Comp. -चतुर्विंशी the fourteenth day of the bright half of Kārtika. -लोकः the world of Vishnu.

वेष्ट a. (ती f.) 1 Changed. 2 Modified. -ते 1 Change, alteration, modification. 2 Aversion, disgust, loathing. 3 Change in state, appearance &c., disfigurement; N. 4. 5. 4 A portent, any event foreboding evil; लक्ष्मीपवननादि वेष्टते वेद्य R. 11. 62.

-Comp. विवर्तः a woful plight, miserable condition, suffering; वेष्टविवर्त-दास्यः Mā. 1. 39.

वेष्टिक a. (की f.) 1 Changed modified. 2 Belonging to a Vikṛiti q. v. (in Sāṅkhya phil.).

वेष्ट 1 Change, alteration. 2 Woful state, miserable plight. 3 Disguist.

वेष्टते A kind of gem.

वेष्ट, वेष्ट 1 Confusion, agitation, bewilderment. 2 Commotion, tumult. 3 Affliction, distress, grief; S. 4. 3, V. 5; Mk. 3.

वेष्टरी 1 Articulate utterance, production of sound; see Malli. on Ku. 2. 17. 2 The faculty of speech. 3 Speech in general.

वेष्टानस a. (ती f.) Relating to a hermit, ascetic, monastic; वेष्टानस किमन्वा वनमा प्रदानाद् व्यापारोपि मन्वस्य निवे- वितव्ये S. 1. 27. -सः An anchorite, a hermit (शमनस्य); a Brāhmaṇa in the third order of his religious life; R. 14. 28; Bk. 3. 46.

वेष्ट 1 Absence of qualities or attributes. 2 Absence of good qualities, a defect, fault, an imperfection. 3 Difference of properties, diversity, contrariety. 4 Inferiority, lowness. 5 Unskillfulness.

वेष्टकण्य Skill, cleverness, proficiency.

वेष्टिष्य Grief, mental distraction, sorrow; Mā. 3. 1.

वेष्टिष्य 1 Variety, diversity. 2 Manifolness. 3 Strangeness. 4 Strikingness; as in नाच्यवेष्टिष्य K. P. 10. 5 Surprise.

वेष्टनने The last month of pregnancy.

वेष्टनः 1 The palace of Indra. 2 The banner of Indra. 3 A banner or flag in general. 4 A house.

वेष्टनिकः A standard-bearer.

वेष्टनिका 1 A banner, flag (fig. also); सचाण्णिव वेष्टय मकरकेतोऽनेन द्वितयवे- जयनिका काचामनवती Mā. 1. 2 A kind of necklace of pearls.

वेष्टनती 1 A banner, flag; सनपरिणाह- विलासवेष्टनती Mā. 3. 15. 2 An ensign. 3 A garland, necklace. 4 The necklace of Vishnu. 5 N. of a lexicon.

वेष्टन्य 1 Difference of kind or species. 2 Difference of, caste. 3 Strangeness. 4 Exclusion from caste. 5 Looseness, wantonness.

वेष्टिक a. See वेष्टिक.

वेष्टानिक a. (की f.) Clever, skilful, proficient.

वेष्टाल See वेष्टाल.

वेष्टः A maker of bamboo-work.

वेष्ट a. (की) 1 Made of or produced from, a bamboo. -सः 1 A bamboo-staff. 2 A worker in bamboo

or wicker work. -वी Bamboo-manna.

-वे The seed or fruit of the bamboo.

वेष्टिकः A piper, flute player.

वेष्टियन् m. An epithet of Śiva.

वेष्टिकः A lutanist.

वेष्टिकः A piper, flute-player. -कः A goad; See वेष्टिक.

वेष्टिकः A vendor of flesh.

वेष्टिकः A disputatious man, cap- tious person.

वेष्टिक a. (की f.) Living on wages.

-कः 1 A hired labourer, labourer. 2 A stipendiary.

वेष्टनिकः-नी f. 1 N. of the river of hell. 2 N. of a river in the country of the Kalingas.

वेष्ट a. (की f.) 1 Pertaining to a cane. 2 Reed like, i. e. yielding to a superior foe, bowing down to a stronger enemy; as in वेष्टी दुष्टिः R. 4. 35, Pt. 3. 19.

वेष्टान a. (की f.) Sacrificial, sacred; वेष्टानस्ती बहुष पाषण्डु S. 4. 7. -न 1 A sacrificial rite. 2 A sacrificial obla- tion.

वेष्टानिक a. (की f.) See वेष्टान.

वेष्टानिकः 1 A bard, minstrel. 2 A magician, conjurer; especially one who is a votary of Veṭāla q. v.

वेष्टक a. (की f.) Cany, ready.

वेष्टः A wise man, learned man.

वेष्टक्य, वेष्टकी, वेष्टक्य 1 Skill, dex- terity, proficiency, cleverness; अहो वेष्टकी Mā. 1; अथविद्यामवेष्टक्यविधिः Vās.; Si. 4. 26. 2 Skill in arrangement, beauty; Mā. 1. 37. 3 Shrewdness, smartness, cunningness; Rāta. 2. 4 Wit.

वेष्टकी A king of Vidarbha. -की 1 N. of Damayanti. 2 of Rakmini. 3 A particular style of composition; thus defined in S. D. -मयुर्वेष्टकीवेष्टी रचना ललितालिका। अर्द्धविलम्बितवीर्यो वेष्टकी शिष्टिष्ये 626. Daṇḍin very minutely distinguishes this style from the Gaudīya; see Kāv. 1. 41-53.

वेष्ट a. (ली f.) 1 Made of wicker or cane. -लः A kind of cake. 2 Any leguminous vegetable or grain. -ल 1 A shallow cup of a religious mendicant. 2 Any seat or vessel of wicker-work.

वेष्टिक a. (की f.) 1 Derived from or conformable to the Vedas, Vedic. 2 Sacred, scriptural, holy; Ku. 5. 73. -कः A Brāhmaṇa well-versed in the Vedas. -Comp. -पात्रः a smatterer in Veda, one possessing an imperfect knowledge of the Vedas.

वेष्टकी f., वेष्टक्य Learning, wisdom.

वेष्टक्य a. (री or री f.) Brought, from or produced in Vidbha. -ई Lapis lazuli; Ku. 7. 10, Si. 3. 45.

वेष्टिक a. (की f.) Belonging to another country, foreign, exotic. -कः A stranger, foreigner; U. 1.

वैदेह्यः Foreignness.

वैदेहः 1 A king of Videha. 2 An inhabitant of Videha. 3 A trader by caste. 4 The son of a Vaisya by a Brāhmana woman; Ms. 10. 11. -हाः (m. pl.) The people of Videha -हः N. of Sitā; वैदेहिविशोदय विदेह R. 14. 33 (The final vowel in वैदेही being shortened.)

वैदेहकः 1 A trader. 2 = वैदेह (4) q. v.

वैदेहिकः A merchant.

वेद a. (जी. f.) 1 Relating to the Vedas, spiritual. 2 Relating to medicine, medical. -घः 1 A learned man, scholar, doctor. 2 A medical man, physician; वेदयत्नपरिभाषिणे गदं न प्रदीप इव वायुनामगम R. 19. 53; वेदानामातुरः वेदान् Subhāsh. 2 A man of the medical caste, supposed to be one of the mixed classes; (the offspring of a Brāhmana by a Vaisya woman). -Comp. -क्रिया a doctor's profession, practice of medicine. -नाथः 1 N. of Dhanvantari. 2 of Siva.

वेद्यकः A doctor, physician. -कं The science of medicine.

वेद्युत a. (जी. f.) Belonging to or proceeding from lightning, electric; वज्रस्य वेद्युत इत्यग्निगवस्त्वितोऽर्थः V. 5. 16, U. 5. 13. -Comp. -अग्निः, -अमलः, -वह्निः the fire of lightning.

वेद्य a. (जी. f.) 1 अधिक a. (जी. f.) 1 Conformable to rule, settled, fixed, ritual. 2 Legal, lawful.

वेद्यर्थः 1 Dissimilarity, difference. 2 Difference of characteristic qualities. 3 Difference of duty or obligation. 4 Contrariety. 5 Unlawfulness, impropriety, injustice. 6 Heterodoxy.

वेद्यवैयः The son of a widow.

वेद्यवैयः Widowhood; Ku. 4. 1, M. 5.

वेद्युर्ध्वः 1 Boreavement. 2 Agitation, tremor.

वेद्येय a. (जी. f.) 1 According to rule, prescribed. 2 Foolish, silly, stupid. -यः A fool, an idiot; प्रलप्येय वेद्येयः S. 2, V. 2.

वेद्येयः 1 N. of Garuda; वेद्येय इव विमानात् R.; R. 11. 59, 16. 88; Bg. 10. 30. 2 N. of Arjuna.

वेद्यिक a. (जी. f.) 1 Pertaining to modesty, decorum, moral conduct or discipline. 2 Enforcing proper conduct. -कः A war-carriage.

वेद्यक a. (जी. f.) Belonging to Ganesa; Mā. 1. 1.

वेद्याधिकः 1 The doctrine of a Buddhist school of philosophy. 2 A follower of that school.

वेद्याधिकः 1 A slave. 2 A spider. 3 An astrologer. 4 The doctrine of the Buddhists. 5 A follower of those doctrines.

वैनीतक See विनीतक.

वैपरीत्यं 1 Contrariety, opposition. 2 Inconsistency.

वैपुल्यं 1 Spaciousness, largeness. 2 Plenty, abundance.

वैफल्यं Uselessness, fruitlessness.

वैवोधिकः 1 A watchman. 2 Especially, one who awakens sleepers by announcing the time; Ki. 9. 74.

वैभवः 1 Greatness, glory, grandeur, magnificence, splendour, wealth. 2 Power, might; Ki. 12. 3.

वैभाषिक a. (जी. f.) Optional.

वैष्णवः The heaven of Vishnu.

वैभाजं N. of a celestial grove or garden.

वैमर्त्यं 1 Dissension, dissent. 2 Dislike, aversion.

वैमनस्यं 1 Distraction of mind, mental depression, sorrow, sadness; S. 6. 2. 2 Sickness.

वैमात्रः, वैमात्रेयः A step-mother's son.

वैमात्रा, वैमात्री, वैमात्रेयी A step-mother's daughter.

वैमानिक a. (जी. f.) Borne in divine cars. -कः An aeronaut.

वैमुख्यं 1 Turning away the face, flight, retreat. 2 Aversion, disgust.

वैभेदः Exchange, barter.

वैवर्धं, वैवर्धयः 1 Distraction, perplexity, bewilderment. 2 Exclusive devotion, complete absorption in any object; Mv. 7. 38.

वैवर्ध्यं Uselessness, unproductiveness.

वैवर्धिकरणं The state of being in different cause-relations or positions; see व्याधिकरण.

वैयाकरण a. (जी. f.) Grammatical. -णः A grammarian; वैयाकरणक्रीडाव्यञ्जकश्रुताः कथं वेत्तुं वेत्तुः Subhāsh. -Comp. -पात्रः a bad grammarian. -भार्यः one whose wife is a grammarian.

वैय्याय a. (जी. f.) 1 Tiger like. 2 Covered with a tiger's skin. -यः A cart covered with a tiger's skin.

वैयार्यं 1 Coldness, immodesty, absence of shame; अत्यन्तं धृष्टं पुंसं क्षमा लज्जैव गोषिता। पराक्रमः परिभव वैयार्यं सुलेखिवः Si. 2. 44. 2 Rudeness in general.

वैयासिकः A son of Vyāsa.

वैरं 1 Hostility, enmity, animosity, spite, grudge, opposition, quarrel; दानेन वराण्यपि गतिं तदा Subhāsh.; अज्ञात-हृदये वैरिभवनं सौहृदं S. 5. 23 'turns into enmity'; विषयं वैरं समर्थं नरोत्तमं उदासतं। पक्षिणोदासं कष्टं श्रेयं तेऽभिमानकं Si. 2. 42. 2 Hatred, revenge.

वैरौघः, वैरौघः 1 Heroism, prowess. -Comp. -अनुवर्धः commencement of hostilities -अनुवर्धः a. leading to enmity.

वैरौघः a. leading to enmity. -आतंकः the Arjuna tree. -आतंक्यः, -उदाहरः, -निर्वातनः, -प्रतिक्रिया, -प्रतिकारः, -वार्तनः, -हृदिः f., सत्यं requital of enmity,

taking revenge, retaliation. -हृदिः, -कारः, -कृत् m. an enemy. -भावः hostile attitude. -रक्षित्वं a. guarding against hostilities.

वैरकर्म-कर्म 1 Indifference to worldly attachments, absence of desire. 2 Displeasure, dislike, aversion.

वैरिणः One who has subdued all his passions and desires, an ascetic.

वैरल्यं 1 Scarceness, rareness. 2 Looseness. 3 Fineness.

वैराग्यं See वैराग्य.

वैरागिकः, वैरागिन् m. An ascetic who has subdued all his passions and desires.

वैराग्यं 1 Absence of worldly desires or passions, indifference to the world, asceticism; Bg. 6. 35, 13. 8. 2 Dissatisfaction, displeasure, discontent; कामं प्रकृतिवैराग्यं सद्यः क्षमयितुं भुगः R. 17. 55. 3 Aversion, dislike. 4 Grief, sorrow.

वैराज a. (जी. f.) Belonging to Brahman; U. 2.

वैराज a. (जी. f.) Belonging to Virāṭa. -टः A kind of 'earthworm' (हृद्योप).

वैरिन् a. Hostile, inimical. -म. An enemy, शत्रुं वैरिणं वक्रमाक्षं निपतत्यर्थोऽस्तु नः केवलं Bh. 2. 39, Bg. 3. 27; R. 12. 104.

वैर्यं 1 Deformity, ugliness; R. 12. 40. 2 Difference or diversity of form.

वैरोचना, वैरोचनाः, वैरोचिः Epithets of the demon Bali, son of Virochana.

वैरक्षण्यं 1 Strangeness. 2 Contrariety, opposition. 3 Difference, disparity.

वैरक्ष्यं 1 Embarrassment, confusion. 2 Unnaturalness, affectation; वैरक्ष्यवस्ति 'a forced or affected smile'. 3 Shame. 4 Contrariety, inversion.

वैरोन्म्यं Opposition, inversion, contrariety.

वैर्य a. See वैर्य.

वैर्यिकः 1 A pedlar, hawker. 2 A carrier of loads on a pole.

वैर्यं 1 Change of colour or a complexion, paleness. 2 Difference, diversity. 3 Deviation from caste.

वैर्यस्तः 1 N. of the seventh Manu who is supposed to preside over the present age, see under Manu; वैर्यस्तो बहुनाम मानवीयं मनीषिणं R. 1. 11; U. 6. 18. 2 N. of Yama, R. 15. 45. 3 The planet Saturn. -तः The present age or Manvantara, as presided over by Manu Vaisnavata or the seventh manu.

वैर्यन्ती 1 The 'southern quarter. 2 N. of Yamunā.

वैर्यिक a. (जी. f.) Relating to marriage, matrimonial, nuptial; Ku. 7. 2. -कः -कं A marriage,



wedding. -कः The father of a son's wife or daughter's husband.

वैशेष्य 1 Clearness, purity (fig. also). 2 Perspicuity. 3 Whiteness. 4 Calmness, composure (of mind).

वैशस्य 1 Destruction, slaughter, butchery, Ku. 4. 31; U. 4. 24, 6. 40. 2 Distress, torment, pain, suffering, hardship; उपरोधवैशस्य Mu. 2; Māl. 9. 35.

वैशस्य 1 Defencelessness. 2 Government rule.

वैशाखः 1 N. of the second lunar month (corresponding to April-May). 2 A churning stick; मृततरकरक्षाः शिवविशाखशैले...कलशियुतापिपुर्वी बल्लवा लोदयन्ति Si. 11. 8. -कः A kind of attitude in shooting; see विशाख. -क्री The full-moon day in the month of Vaiśākha.

वैशिक a. Practised by harlots; वैशिकी कला Mk. 1. 3 'arts practised by harlots'. -कः A person who associates with harlots; a kind of hero in erotic works. -कः Harlotry, arts of harlots.

वैशिष्ट्य 1 Distinction, difference. 2 Peculiarity, speciality, particularity; वैशिष्ट्याद्यमर्थं वा बोधयेत्सार्थसम्भवा S. D. 27. 3 Excellence; S. D. 78. 4 Possession or endowment with some characteristic attribute.

वैशेषिक a. (सी f.) 1 Characteristic. 2 Belonging to the Vaiśeṣika doctrine. -कः One of the six principal Darśanas or systems of Hindu philosophy founded by Kaṇāda; it differs from the Nyāya philosophy of Gautama in that it recognizes only seven instead of sixteen categories or heads of predicables and lays particular stress upon Viśeṣha.

वैशेष्य Excellence, pre-eminence, superiority.

वैश्यः A man of the third tribe, his business being trade and agriculture; विशाखायु विद्युन्मय कृष्यन्तावकांशः शुचिः वैश्यापनयंपत्रः स पश्य इति संज्ञितः Padma Purāṇa. -Comp. -कर्मन् m., -वृत्तिः f. the business or occupation of a Vaiśya; trade, agriculture &c.

वैश्वानरः 1 N. of Kubera, the god of wealth; विमानं वसती लङ्घितालकाया मनीषो वैश्वानरा लक्ष्मीः Bv. 2. 10. 2 N. of Rāvaṇa. -Comp. -अलयाः, -आश्रयः 1 the abode of Kubera. 2 the fig-tree. -उदयः the fig-tree.

वैश्वदेव a. (सी f.) Belonging to the Viśvedevas, q. v. -ह 1 An offering made to the Viśvedevas. 2 An offering to all deities (made by presenting oblations to fire before meals).

वैश्वानरः 1 An epithet of fire; त्वनः खाद्वर्गनाहवन्तो दूरेऽन्तु वैश्वानरः Bv. 1. 57. 2 The fire of digestion (in the

stomach); अहं वैश्वानरो भूत्वा प्राचिनो वेदमाधितः । प्राजापानसमायुक्तः पचाम्यहं चतुर्विधं Bg. 15. 14. 3 General consciousness (in Vedānta phil.). 4 The Supreme Being.

वैश्वासिक a. (सी f.) Trusty, confidential.

वैषम्य 1 Unevenness. 2 Roughness, harshness. 3 Inequality. 4 Injustice. 5 Difficulty, misery, calamity. 6 Solitariness.

वैषयिक a. (सी f.) 1 Relating to an object. 2 Pertaining to objects of sense, sensual, carnal. -कः A sensualist, voluptuary.

वैश्वतः The ashes of a burnt offering. वैश्वः 1 Heaven, sky. 2 Air, wind. 3 A world, a division of the universe.

वैष्णव a. (सी f.) 1 Relating to Viṣṇu; R. 11. 85. 2 Worshipping Viṣṇu. -कः One of the three important modern Hindu sects, the other two being Śaiva and Śākta sects. -ह The ashes of a burnt offering.

-Comp. -पुराण N. of one of the 18 Purāṇas.

वैसरिणः A fish.

वैहायस a. (सी f.) Being in the air, aerial.

वैहार्य a. To be sported with, to be made the subject of jokes or pleasantries (said of the brother of one's wife or of the wife's relatives in general).

वैहासिकः A jester, buffoon.

वैज्ञः 1 A kind of snake. 2 A kind of fish.

वैज्ञी The fourth part of a Pana, q. v.

वैज्ञ m. 1 A bearer, porter. 2 A leader. 3 A husband. 4 A bull. 5 A charioteer. 6 A draught-horse.

वैज्ञः A stalk, stem.

वैज्ञ a. Moist, wet, damp.

वैज्ञालः The sheat-fish.

वैज्ञ(ल)कः A scribe, writer.

वैज्ञः A kind of jasmine (कुंद).

वैज्ञः Gum-myrrh.

वैज्ञाहः A kind of horse.

वैज्ञ a. See वैज्ञ.

वैज्ञ ind. An exclamation or formula used in offering an oblation to the gods or Manes.

वैज्ञकः A mountain.

वैज्ञक a. Undressed, naked; Ki. 9. 24.

वैज्ञकः A rogue, cheat; as in मयूर-वैज्ञकः 'a roguish peacock', 'a rogue of a peacock'.

वैज्ञन Cheating, deceiving.

वैज्ञ p. p. 1 Manifested, displayed.

2 Developed, created; Ku. 2.

11. 3 Evident, manifest, clear,

plain, distinct, clearly visible. 4

Specified, known, distinguished. 5

Individual. 6 Wise, learned. -कः

ind. Clearly, evidently, certainly. -Comp. -गणित arithmetic. -दुषार्यः an eye-witness, a witness in general. -राशिः a known quantity. -स्वयः an epithet of Viṣṇu. -विक्रम a. displaying valour.

वैश्वः f. 1 Manifestation, visibility, clear perception; राज्ञः समक्षमेवावरोचमानकिमविद्यति M. 1, स्नेहव्यक्तिः Me. 12. 2 Visible appearance, clearness, distinctness; S. 7. 8. 3 Distinction, discrimination; तं संतः बोधुमईति तद्वद्व्यक्तिः हेतवः R. 1. 10. 4 Real form or nature, true character; न हि ते मयवन् व्यक्तिं विदुर्वा न वानवाः Bg. 10. 14. 5 Individuality (opp. जाति); Bg. 8. 18. 6 An individual, a person. 7 Gender (in gram.) 8 Infection.

वैश्व a. 1 Bewildered, perplexed, distracted. 2 Alarmed, frightened. 3 Eagerly or intently occupied (with loc., instr. or in comp.); R. 17. 27, Mv. 1. 13, 4. 28, Ku. 7. 2, U. 1. 23; Bv. 1. 123, Si. 2. 79.

वैश्व a. 1 Bodiless. 2 Wanting a limb, deformed, mutilated, maimed, crippled. -कः 1 A cripple. 2 A frog. 3 Dark spots on the cheek.

वैश्वल An extremely small measure of length equal to one-sixtieth part of an angula.

वैश्व a. 1 Indicated by implication, indicated by covert or indirect allusion. 2 Suggested (as sense). -व्य Suggested sense, insinuation, the meaning hinted at (opp. वाच्य 'the primary or expressed meaning', and लक्ष्य 'the secondary or indicated meaning'); इदमुक्तमतिशयिणि व्यंग्यं वाच्यम् अविद्युतेः कथितं. K. P. 1.

वैश्व 6 P. (विचलित, pass. विचलिते) To cheat, deceive, trick.

वैश्वः A fan.

वैश्वन A fan; निर्वृति व्यजनं H. 2. 165; B. 8. 40, 10. 52; cf. बालव्यजन.

वैश्वक a. (जिह्वा f.) 1 Making clear, indicating, showing, manifesting. 2 Suggesting or insinuating a meaning (as a word, opp. वाचक and लक्षणिक q. v. v.) -कः 1 Dramatic action or gesture, external indication of an internal feeling by suitable gesticulation. 2 A sign, symbol.

वैश्वन 1 Making clear, indicating, manifesting. 2 A mark, token, sign. 3 A reminder; Māl. 9. 4 Disguise, garb; Si. 2. 56; तपस्विष्यज्जनेताः &c. 5 A consonant. 6 A mark of the sex, i. e. the male or female organ. 7 Insignia. 8 A mark or sign of puberty. 9 The beard. 10 A limb, member. 11 A condiment, sauce, a seasonable article; N. 16. 104. 12 The last of the three powers of a word by virtue of which it suggests or insinuates a sense; see अञ्जनक (8) (written



occasion of litigation. -**Comp.** -**are**  
the body of civil and criminal law.  
-**अभिवादन** a. prosecuted, charged.  
-**असत्य** tribunal of justice, judg-  
ment-seat; k. 8. 18. -**अन** 1 one who  
understands business. 2 a youth  
some of age, one who is no longer a

minor. 3 one who is acquainted with judicial procedure. -तत् course of conduct; Māl. 4. -वृत्ति trial, judicial investigation. -पद= अवधारणा q. v. -पदः 1 any one of the four stages of a legal proceeding. 2 the fourth stage; i. e. निर्णय that part which concerns the verdict or decision. -मातृका 1 a legal process in general. 2 any act or subject relating to the administration of justice or formation of courts (of which thirty heads are enumerated). -नियमः a rule of law, any code of law. -विषयः (so -पदः, -मातृका, -वृत्ति) a subject or head of legal procedure. an actionable business, a matter which may be made the subject of litigation (these are eighteen; for enumeration of names, see Ms. 8. 4-7).

व्यवहारकः A dealer, trader, merchant.

व्यवहारिक a. (का or की f.) 1 Relating to business. 2 Engaged in business, practical. 3 Judicial, legal. 4 Litigant. 5 Usual, customary.

व्यवहारिका 1 Usage, custom. 2 A broom. 3 The *Ingudi* plant.

व्यवहारिन् a. 1 Transacting business, acting, practising. 2 Engaged in a law-suit, litigant. 3 Usual, customary.

व्यवहित p. p. 1 Placed apart. 2 Separated by anything intervening; Si. 2. 85. 3 Interrupted, stopped, obstructed, impeded. 4 Screened from view, hidden, concealed. 5 Not immediately connected. 6 Done, performed. 7 Passed over, omitted. 8 Surpassed, excelled. 9 Hostile, opposed.

व्यवहृतिः f. 1 Practice, process. 2 Action, performance.

व्यवयवः 1 Separation, decomposition, resolution (into components). 2 Dissolution. 3 Covering, concealment. 4 Intervention, interval; अद्वयव्यावयवव्यवयवः. 5 An impediment, obstacle. 6 Copulation, sexual intercourse. 7 Parity. -चं Light, lustre.

व्यवयविन् m. 1 A sensualist, libertine. 2 An aphrodisiac.

व्यवयवः p. p. 1 Separated, decomposed. 2 Different.

व्यवयवः f. 1 Individuality, singleness. 2 Distributive pervasion. 3 (In Vedānta phil.) An aggregate or whole viewed as made up of many separate bodies (opp. समष्टि q. v.).

व्यवयवः 1 Casting away, dispelling. 2 Separating, dividing. 3 Violation, infraction. 4 Loss, destruction, defeat, fall; defection, weak point;

अवधारणम् Pt. 3; स्वप्नव्यवहारे Ki. 13. 15.

5 (a) A calamity, misfortune, distress, evil, disaster, ill-luck; अज्ञातवर्तमाना दुर्घटि कृतोपकारेति निर्णय Ku. 5. 73. 4. 50. R. 12. 57. (b) Adversity, need; उद्विग्नव्यवहारे Pt. 1. 33. 'a friend in need is a friend indeed'. 6 Setting (as of the sun &c.); तज्जगद्गन्धर्वस्य व्यवहारे S. 4. 1 (where व्यवहारे means 'a fall' also). 7 Vice, bad practice, evil habit; निर्दयस्य व्यवहारे इति सुगमार्थद्वयं विनोदः कुतः S. 4. 5. R. 18. 14; Y. 1. 309; (these vices are usually said to be ten; see Ms. 7. 47-48); समानशीलव्यवहारे सख्यं Subhāsh. 8 Close or intent application, assiduous devotion; विद्यायां व्यसने Bb. 2. 62, 63. 9 Inordinate addiction. 10 Crime, sin. 11 Punishment. 12 Inability, incompetency. 13 Fruitless effort. 14 Air, wind. -Comp. -अवधारणः heavy calamity or distress; R. 14. 68. अविद्य, -आर्त, -पीडित a. overtaken by calamity, involved in distress.

व्यवहारीन् a. 1 Addicted to any vice, vicious. 2 Unlucky, unfortunate. 3 Intently attached or excessively devoted to anything (usually in comp.).

व्यवहारी a. Lifeless, dead; Si. 20. 3.

व्यवहारी p. p. 1 Cast or thrown asunder, tossed about; Māl. 5. 23. 2 Dispersed, scattered; U. 5. 14. 3 Dispersed, cast away. 4 Separated, divided, severed; V. 5. 23. 5 Taken or considered separately, taken singly (opp. समस्त); बलिः समस्तैरपि विभक्त्यैर्हि पुनर्व्यवहारे U. 5; तद्वति किं व्यवहारी विभक्त्यैर्हि Ku. 5. 72. 6 Simple, uncompounded (as words). 7 Manifold, different. 8 Removed, expelled. 9 Agitated, troubled, confused. 10 Disordered, out of order, disarranged. 11 Reversed aspect. 12 Inverse (as ratio).

व्यवहारीः The issue of rut or ichor from the temples of an elephant.

व्यवहारी 1 Analysis, decomposition. 2 Grammatical analysis, grammar, one of the six *Vedāngas* q. v.; (सिद्धौ) व्याकरणस्य कर्तृवत्त्वं प्राप्तात् विद्यायां प्राप्तिः Pt. 2. 33.

व्यवहारीः 1 Transformation, change of form. 2 Deformity.

व्यवहारी p. p. 1 Scattered or thrown about. 2 Disordered.

व्यवहारी a. 1 Agitated, perplexed, bewildered, distracted; शोकव्याकुल, वायु. 2 Alarmed, troubled, frightened; इति व्याकुलमोक्षं Gīt. 4. 3 Full of, overtaken by. 4 Intently engaged in, busy with; आलोक्यते ते निरासति पुरा सा बलिव्याकुला वा Mo. 85. 5 Flashing, moving about; U. 3. 43.

व्यवहारी a. Agitated, distracted, confounded, perplexed &c.

व्याकृतिः f. Fraud, disguise, deception.

व्याकृत p. p. 1 Analyzed, separated. 2 Explained, expounded. 3 Disfigured, distorted, deformed.

व्याकृतिः f. 1 Analysis. 2 Exposition, explanation. 3 Change of form, development. 4 Grammar.

व्याकृत (व) a. 1 Expanded, blown, blossomed; व्याकृतकोकनदता इति नलिपिः Si. 4. 46. 2 Developed; Bb. 3. 17.

व्याकृतः 1 Tossing about. 2 Obstruction, hindrance. 3 Delay; अव्याकृतो मयिच्यताः कार्यदिदिदि लघु R. 10. 6. 4 Distraction.

व्याकृता 1 Relation, narration. 2 Explanation, exposition, comment, gloss.

व्याकृतः p. p. 1 Related, narrated. 2 Explained, expounded, commented upon.

व्याकृताय m. An expounder, a commentator.

व्याकृतान् 1 Communication, narration. 2 Speech, lecture. 3 Explanation, exposition, interpretation, comment.

व्याकृतम् 1 Churning. 2 Rubbing together, friction.

व्याकृतः 1 Striking against. 2 A blow, stroke. 3 An impediment, obstacle. 4 Contradiction. 5 A figure of speech in which opposite effects are shown to be produced from the same cause or by the same agency; it is thus defined by Mammata:—तद्यथा साधितं केनाप्यपेक्षेण तद्व्याख्या। तद्वैद्यं बहिर्धीयते स व्याकृत इति स्वतः। K. P. 10; e. g. see Vb. 1. 2. or the quotation under विस्वादा.

व्याकृतः 1 A tiger. 2 (At the end of comp.) Best, pre-eminent, chief; as in नरव्याकृत, पुरुषव्याकृत. 3 The red variety of the castor-oil plant. -की A tigress; व्याकृतेषु तिष्ठति जरा परितर्जनी Bb. 3. 109. -Comp. -अहः a sky-lark. -आरवः a cat. -जङ्घः 1 a tiger's claw. 2 a kind of perfume. 3 a scratch, the impression of a finger-nail. -जङ्घकः a jackal.

व्याकृतः 1 Deceit, trick, deception, fraud. 2 Art, cunning; अव्याकृतमनोहर्तुः S. 1. 18 'artlessly lovely'. 3 A pretext, pretence, semblance; व्याकृतव्युत्पत्ति Nāg. 1. 1; R. 4. 25, 58; 10. 66; 11. 66. 4 An artifice, a device, contrivance; व्याकृतव्युत्पत्तिमेकतामि R. 13. 42. -Comp. -उक्तिः f. 1 a figure of speech in which what is apparently the effect of one cause is intentionally ascribed to another; in other words, where a feeling is dissembled by being attributed to a different cause; see K. P. 10 under व्याकृति. 2 covert allusion, insinuation. -निदा artful censure. -सुप्त a

feigning to be asleep. -सुप्तिः *f.* A figure of speech resembling the English 'irony', wherein censure is implied by apparent praise, or praise by apparent censure; अज्ञः सुप्तिरिति विद्वान्निर्वाण सुदित्यय K. P. 10.  
**व्याधः** 1 A carnivorous animal, such as a tiger. 2 A villain, rogue. 3 A snake. 4 N. of Indra; cf. व्याध.  
**व्याधिः** N. of a celebrated grammarian.

**व्याधुक्षी** Mutual splashing and sportng in water.

**व्याध** *p. p.* Opened, spread, expanded.

**व्याधनं** Opening.

**व्याधिः** An epithet of Vishnu.

**व्याधः** 1 A hunter, fowler (by caste or profession). 2 A wicked or low man. -*Comp.* -धीतः a deer.

**व्याधामः, व्याधरः** Indra's thunder-bolt.

**व्याधिः** 1 Sickness, ailment, disease, illness (usually physical, and opp. अवि which means 'mental distress or anxiety'); (विद्वत्परिचयः सततव्याधिरितिस्तु ते Si. 16. 11 (where व्याधि means free from अवि 'also'); cf. अवि. 2 Leprosy. -*Comp.* -कर *a.* unwholesome. -ग्रस्त *a.* seized with disease, or diseased.

**व्याधित *a.* Diseased, sick.**

**व्याधुत *p. p.*** Shaken about, trembling, tremulous.

**व्याधः** One of the five life winds or vital airs in the body, that which is diffused through the whole body.

**व्याधः** A particular kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment.

**व्यापक *a.*** (विका *f.*) 1 Pervading, comprehensive, diffusive, widely extending over the whole of anything; विषयव्यापकता व्यापकोक्तिरिति Ku. 6. 71. 2 Invariably concomitant. -*कः* An attribute which is invariably concomitant or inherent. -*क* An invariably concomitant or inherent property.

**व्यापसिः *f.*** 1 Ruin, calamity, misfortune; Ms. 6. 20. 2 Substitution of one thing for another. 3 Death; R. 12. 56.

**व्यापह *f.*** 1 Calamity, misfortune; Bh. 3. 105. 2 Disease. 3 Derangement. 4 Death, decease.

**व्यापनं** Pervading, penetrating, spreading throughout.

**व्यापक *p. p.*** 1 Fallen into misfortune, ruined. 2 Failed, miscarried. 3 Hurt, injured. 4 Dead, expired, deceased; as in अव्यापक *q. v.* 5 Deranged, disordered. 6 Substituted, changed.

**व्यापाहः, व्यापाहनं** 1 Killing, slaying. 2 Ruin, destruction. 3 Evil design, malice.

**व्यापाहिन *p. p.*** 1 Killed, slain, destroyed. 2 Ruined, injured, hurt.

**व्यापारः** 1 Employment, engagement, business, occupation; तसः प्रवृत्तिरिति यथोक्तव्यापारः शङ्खनरः S. 1; Ku. 2. 54. 2 Application, employment; Mu. 2. 4. 3 Profession, trade, practice, exercise; as in शब्दव्यापारः. 4 An act, doing, performance. 5 Working, operation, action, influence; (यः) व्यापारोपि मदनस्य निवेदितम् S. 1. 27; तस्यानुमेने मयवात् विमन्युव्यापारमात्मन्यपि सायकानां Ku. 7. 93; V. 3. 17. 6 Being placed on; M. 4. 14. 7 Exertion, effort; आर्यव्यापारो तस्य व्यापारं कर्तुमर्हति Ku. 6. 32. 'will be pleased to exert herself in that behalf.' (व्यापारं कृ 1 to take part in. 2 to have effect on. 3 to meddle; as in अव्यापारं व्यापारं यो नः अनुमिच्छति Pt. 1. 21.)

**व्यापारिण *p. p.*** 1 Engaged, occupied, employed, appointed; R. 2. 38. 2 Placed, fixed, set; V. 3. 19

**व्यापारिन् *m.*** 1 A dealer, trader. 2 One who exercises or practises anything.

**व्यापिन् *a.*** 1 Pervading, filling, occupying (at the end of comp.). 2 All-pervading, coextensive, invariably concomitant. 3 Covering. -*m.* An epithet of Vishnu.

**व्यापुत *p. p.*** 1 Engaged in, occupied or busy with, employed in (with loc.). 2 Placed, fixed. -*m.* An employe, a minister.

**व्यापुतिः *f.*** 1 Employment, engagement, business; एतद्व्यापुतिमयमानसतया Bv. 1. 57. 2 Operation, action. 3 Exertion. 4 Profession, practice; see व्यापारः.

**व्याप *p. p.*** 1 Spread through, penetrated, pervaded, extended over, permeated, covered. 2 Pervading, extending over all. 3 Filled with, full of. 4 Encompassed, surrounded. 5 Placed, fixed. 6 Obtained, possessed. 7 Comprehended, included. 8 Invariably accompanied (in logic). 9 Famous, celebrated. 10 Expanded, stretched out.

**व्यापिः *f.*** 1 Pervasion, permeation. 2 (In logic) Universal pervasion, invariable concomitance, universal accompaniment of the middle term by the major; यत्र यत्र धूमस्तत्र तथापि ति साधनवैयर्थ्ये व्यापिः T. 8. 3 A universal rule, universality. 4 Fulness. 5 Obtaining. -*Comp.* -ग्रहः apprehension of universal concomitance. -ज्ञानं knowledge of invariable or universal concomitance.

**व्याप *a.*** To be pervaded, filled &c. -*त्वे* The sign or middle term of a syllogism (= हेतु, साधन *q. v.*), (in logic.).

**व्यापकत्वं** Invariableness. -*Comp.* -असिद्धिः *f.* imperfect inference.

**व्यापुक्षी** = व्यापुक्षी *q. v.*  
**व्यामः, व्यामनं** A measure of length equal to the space between the tips of the fingers of either hand when the arms are extended.

**व्यामिश्र *a.*** Mingled, intermixed.  
**व्यामोहः** 1 Infatuation. 2 Bewilderment, embarrassment, perplexity; कंसस्यात्मभुजितं जितमिति व्यामोहकोक्तिः Gt. 10; Kāv. 3. 101.

**व्यापत *p. p.*** 1 Long, extended; एता इव व्यापतवाहुरसतः R. 3. 34. 2 Expanded, wide open. 3 Exercised, disciplined. 4 Busy, engaged, occupied. 5 Hard, firm. 6 Strong, intense, excessive. 7 Mighty, powerful. 8 Deep; Ku. 5. 54.

**व्यापतत्वं** Muscular development; K. 2. 4.

**व्यापामः** 1 Extending, stretching out. 2 Exercise, gymnastic or athletic exercise; Si. 2. 94. 3 Fatigue, labour. 4 Effort, exertion. 5 Contention, struggle. 6 A measure of distance (= व्याम *q. v.*).

**व्यापामिक *a.*** (की *f.*) Athletic gymnastic.

**व्यापयोगः** A kind of dramatic composition in one act; it is thus described by S. D. -व्यापेति द्वौ व्यापोगः स्वस्व-लोचनसंयुतः। द्वौ नो गर्भविमर्शयोः परैर्द्विभक्तिभिः। रक्तकक्षं संदर्शयितुमिच्छन्ममोदयः। कोशिकीरु-रहितः। पदान्तरस्य नायकः। राजर्षिरयं दिव्यो वा भविष्यतीति ज्ञातव्यं सः। हास्यमृगादशक्तिः इत्येतावन्तानि (साः) 514.

**व्याल *a.*** 1 Wicked, vicious; अल-क्षिप्य येन भिरुमन्मिच्छतः Si. 12. 28; यत्र नर-व्यालमिवापराधः Ki. 17. 25. 2 Bad, villainous. 3 Cruel, fierce, savage; Ki. 13. 4. -*कः* 1 A vicious elephant; व्यालं बान्धुनात्मनमभिरसौ रोद्धुं सज्जमाने Bh. 2. 6. 2 A beast of prey. 3 A snake; H. 3. 29. 4 A tiger; Mā. 3. 5 A leopard. 6 A king. 7 A cheat, rogue. 8 N. of Vishnu. -*Comp.* -*कृद्*, -*नमः* a kind of herb. -*ग्राहः*, -*घातहिन *m.** a snake catcher. -*चतः* 1 a wild animal. 2 a hunting leopard. -*रूपः* an epithet of Siva.

**व्यालकः** A vicious or wicked elephant.

**व्यालं** A kind of castor-oil plant.

**व्यालोल *a.*** 1 Shaking about, tremulous. 2 Disordered, dishevelled; यमलोला केशपाताः Gt. 11.

**व्यापकतनं** Subtraction.

**व्यापकलोपी, व्यापभाषी** Mutual abuse, reciprocal imprecation.

**व्यापतः** 1 Surrounding, encompassing. 2 Revolution, going round. 3 Ruptured navel.

**व्यापकत्वं *a.*** (विका *f.*) 1 Encompassing, surrounding. 2 Excluding, excepting, separating. 3 Turning away from. 4 Turning round.



recluse. — 1 to go into exile. 2 to renounce all worldly attachments

enter on the fourth stage of life; i. e. to become a *Sannyasin*; Ms. 6. 38, 8. 363. -**गति** to go to or towards, approach; Bk. 8. 98. -**गद्युह** to go forth to meet or receive; R. 1. 90; 13. 33.

**गजः** 1 A multitude, collection, flock, group; **गजजः** *गोरजनस्य तस्मिन् विहाय सर्वावपत्तिविषेत्*; R. 6. 7; 7. 60, Si. 6. 6, 14. 33. 2 A station of cowherds. 3 A cowpen, cowshed; Si. 2. 64. 4 An abode, a resting-place. 5 A road. 6 A cloud. 7 N. of a district near Mathurā. -**गजम्प**. -**गजना**, **गुपतिः** f. a woman of Vraja, a cowherdess; Bv. 2. 165. -**गजिर** a cowpen. -**क्रिष्णोरा**. -**गया**, -**गोहनः**, **गरः**, -**गह्वरा** epithets of Krishna.

**गजने** 1 Roaming, wandering, travelling. 2 Exile.

**गज्या** 1 Wandering about as a religious mendicant. 2 An attack, invasion, a march. 3 A flock, multitude, tribe, class. 4 A theatre.

**गज्ज** 1. 1 P. ( **गजति** ) To sound. -II. 10 U. ( **गजयति** ) To hurt; wound.

**गजः** -**ग** 1 A wound, sore, bruise, hurt; R. 12. 55. 2 A boil, an ulcer. -**गजम्प**. -**गजि** gum-myrh. -**गज्ज** a. wounding. ( -**ग** ) the marking-nut tree. -**विशोषण** a. sore-healing; S. 4. 13. -**लोषण** the cleansing or dressing of a wound. -**ह**: the castor-oil plant.

**गजित** a. Wounded, bruised; U. 4. 5.

**गतः** -**स** 1 A religious act of devotion or austerity, vowed observance, a vow in general; अव्यसनीय व्रतमसिवात् R. 13. 67, 2. 4, 25; ( there are several *vratas* enjoined in the different Purāṇas; but their number cannot be said to be fixed, as new ones e.g. सत्यनारायणव्रत, are being added every day. ) 2 A vow, promise, resolve; सोऽहं ममव्रतः शत्रुदुष्टं प्रतिरोषम् R. 17. 42; so सत्यव्रत, इव्रत &c. 3 Object of devotion or faith, devotion; as in प्रतिव्रता ( प्रतिव्रत यस्याः सा ); यति देवव्रता देवान् विदुन् यतिं विव्रताः Bg. 9. 25. 4 A rite, an observance, practice, as in

अर्चन q. v. 5 Mode of life, course of conduct; S. 5. 26. 6 An ordinance, a law, rule. 7 Sacrifice. 8 An act, a deed, work. -**गजम्प**. -**गज्य** the observance of a vow. -**गज्य** investiture of a youth ( of any one of the three classes ) with the sacred thread. -**गज्य** a fast for a vow. -**गज्य** initiation into a vow for a religious performance. -**गज्य** a religious student; see **गज्याति**. -**गज्य** observance or practice of a religious vow. -**गज्य**, -**ग** conclusion of a vow or fast, eating after a fast. -**गज्य** 1 breach of a vow. 2 breach of a promise. -**गज्या** begging alms as a part of a ceremony of investiture with the sacred thread. -**गज्य** breaking a vow. -**गज्य** the incompleteness of a religious vow. -**गज्य** initiation into a vow. -**गज्य** a Brāhmaṇa who has completed the first stage of his religious life, i. e. that of a Brahmachārin or religious student; see **गज्यक**.

**गततिः**, -**गी** f. 1 A creaser; पादाङ्गु-  
व्रततिवल्गवसंग्रहजानपाशः S. 1. 33, R. 14. 1.  
2 Expansion, extension.

**गति** a. Observing a vow, practising penance, devout, pious. -**गति** 1 A religious student. 2 An ascetic, a devotee; S. 5. 9. 3 One who institutes a sacrifice; cf. **गज्यमान**.

**गज्ज** See **गज्ज**.

**गज्य** See **गज्य**.

**गज्य** 6 P. ( **गज्यति**, **गज्य**, **caus.** **गज्यति** -**ने**; **desid.** **गिज्यति** or **गिज्यति** ) 1 To cut, cut up of asunder, tear, lacerate. 2 To wound.

**गज्य**: 1 A small saw. 2 A fine file used by goldsmiths. -**गज्य** Cutting, tearing, wounding.

**गज्यि** f. A gust or gale of wind, stormy wind.

**गज्य**: A multitude, flock, an assemblage; यथाकामं गतेः G. L. 29; R. 12. 94; Si. 4. 35. -**गज्य** 1 Bodily or manual labour. 2 Day-labour. 3 Casual employment.

**गज्य** a. Living by day-labour, a hired labourer, coolie.

**गज्य**: 1 A man of the first three classes who has lost caste owing to the non-performance of the principal Samakāras or purificatory rites ( especially investiture with the sacred thread ) over him, an outcast; यज्मा हि गज्यायमवतिपासं उपविषत्यविनायकः G. L. 37. 2 A low or vile person in general. 3 A man of a particular inferior tribe ( the descendant of a Śūdra father and Kshatriya mother ). -**गज्य**. -**गज्य** one who calls himself a Vratya. -**गज्य** N. of a sacrifice performed to recover the rights forfeited by the non-performance of the due Samakāras.

**गी** 1. 9 P. ( **गिजाति**, **गीजाति** ) To choose, select; cf. **ग**. -II. 4 A. ( **गीयते**, **गीय** ) 1 To go, move. 2 To be chosen. **गीय** 4 P. ( **गीयति** ) 1 To be ashamed, feel shame. 2 To throw, cast, send forth.

**गीय**: 1 Shame, शिष्टादिवाक्यासंगतिर्वि-  
लम्बे Si. 3. 40; गीहमायहति ने स ( **गज्य** )  
संपत्ति R. 11. 73. 2 Modesty, bashful-  
ness; Si. 10. 18.

**गीयित** p. p. Put to shame, ashamed, abashed.

**गीय** 1 P., 10 U. ( **गीयति**, **गीययति** ) To injure, kill.

**गीयि**: 1 Rice; as in बहुवीहि q. v. 2 A grain of rice. -**गज्य** a granary. -**गज्य** a kind of pulse. -**गज्य** panic seed ( **गज्य** q. v. ).

**गज्य** 6 P. ( **गज्यति** ) 1 To cover. 2 To be heaped or gathered. 3 To heap, accumulate. 4 To sink, go down.

**गज्य** 1 P., 10 U. See **गीय**.

**गज्य** a. ( **गी** ) 1 Fit for rice. 2 Sown with rice. -**गज्य** A field of rice, one fit for growing rice.

**गी** 9 P. ( **गिजाति**, rarely **गीजाति**, **caus.** **गिज्यति** ) 1 To go, move. 2 To support, hold, maintain. 3 To choose, select.

**गिज्य** 10 U. ( **गिज्यति** ) To see.

## श

शः 1 A cutter, destroyer; Ki. 15.  
45. 2 A weapon. 3 N. of Siva. -  
Happiness; Bh. 2. 16.

शङ्ख a. Happy, prosperous; Bk.  
4. 18.

शङ्खः 1 Ploughing in the regular  
direction. 2 The thunderbolt of  
Indra. 3 The iron head of a pestle.

शङ्खः 1 P. (शंसति, शस्त; pass. शस्तते)  
1 To praise, extol, approve of; शङ्ख  
शक्तिरिति शङ्खः शंसति शंसते Rām.; Bg.  
5. 1. 2 To tell, relate, express de-  
clare, communicate, announce,  
report (with dat. or sometimes  
gen. of person or by itself); शङ्ख  
शक्तिरिति शङ्खः शंसति शंसते R. 14.  
63; न मे द्विज शंसति किञ्चिद्विचि-  
त् 3. 5. 2. 68. 4. 72. 9. 77. 11. 84; Ku. 3. 60.  
5. 51. 3 To indicate, bespeak, show;  
शः (अशोकः) सावज्ञी सावधनीति शङ्खः  
शंसति शंसते M. 5. 8; Ki. 5. 23.  
Ku. 2. 22. 4 To repeat, recite. 5 To  
hurt, injure. 6 To revile, traduce.  
-WITH अभि 1 to curse. 2 to  
charge, defame, traduce; Y. 3.  
286. 3 to praise. -आ (usually Atm.)  
1 to hope for, expect, desire, wish  
or long for; स्वकार्षिणिं पुनराशङ्खते Ku.  
3. 57; सङ्ख्यं वाशङ्खते Bk. 14. 70. 90;  
मनोवाच शङ्खते किं वादो स्वप्ने इवा S. 7. 13.  
2. 15. 2 to bless, express a pious wish,  
wish well; स्वप्ने देवा आशङ्खन् Mk. 1;  
राजः शिवं साध्वजस्य भुवदित्वाशङ्खते कथिरवाहः  
R. 14. 50. 3 to tell, relate (Paras.);  
आशङ्खता वाजयन्ति इवां कार्यं तया न प्रतियज-  
कस्य Ku. 3. 14. 4 to praise. 5 to  
repeat. -व to praise, extol, approve,  
speak approvingly of, commend;  
हरिणा पुशति शङ्खते Gīt. 1; शङ्ख शङ्खा शङ्ख-  
स्ते M. 5. 127; शङ्खसीतं निशाचरः Bk.  
12. 65; R. 5. 25, 17. 36.

शङ्खः 1 Praising. 2 Telling, rela-  
ting. 3 Reciting.

शङ्खा 1 Praise. 2 Wish, desire,  
hope. 3 Repeating, narrating.

शंसित p. p. 1 Praised, extolled.  
2 Told, said, spoken, declared. 3  
Wished, desired. 4 Ascertained,  
established, determined. 5 Falsely  
accused, calumniated.

शंसित a. (Usually at the end of  
comp.). 1 Praising. 2 Telling,  
announcing, communicating; शङ्खा  
शक्तिरिति शंसति R. 14. 45. 3 Indicating,  
bespeaking; शङ्खाः शङ्खः शङ्खः Ku.  
2. 26; शङ्खाशङ्खितः R. 1. 42, Si. 9.  
7. 4 Presaging, foretelling; R. 3.  
14, 12. 90.

शक्त 1. 5 P. (शक्नोति, शक्त) 1 To be  
able, be competent for, have power  
to, effect (usually with an inf. and  
translatable by 'can'); अशक्तः

शक्तः शक्तः शक्तः शक्तः R. 13.  
24, Bk. 3. 6; Mo. 20; sometimes  
with acc. or dat.; Ms. 11. 194. 2 To  
bear, endure. 3 To be powerful.  
-Pass. To be able, be possible or  
practicable (giving a passive sense  
to a following infinitive); शक्तं  
शक्ते 'it can be done'. -Desid.  
(शिक्षति) 1 To wish to be able. 2 To  
learn. -II. 4 U. (शक्त्यति ते, शक्त) 1  
To be able, have power to effect. 2  
To bear, endure.

शकाः 1 N. of a king (especially  
applied to Śālivāhana; but scholars  
do not seem to have yet agreed as  
to the precise meaning and scope of  
the word.) 2 An epoch, era (the  
term is especially applied to the era  
of Śālivāhana which commences 78  
years after the Christian era). -काः  
(m. pl.) 1 N. of a country. 2 N. of  
a particular tribe or race of people  
(mentioned in Ms. 10. 44 along with  
the Paundrakas, &c.). -जम्प.  
-अतकः, -अतिः epithets of king  
Vikramāditya who is said to have  
exterminated the Sakas. -अवतः a  
year of the Saka era. -अवतः, -अवतः m.  
the founder of an era.

शकः 1 A cart, carriage, waggon;  
रोहिणीशकः Pt. 1. 213, 211, 212; Y.  
3. 42. -रः 1 A form of military array  
resembling a wedge; Ms. 7. 187. 2  
A measure of capacity, cart-load  
equal to 2000 *palas*. 3 N. of a  
demon slain by Krishna when quite  
a boy. 4 N. of a tree (निमिष).  
-Comp. -अतिः, -अवतः m. epithets of  
Krishna. -आशः the lunar asterism  
Rohini (so called because it is  
figured by a cart). -विशः a gallinule.  
शकविका A small cart, a toy-cart;  
as in शकविकार.

शकः n. Ordure, feces, especially  
of animals; (this word has no  
forms for the first five inflections,  
and is optionally substituted for शकः  
after acc. dual).

शकलः 1 A part, portion, piece,  
fragment, bit (n. also in this sense);  
उपशकलः शकलः शकलः Ms. 8. 15; R.  
2. 46, 5. 73. 2 Bark. 3 The scales  
(of a fish.)

शकलित a. Reduced to fragments,  
shattered to pieces.

शकलित n. A fish.

शकाः The brother of a king's  
concubine, the brother-in-law of a  
king by a wife not regularly mar-  
ried (अश्वत्थ); (he is usually  
represented as a strange mixture of  
pride, folly and vanity, of low

family and raised to power by rea-  
son of his relation to the king. In  
the *Mṛichhakatika* of Śūdraka  
where he plays a prominent part,  
his character is well exhibited in his  
lightness and frivolity of spirit,  
vain-glory, constant references to  
his high connection, his blundering  
and ludicrous folly, but withal  
cruelty enough to throttle the  
heroine when she refused to yield  
to his desire; S. D. thus defines  
him:—मदुर्बलमभिमानं दुष्कृतं स्वयंशुक्रः।  
सोऽयं दूराधमा राजः स्वयं शकार इत्युक्तः ॥ 81).

शकुनः 1 A bird (in general);  
शकुनोक्तिः Y. 1. 168. 2 A kind of bird,  
a vulture or kite. -नः 1 An omen, a  
prognostic, any omen presaging  
good or evil; Si. 9. 83. 2 An auspici-  
ous omen. -Comp. -ज्ञः a. knowing  
omens. -ज्ञानं knowledge of omens,  
augury. -ज्ञानं 'the science of omens',  
N. of a work.

शकुनिः 1 A bird; U. 2. 25; Ms. 12.  
63. 2 A vulture, kite or eagle. 3 A  
cock. 4 N. of a son of Subala, king  
of Gāndhāra and brother of Gāndhā-  
ri, wife of Dhṛitāshṭra; he was  
thus the maternal uncle of  
Duryodhan whom he assisted in  
many of his wicked schemes to  
exterminate the Pāṇḍavas The name  
is now usually applied to an old  
wicked-minded relative whose  
counsels tend to ruin. -Comp. -ह्वरः  
N. of Garuda. -त्रयः a trough for  
watering birds. -वाकः 1 the cry or  
sound of a bird. 2 the crowing of a  
cock.

शकुनी 1 A hen-sparrow. 2 A kind  
of bird.

शकुतः 1 A bird in general; अश-  
व्यभिचारितोऽपि विप्रमदमंसः S. 7. 11.  
2 The blue jay. 3 A kind of bird.

शकुलः A bird.

शकुलः N. of the daughter of  
Vivāmitra by the nymph Menakā  
who was sent down by Indra to  
disturb the sage's austerities.  
[When Menakā went up to the heaven  
she left the child in a solitary forest  
where she was taken care of by 'Sakuntal'  
or birds, whence she was called  
Sakuntalā. She was afterwards found  
by the sage Kaṇva and brought up as  
his own daughter. When Dushyanta in  
the course of his hunting came to the  
sage's hermitage, he was fascinated by  
her charms and prevailed on her to  
become his wife by the Gandharva form  
of marriage; (see Dushyanta). She  
bore to him a son named Bharata, who

became a universal monarch, and gave his name to India which came to be called Bharatavarsha.]

शकुनिः A bird ; कलमविरले रत्नकलाः कलु शकुनः U. 3. 24.

शकुनिका 1 A bird ; U. 1. 45. 2 A kind of bird. 3 A locust, cricket.

शकुलः-ली A kind of fish. -Comp. -अक्षनी a kind of medicinal plant (called Katki). -अर्भकः a kind of fish.

शकुलः n. Ordure, excrement, especially of animals. -Comp. -करिः m. f., -करी a calf ; शकुलरिषतः Bk. -ह्वारं the anus. -विहः, -विहकः a ball or lump of dung ; शकुलप्रसवः प्रकृतित शकुलविह-कानाम्प्रसवान् U. 4. 27.

शकुलः, शकुलिः A bull.

शकुली 1 A river. 2 A girdle, zone. 3 A woman of impure caste.

शक्तः p. p. 1 Able, capable, competent (with gen. or loc. or inf.) ; बहुशक्त्यः कर्मणः शक्ताः Ve. 3 ; तत्त्वोपकारे शक्तत्वं हि जीवन् किमुताम्ब्या ibid. 2 Strong, mighty, powerful. 3 Rich, opulent, Ms. 11. 9. 4 Significant, expressive (as a word). 5 Clever, intelligent. 6 Speaking kindly or agreeably.

शक्तिः f. 1 Power, ability, capacity, strength, energy, prowess ; देवैः विह्वलं दुर्गं वीर्यमात्मशक्त्या Pt. 1. 361 ; शाने शीतं शक्ती R. 1. 22 ; so ब्रह्मशक्तिः, स्वशक्तिः &c. Regal power ; (it has three parts or elements ; 1 प्रभुशक्तिः or प्रभावशक्तिः 'the majesty or pre-eminent position of the king himself' ; 2 मन्त्रशक्तिः 'the power of good-counsel' ; and 3 उत्साहशक्तिः 'the power of energy' ; राज्ञः कर्म शक्तिप्रदायकः Dk. ; विराजता शक्तिः विराजते R. 3. 13, 6. 33, 17-63 ; Si. 2. 26. 2 The power of composition, poetic power or genius ; शक्तिर्निपुणता लोकशास्त्रकाराणां च विशेषः K. P. 1 ; see explanation ad. loc. 3 The active power of a deity, regarded as his wife, female divinity ; (these are variously enumerated, 8, 9 or even 50 being mentioned) ; न जयति परिदुः शक्तिभिः शक्तिनाथः Mā. 5. 1 ; S. 7. 35. 4 A kind of missile ; शक्तिर्यद्विमानं गोहिनिर्माणं Ve. 3 ; ततो विभिन्नु वीर्यस्यः शक्त्या बहुविधं हन्यते B. 12. 77. 5 A spear, dart, pike, lance. 6 (In Nyāya phil.) The relation of a term to the thing designated. 7 The power inherent in cause to produce its necessary effect. 8 (In Rhet.) The power or signification of a word ; (these are three अविद्या, लक्षणा and व्यंजना) ; S. D. 11. 9 The expressive power or denotation of a word (opp. लक्षणा and व्यंजना). 10 The female organ, the counterpart of the Phallus of Śiva worshipped by a sect of people called Śāktas. -Comp. -अर्धः perspir-

ing and panting through fatigue or exertion. -अवेष्ट, -अवेष्टिन् a. having regard to strength. -कुतः the deadening of a power. -श्व a. 1 apprehending the force or meaning. 2 armed with a spear. (-ः) 1 apprehension of the force, meaning, or acceptation of a word. 2 a spearman, lancer. 3 an epithet of Śiva. 4 of Kārtikeya. -बाहक a. determining or establishing the meaning of a word. (-कः) an epithet of Kārtikeya. -अर्ध the three constituent elements of regal power ; see शक्ति (2) above. -श्व a strong, powerful. (-ः) 1 a spearman. 2 an epithet of Kārtikeya. -वाणिः, -वृत् m. 1 a spearman. 2 an epithet of Kārtikeya. -वाराः prostration of strength. -वृत्तः a Śākta q. v. -वृत्त the worship of Śakti. -वैकल्यं loss of strength, debility, incapacity. -वीर्य a. powerless, weak, impotent. -हेलिकः a lancer, spearman.

शक्तिरूप ind. According to power, to the best of one's power or ability.

शक्तः, शक्ताः, शक्त्यु a. Speaking kindly or agreeably.

शक्यः pot. p. 1 Possible, practicable, capable of being done or effected (usually with an inf.) ; शक्यो नारयिः जलेन हृतम् B. 2. 11, R. 2. 49, 51. 2 Fit to be effected 3 Easy to be effected. 4 Directly conveyed or expressed (as the meaning of a word) ; शक्योऽर्थोऽभिप्रायः S. D. 11. 5 Potential. (The form शक्य is sometimes used as a predicative word with an inf. in a passive sense, the real object of the infinitive being in the nom. case ; एव हि प्रणयवती सा शक्यमुपैति वृषिन् M. 3. 22 ; शक्य...अविरलमशक्तिं पतुः पवनः S. 3. 8 ; विभुतयः शक्यमवामस्तुः Subhāsh. ; Bg. 18. 11. -Comp. -अर्थः the meaning directly expressed.

शकुलः 1 N. of Indra ; वक्रः कर्णी शकुनेषु शंज्य शकुलः शकुलः Kuval. 2 The Arjuna tree. 3 The Kutaja tree. 4 An owl. 5 The asterism ज्येष्ठा. 6 The number 'fourteen'. -Comp. -अक्षयः the Kutaja tree. -आलम्बः an owl. -आलम्बः 1 Jayanta, son of Indra. 2 Arjuna. -उत्थानं, -उत्थानः a festival in honour of Indra on the 12th day of the bright half of Bhādrapada. -शिरः a kind of red insect ; cf. शिरोप-जा, शूरातः a crow. -जित्, -जित् m. epithets of Meghanāda, son of Ravana. -ज्वलः the Devadāru tree. -धनुः n., -धनुः the rain-bow. -ध्वजः a flag set up in honour of Indra. -ध्वजः the Kutaja tree. -ध्वजः 1 the Kutaja tree. 2 the Devadāru tree. -ध्वजः-ध्वजः q. v. -ध्वजः, -ध्वजः, वासः heaven, paradise. -ध्वजः, n., -जिरः m. an ant-hill, a hillock. -लोकाः the world of Indra. -बाह्वन् a cloud. -बाह्विन् m. the Kutaja

tree. -सारथिः 'the charioteer of Indra', an epithet of Mātali. -सुतः 1 an epithet of Jayanta. 2 of Arjuna. 3 of Vāli.

शक्राणी N. of Sachi, wife of Indra. शक्तिः 1 A cloud. 2 The thunderbolt of Indra. 3 A mountain. 4 An elephant.

शक्रः A bull, an ox ; cf. शक्र.

शङ्क 1 A. ( शंक्ते, शंकित ) 1 To doubt, be uncertain, hesitate, be doubtful ; शंक जीवति वा न वा Rām. 2 To dread, fear, be afraid (with abl.) ; नाशङ्कित विपत्तयः Bk. 15. 39 ; भवशंकितेभ्यः शंकित शंकितेभ्यश्च सर्वतः Subhāsh. 3 To suspect, mistrust, distrust ; श्वेदं किं वापि हि शंकितो मनुष्यः Mk. ; 4. 2. 4 To think, believe, fancy, imagine, think probable, suspect, fear ; तस्यासौ नयनमुपैति पदं शंकं श्याम्याः Me. 95 ; नाहं पुनस्तथा त्वमिदं वा हि वा शंकसे भीरुः V. 3. 14, Bk. 3. 26, N. 22. 42. 5 To start an objection, raise a doubt or objection (about) ; अश्वेदं शक्यं (often used in controversial language) ; न च ब्रह्मणः प्रमाणांतरमभ्यस्तं शंकितं शक्यं Sarva. S. -WITH अस्मि 1 to suspect. 2 to be doubtful, or uncertain ; Ms. 8. 66. -आ 1 to suspect, distrust, have doubts about ; Bk. 21. 1. 2 to suspect, believe to be, think ; -नाशंकसे वदति नदिंश्च सपरीक्षाम् त्वम् S. 1. 28 ; Si. 3. 72 ; Bk. 6. 6 ; Ms. 7. 185. 3 to fear, apprehend ; भवनामनं पुनः आ-गम्य H. 12. 24 ; Pt. 1. 392. 4 to raise an objection, start a doubt ; अत एव न ब्रह्मशब्दस्य जात्याद्यभिरामशंकितत्वं S. B. (and in several other places). -वरि 1 to suspect, believe, fancy (to be) ; वरिषि भवति विदुः प्राज्ञः त्वां परिशङ्कते Gīt. 6. 2 to doubt, have doubts about. 3 to fear, be afraid of ; R. 8. 78. -वि 1 to suspect, fear, have doubts or suspicious about ; विशंकसे भीरुः वनांशुपीठे S. 3. 14 ; सतीमपि शक्तिः श्लोकसंख्यां तदाज्यायां भवतीति विमर्शः 5. 17. 2 to think to be, fancy, imagine ; विशंकमाना रमित कथारं जनार्दनं हृदयदेतदा Gīt. 7. शंकाः A draught-ox.

शंकर a. (रा-री f.) Conferring happiness or prosperity, auspicious, propitious. -ः 1 N. of Śiva. 2 N. of a celebrated teacher and author ; see App. II. -र 1 N. of Pārvatī, wife of Śiva. 2 Bengal madder. 3 The Sami tree.

शंका 1 Doubt, uncertainty. 2 Hesitation, scruple. 3 Suspicion, distrust, misgiving ; अशयः शंका ; अशङ्कः &c. 4 Fear, apprehension, dread, alarm ; जातशङ्केऽभिमता नमः शंकराः प्रेक्षिताः S. 1 ; कश्चिदशङ्कयेत् B. 12. 2, 13. 42 ; Me. 69. 5 Hope, expectation. 6 (Mistaken) belief, suspicion, (wrong) impression ; अजयमपि शिखरं हिमांशुं शङ्कते कथा S. 7. 24 ; कुर्वन् कथञ्चनमः शंकां शङ्कते Kī. 5. 42 ; इति शङ्काः शङ्कः 5. 38.

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शब्दः १ Sound (the object of the sense of hearing; and property of आकाश ); R. 13. १. २ Sound, note (of birds; men &c.), noise in general, विश्वशोभायादभिरुचयः शब्दं सृष्टे यथा. S. 1. 14, Bg. 1. 13; S. 3. 1. Ms. 4. 113; Ku. 1. 45. ३ The sound of a musical instrument; वाद्यम् Pt. 2. 24.

Ku. 1. 45. 4 A word, sound, significant word (for def. &c. see Mbb. introduction); एकाः शब्दः सम्प्रदायः कथं वक्तुं शक्यं तेषां कामवृत्तवति; so शब्दार्थः. 5 A declinable word, a noun, substantive. 6 A title, an epithet; कथायुक्तं विविधानां कृतिषु वाच्यते शब्दः Ku. 1. 13; S. 2. 14; कृषि चक्रे पुनरावृत्तं वा R. 3. 35, 2. 58, 64, 3. 49, 5. 22; 18. 41; V. 1. 1. 7 The name, mere name; as in शब्दपति q. v. 8 Verbal authority (regarded by the Naiyāyikas as a 'Pramāṇa'). -**Jump.** -अतिशय a. beyond the power or reach of words, indescribable. -अधिष्ठाने the ear. -अप्राहारः supplying a word (to complete an ellipse). -अनुशासनं the science of words; i. e. grammar. -अर्थः the meaning of a word. (पौ dual) a word and its meaning; अर्थो शब्दार्थः K. P. 1. -अलंकारः a figure of speech depending for its charmingness on sound or words and disappearing (as soon as the words which constitute the figure are replaced by others of the same meaning) (opp. अर्थलंकार); e. g. see K. P. 9. -आशयेय a. to be communicated in words, Me. 103. (-य) an oral or verbal communication. -आह्वारः bombast, verbosity, high-sounding or grandiloquent words. -आदि a. beginning with शब्द (as the objects of sense), R. 10. 25. -कोशः a lexicon, dictionary. -मत् a. inherent or residing in a word. -ग्रहः 1 catching the sound. 2 the ear. -उत्तमं cleverness of style, eloquence. -चित्रं one of the two subdivisions of the last (चित्र or अचित्र) class of poetry (wherein the charm lies in the use of words which please the ear simply by their sound; see the example given under the word चित्र). -चोरः 'a word-thief,' a plagiarist. -सम्प्राप्तं the subtle element of sound. -वतिः a lord in name only, nominal lord; ननु शब्दवतिः स्तिरेह एव मे भावनिबन्धना वतिः R. 8. 52. -वाचिन् a hitting an invisible mark, the sound of which is only heard, tracing a sound; R. 9. 73. -वमज्जं verbal or oral evidence. -वोचः knowledge derived from verbal testimony. -वदन् n. 1 the Vedas. 2 spiritual knowledge consisting in words, knowledge of the Supreme Spirit or the Spirit itself; U. 2. 7. 20. 3 a property of words called स्तोत्र q. v. -वेदिन् a. hitting a mark merely by its sound (-m.) 1 an epithet of Arjuna. 2 the anus. 3 a kind of arrow. -यतिः f. a root, radical word. -विद्या, शासन, -शास्त्रं the science of words; i. e. grammar; अनेतवारं किल शब्दशास्त्रं Pt. 1; Si. 2. 112, 14. 24. -विरोधः opposition of

words (in a sentence). -विशेषः a variety of sound. -वृत्तिः f. the function of a word (in Rhet.). -वेचिन् a. hitting an invisible mark the sound of which is only heard; see शब्दवाचिन्. (-m.) 1 an epithet of Arjuna. 2 a kind of arrow. -वृत्तिः f. the force or expressive power of a word; signification of a word; see शक्ति. -वृत्तिः f. 1 purity of words. 2 correct use of words. -वृत्तः a play or pun upon words, a verbal equivoque; (it differs from अर्थवृत्त in-as-much as the pun disappears as soon as the words which constitute it are replaced by others of the same signification, whereas in अर्थवृत्त the pun remains unchanged; शब्दपरिवृत्तसह-समर्थवृत्तः). -संज्ञः a vocabulary, lexicon. -सौन्दर्यं elegance of words, a graceful or elegant style. -सौकर्यं ease of expression.

शब्दन a. Sounding, making a sound. -न 1 Sounding, making a noise, uttering a sound. 2 A sound, noise. 3 Calling out, calling. 4 Naming.

शब्दवाच्ये Don. A. 1 To make a noise, sound; शब्दवाच्ये मयमवतिः कीचकाः दृग्माणाः Me. 56. 2 To cry, roar, scream, yell; Bk. 5. 52; 17. 91. 3 To call, call out to; वते हस्तिनपुरवासिनां शब्दवाच्ये S. 4, Mu. 1. 4 Mk. 1; Ve. 3.

शब्दिन p. p. 1 Sounded, made to give out a sound, played upon (as a musical instrument). 2 Uttered, articulated. 3 Called, called out to. 4 Named; designated.

शब्द ind. A particle meaning welfare, happiness, prosperity, health, and generally used to express a blessing or pious wish; (with dat. or gen.); शब्देव शब्दः or शब्दश्च शब्दः, often used in modern letters as an auspicious conclusion; एव शब्दः. -Comp. -कर see a. v. -सति n. conferring happiness, propitiating, auspicious. -पकः 1 lac, red dye. 2 cooking, maturing. -धु see a. v.

शब्द I. 4 P. (शब्दवति, शब्द) 1 To be calm, quiet or tranquil, be appeased or pacified; (as a person); शब्दवत्यप्य-कविषु नोपकारो दुर्जनः Ku. 2. 40; R. 7. 3; शब्दो लब्धः U. 6. 7. 2 To cease, stop, come to an end; शिवा शब्दम सकलार्थं सरोदधानं Bv. 3. 7; न जाह्न कामः कामनामृतीति शब्दवति Me. 2. 94 'is not satisfied'. 3 To be quelled, be extinguished or quenched; शब्दम वृत्तमपि विना दवाभिः R. 2-14. U. 5. 7. 4 To put an end to, destroy, kill (also P. in this sense). -Caus. (शब्दयति, but शब्दयति in the sense of 'feeding' see शब्द II). 1 To appease, allay, calm, tranquillize, pacify, soothe; कः शीतलः शब्दयिता वचने-स्ववर्धि Bv. 3. 1; S. 5. 7. 2 To put an end, to stop; Ku. 2. 56. 3 To re-

move, avert; शब्दयितुं देव शब्दयितुं S. 1. 4 To subdue, tame, defeat, conquer, vanquish; शब्दयति यजमानं यज्ञं यजतिः कल्लो-र्यं वृत्त V. 5. 18; R. 9. 12, 11. 59. 5 To kill, destroy, slay; Ve. 5. 5. 6 To quench, extinguish; Me. 53; R. 1. 88. 7 To leave off, desist, cease. -WITH शब्द 1 to be clam or tranquil; Bk. 20. 5. 2 to cease, stop, be extinguished. 3 to cease, leave off speaking. -वि to hear, listen to, come to know; विद्मः विना तवसे कृतोद्यमः Ku. 5. 3; R. 2. 41, 52, 61; 3. 47; 4. 2; 5. 12; Bk. 2. 9. -व 1 to become calm or tranquil. 2 to be soothed or appeased. 3 to stop, cease. 4 to be allayed, be quenched or extinguished; शब्दं शब्दकामं U. 6. 5 to decay, wither away. (-Caus.) 1 to soothe, appease, pacify; Me. 8. 391. 2 to allay, extinguish, quench, put down; स्वप्नशब्द-वृत्तवत्येवमेव Me. 17. 3 to remove, put an end to; न (अवचर) शब्दयि शब्दवते R. 15. 47. 4 to conquer, vanquish, subdue; Mk. 10. 60. 5 to settle, adjust, compose; शब्दवति विना द कल्लो-र्यं वृत्त S. 5. 8. -स 1 to clam. 2 to be allayed or extinguished, disappear; शब्दं शब्दवति वृत्त Bk. 18. 28. 3 to be removed. -II. 10 U. (शब्दवति-ने) 1 To see, look at, inspect. 2 To show, display. -WITH शब्द 1 to see, observe. 2 to hear, listen; शिवाय शब्दवति Mā. 7.

शब्दः 1 Quiet, tranquillity, calmness. 2 Rest, calm, repose, cessation. 3 Absence or restraint of passions, mental quietness, quietism; शब्दवति शब्दवति शब्दवति R. 9. 4; Ki. 10. 10; 16. 48, Si. 2. 94; S. 2. 7; Bg. 10. 4. 4 Alleviation, mitigation, alleviation, satisfaction, pacification (of grief, thirst, hunger &c.); शब्द-वत्यपि विना दः U. 6. 8; शब्दवति वृत्त शब्दः कथं वृत्त S. 4. 20. 5 Peace; as in शब्दवत्यपि Ve. 5. 6 Final emancipation (from all worldly illusions and attachments). 7 The hand. -Comp. -शब्दः the god of love (a destroyer of mental tranquillity). -पर a. tranquil, quiet, stoical.

शब्दवति 1 Tranquillity, calmness; especially mental calmness, absence of passion. 2 A counsellor, minister.

शब्दवती (शब्द) 1 Quelling, allaying, subduing &c. -शब्द 1 Appeasing, allaying, soothing, conquering, alleviating, &c. 2 Calmness, tranquillity. 3 End, stop, cessation, destruction. 4 Hurting, injuring. 5 Killing animals for sacrifice, immolation. 6 Swallowing, chewing. -शब्द 1 A kind of deer, an antelope. 2 N of Yama, the god of death. -Jump. -शब्द f. 'Yama's sister,' epithet of the river Yamunā.

शब्दनी Night. -Comp. -सदः (-शब्दः) a demon, goblin

समल 1 Faeces, ordure, excrement. 2 Impurity, sediment. 3 Sin, moral impurity.

समिप p. p. 1 Appeased, allayed, soothed, calmed. 2 Alleviated, cured, relieved. 3 Relaxed. 4 Calm, sedate. 5 Moderated, tempered.

समिप a. 1 Calm, tranquil, pacific. 2 One who has subdued his passions, self-controlled; Rk. 7. 5.

समी (समि sometimes) 1 N. of a tree (said to contain fire); अग्निर्मी समी S. 4. 2; Ms. 8. 247; Y. 1. 802. 2 A pod, legume. -Comp. -वर्गः 1 an epithet of fire. 2 a Brāhmana, one belonging to the sacerdotal or priestly class. -शब्दे any pulse or grain growing in pods, leguminous grain.

संपा Lightning.

संपा 1 P. (संपा) To go, move. -II. 10 P. (संपा) To collect, heap together.

संपा (स) a. 1 Happy, fortunate. 2 Poor, unfortunate. -सः 1 The thunderbolt of Indra. 2 The iron head of a pestle. 3 An iron chain worn round the loins. 4 Ploughing 'with the grain' or in the regular direction. 5 The second ploughing of a field. (संपा means to plough twice).

संपा 1 N. of a demon slain by Pradyumna, q. v. 2 A mountain. 3 A kind of deer. 4 A kind of fish. 5 War. -सः 1 Water. 2 A cloud. 3 Wealth. 4 A rite or religious observance. -Comp. -अग्निः -सुदः epithets of Pradyumna or the god of love. -असुरः the demon Sambara.

संपा 1 Illusion, jugglery. 2 A female juggler.

संपा 1 A bank, shore. 2 Provisions for a journey, viaticum. 3 Envy, jealousy.

संपा A procuress.

संपा, संपा, संपा A bivalve shell. संपा 1 A bivalve shell. 2 A small conch-shell. 3 A snail. 4 The edge of the frontal protuberance of an elephant. 5 N. of a Sadā (who practised penance though forbidden to his caste and was in consequence slain by Rāma; see *inter alia* U. 2 and R. 15.)

संपा 1 A happy man. 2 The thunderbolt of Indra.

संपा A bard, procuress.

संपा a. Causing happiness, granting prosperity. -सः 1 N. of Śiva. 2 Of Brāhman. 3 A sage, venerable man. 4 A kind of Siddha. -Comp. -संपा, -संपा. -संपा epithets of Kārtikeya or Gaṇeś. -संपा 1 N. of Durgā. 2 emblem of Mahālakṣmī. -संपा the white lotus.

संपा 1 A wooden stick or post. 2 A staff. 3 The pin of a yoke. 4 A Kind of cymbal. 5 A sacrificial vessel.

संपा a. (स-सि f.) Lying down, sleeping (usually at the end of comp.); तपिज्जगत्परी दिवाशब्दः R. 19. 34; so उत्पन्नस्य, पार्थस्य, द्वेषस्य, विलेश्य &c. -सः 1 Sleep. 2 A bed, couch. 3 A hand. 4 A snake, especially the boa. 5 A boze, imprecation, curse.

संपा a. Sleepy, sleeping.

संपा a. Sleepy, asleep. -सः 1 Death. 2 A kind of snake, the bo-constrictor. 3 A boar. 4 A fish.

संपा 1 Sleeping, sleep, lying down. 2 A bed, couch; संपासो न सुजीव Ms. 4. 74, R. 1. 95; V. 3. 10. 3 Copulation, sexual union. -Comp.

संपा (आ) शब्दः -सः, -सुई a bed-chamber, sleeping apartments. -सुईश्वरी the eleventh day of the bright half of Ashāḍha when Vishnu lies down to enjoy his four months' repose. -सुई a bed-fellow. -सुई a sleeping apartment, bed-chamber.

संपासि A bed, couch; परिश्रुत्य संपासीय मे R. 8. 66; कामाक्ष्यस्य संपासीयशितले U. 3. 21; (संपासीयक in the same sense).

संपासकः 1 A chameleon. 2 A kind of snake, the boa.

संपासु a. Sleepy, slothful; Si. 2. 80. -सुः 1 A kind of snake, the bo-constrictor. 2 A dog. 3 A jackal.

संपासि p. p. 1 Sleeping, reposed, asleep. 2 Lying down.

संपा A large snake, the boa.

संपा 1 A bed, couch; संपा सुमितं S'anti. 4. 9; नदी रम्य संपा Bh. 3. 79; R. 5. 66. 2 Tying, stringing together. -Comp. -असुपा, -सुपा the superintendent or guardian of a king's bed-chamber. -सुपा the side of a bed. -सुपा a. 1 living in a bed. 2 confined to a bed सुपा a bed-chamber; R. 16. 4.

संपा 1 An arrow, shaft; कथं विहित-विशारदः संपासि S. 1. 10. 2 A kind of white reed or grass; संपासः पार्थमेद्वयला M. 3. 8; सुलेः सीता संपासि R. 14. 26; Si. 11. 30. 3 Two cream of slightly curdled milk, cream. 4 Hurt, injury, wound. 5 The number 'five.' -र Water. -Comp. -असुपा an excellent arrow. -असुपा archery.

-असुपा, असुपा an arrow-shooter, a bow; R. 3. 52; Ku. 3. 64. -असुपाः flight of arrows. -असुपा, -असुपा a bow. -असुपा a quiver. -असुपा a. struck by an arrow. -असुपा an arrow. -सुपा the mango tree. -असुपा a shower or multitude of arrows. -सुपा 1 a reed stalk. 2 a shaft of an arrow. -सुपा shooting with arrows, archery. -सुपा fresh butter -असुपा m. an epithet

of Kārtikeya; R. 3. 22. -सुपा a multitude or dense or dense mass of arrows. -सुपा a quiver. -सुपा an arrow's flight. -सुपा a bow-shot. -सुपा सुपा the feathered end of an arrow. -सुपा the blade or barb of an arrow. -सुपा N. of a sage whom Rāma visited in the Dandaka forest; R. 13. 45. -सुपा N. of Kārtikeya. -सुपा a bowman, an archer. -सुपा (सुपा) a thicket of reeds; Mo. 45. -सुपा, सुपा epithets of Kārtikeya. -सुपा a shower or volley of arrows. -सुपा 1 the head of an arrow. 2 an archer. 3 a maker of arrows. 4 a foot-soldier. -सुपा f. a shower of arrows. -सुपा a mass or multitude of arrows. -सुपा taking aim with an arrow; संपासि नाटयति S. 1. -सुपा a. covered with arrows. -सुपा a clump of reeds.

संपा 1 A chameleon. 2 A safflower.

संपा 1 Protection, help, succour, defence; R. 14. 64, V. 1. 3; U. 4. 23. 2 Refuge, shelter; Ku. 3. 8; Pt. 2. 23. 3 A place of refuge, resort, asylum (applied to persons also

सं संपास्य जगत् संपा. 1. 18. 22 संपासना स्वमिति संपा Me. 7; संपा संपा-सुपा &c. to go to for protection, take shelter with, to submit to, संपा हे समिप संपा Gt. 7. 4 A sanctuary, closet, an apartment; अग्निशक्तास्य-संपास्य S. 5. 5 A habitation, a house, habitation; Mn. 3. 15; Bk. 6. 9. 6 Lair, resting-place. 7 Injuring, killing. -Comp. -असुपा a. -सुपा a. seeking refuge or protection; Bh. 2. 76. -असुपा a. gone to for refuge or protection, taking shelter with, fugitive. -असुपा a. looking up to for protection; R. 6. 21.

संपा 1 A bird. 2 A chameleon. 3 A cheat, rogue. 4 A lecher, libertine. 5 A kind of ornament.

संपा a. 1 Fit to protect, yielding protection, a protector, refuge; असुपा संपा संपासना R. 6. 21; संपासो लोकानां Mv. 4. 1; R. 2. 30; 14. 64, 15. 2; Ku. 5. 76. 2 Needing protection, poor, miserable. -सुपा An epithet of Śiva. -सुपा 1 A place of refuge, shelter. 2 A protector, who or what affords protection. 3 protection, defence. 4 Injury, hurt.

संपा 1 A protector. 2 A cloud. 3 Wind.

संपा f. 1 The autumn, autumnal season (comprising the two months आश्विन and कार्तिक); संपासि संपासि संपासि R. 4. 24. 2 A year; संपा संपा संपा; R. 10. 1; U. 1. 15; M. 1. 15. -Comp. -सुपा the end of autumn, winter. -असुपा an autumnal cloud. -असुपा an autumnal lake. -असुपा m. a dog. -सुपा the

6 (Fig.) Any cause of poignant or

ment, a tool in general. 3 Iron. 4 steel. 5 A hymn of praise (सौम्य). -**Comp.** -अस्त्रासः the practice of arms, military exercise. -अस्त्रं 1 steel. 2 iron. -अस्त्रं 1 weapons for striking and throwing, arms and missiles. 2 arms or weapons generally. -आस्त्रीयः, -अस्त्रीयिन् m. a professional soldier. -उत्थानः lifting up a weapon (to strike). -उपकरणं arms or instruments of war, military apparatus. -कारः an armourer. -कोषः the sheath or scabbard of any weapon. -ग्रहणं a. taking up or wearing arms (for battle); U. 5. 33. -जीविन्, -जीवि m. one living by the use of arms, a professional soldier. -देवता 1 a deity presiding over weapons. 2 A deified weapon. -धरः = शस्त्रधर q. v. -ध्वस्तः laying down arms; so सन्धः (परि) देवाः. -धारी a. bearing arms, armed. (-म.) an armed warrior. -दूत a. 'purified by arms'; rendered pure or absolved from guilt by being killed with a weapon on the battlefield; अस्त्रदूतं निष्ठाञ्जं (महाभारतं) Māl. 5. 13; (see Jagaddhara's explanation of the word); महमपि तस्य विष्णोः शक्तिश्चैवमपादितमशस्त्रभूतं मरणमुपादिशामि Ve. 2. -महाः a wound inflicted with a weapon. -धृत् m. a soldier, warrior; R. 2. 40. -मार्जः a weapon-cleaner, an armourer, a furbisher. -विद्या, -शास्त्रं the science of arms. -संहतिः f. 1 a collection of arms. 2 an arsenal. -संपातः a sudden fall of a number of weapons. -हृत a. killed by a weapon. -हस्त a. armed. (-स्त.) an armed man.

शस्त्रकं 1 Steel. 2 Iron.  
शस्त्रिका A knife.  
शस्त्रिण a. Bearing arms or weapons, armed, accoutred.  
शस्त्री A knife; शस्त्रास्त्रिण शस्त्रिकत्वात् शस्त्रिकः शस्त्रं शस्त्रकः Subhāṣ. ; N. 4. 44.  
शस्त्रं 1 Corn or grain in general; दुग्धो वा स वायुः शस्त्राय मय्या विवं R. 1. 26. 2 The produce or fruit of a plant or tree; शस्त्रं देवतत्वं प्राहुः सप्तं वायव्यं च; see तदुल्ल also. 3 A merit. -**Comp.** -शस्त्रं a corn field. -भक्षक a. granivorous. -मंजरी an ear of corn. -मालिन् a. crowned with harvests. -मालिन्, संपन्न a. abounding in corn. -शूक a beard of corn. -संपद् f. a abundance of corn. -संघ (व) the Salla tree.  
शाका-कं A vegetable, pot-herb, herb, any edible leaf, fruit or root used as a vegetable; दिक्षीधरो वा जपदी-धरो वा मनोरमा-द्वयविभुं समर्थः । अयैषैषलिः-परिदीप्तमानं शाकाय वा स्मृत्युपनाय वा स्यात् Jag. -क्षः 1 Power, strength, energy. 2 The teak tree. 3 The Sirisha tree. 4 N. of a people; see शूक 3 An era; especially the era of Sālivāhana. -**Comp.** -शंरं pepper. -शंरं ho



plum. -आरुक्षः the teak tree. (-रुक्ष) a vegetable. -आहारः a vegetarian (living only on herbs &c.). -बुक्षिका the tamarind. -रुक्षः the teak tree. -रुक्षः 1 a measure equal to a handful, 2 a handful of vegetables. -पार्थिवः a king fond of an era; see मध्यमपरलोकिन् -प्रति ind. a little of herbs. -कोरुक्षः coriander. -रुक्षः the teak tree. -रुक्षकदः, -रुक्षिकनः a field of vegetables, a kitchen-garden.

शक्तिः अ. (नी. f.) 1 Relating to a cart. 2 Going in a cart. -रुक्षः 1 A draught-ox. 2 The tree called रुक्षशक्ति. -रुक्षः A field; cf. शक्तिशक्ति.

शक्तिशास्त्रः N. of a philologist and grammarian often referred to by Pāṇini and Yāska; cf. शक्तिशक्ति शक्तिशक्ति Nir.

शक्तिशक्तिः अ. (नी. f.) 1 Belonging to a car. 2 Going in a car.

शक्तिशक्तिः A cart-load, a measure of load equal to 20 tula's.

शक्तिः अ. (नी. f.) Relating to a piece (शक्ति). -रुक्षः A school of the Rigved or the followers of this school (pl.). -Comp. -प्रतिशक्तिः N. of the Rigveda Pratiśākhya. -शास्त्रः the recension or traditional text of the Rigveda as represented by the Śākāla.

शक्तिशक्तिः N. of an ancient grammarian mentioned by Pāṇini; (he is supposed to have arranged the Padā text of the Rigveda).

शक्तिः One of the lowest forms of Prakṛita, the dialect spoken by the Śākāra; as in the Mṛichhakatika.

शक्तिः A field; as in शक्तिशक्ति.

शक्तिनी 1 A field of vegetables. 2 A kind of female being attendant on Durgā (supposed to be a demon or fairy.)

शक्तिः अ. (नी. f.) 1 Relating to birds; Ms. 3. 268. 2 Relating to omens. 3 Ominous.

शक्तिशक्तिः A fowler, bird-catcher; Mk. 6; Ms. 8. 260. -रुक्षः The interpretation of omens.

शक्तिशक्तिः A small owl.

शक्तिशक्तिः A metonymic of Bharata (son of Sakuntalā). -रुक्षः The drama called शक्तिशक्ति of Kalidāsa.

शक्तिशक्तिः A baherman.

शक्तिः An ox.

शक्तिः अ. (नी. f.) 1 Relating to power. 2 Relating to Sakti or the female personification of divine energy. -रुक्षः A worshipper of Sakti; (the Saktis are generally worshippers of Durgā representing the female personification of divine energy, and the ritual enjoined to them is of two kinds, the pure or right-hand ritual दक्षिणाचार, and impure or left-hand ritual वामाचार q. v. v. v.).

शक्तिः 1 A worshipper of Sakti. 2 A spearman, lancer.

शक्तिः A spearman, lancer.

शक्तिः A worshipper of Sakti.

शक्तिः 1 N. of the family of Buddha. 2 N. of Buddha. -Comp.

-विष्णुः a Buddhist religious mendicant. -रुक्षः, -रुक्षः epithets of Buddha.

शक्तिः 1 N. of Sachi, wife of Indra. 2 Of Durgā.

शक्तिः An ox; cf. शक्ति.

शक्तिः 1 A branch (as of a tree);

अथर्व शाखाः R. 16. 19. 2 An arm. 3 A party, section, faction. 4 A part or subdivision of a work. 5 A school, branch, sect. 6 A school or traditional recension of the Veda, the traditional text followed by a school; as in शक्तिशास्त्र, शक्तिशास्त्र शाखा, शाखा-शाखा &c. -Comp. -संश्रयः secunder

न्याय. -रुक्षः, -रुक्षः a suburb. -रुक्षः inflammation of the extremities of the body e. g. hands, shoulders &c.

-रुक्षः m. a tree. -रुक्षः difference of (Vedic) school. -रुक्षः 1 a monkey; an ape. 2 a squirrel. -रुक्षः 'a traitor to his Śākā', a Brāhmana who has changed his own school of the Vedas. -रुक्षः a branch-road.

शक्तिशक्तिः A sort of cane (शक्ति).

शक्तिः अ. 1 Having branches (fig. also). 2 Branching, ramifying. 3 Belonging to any branch or school (as of the Veda). -m. 1 A tree; S. 1. 16. 2 A Veda. 3 A follower of any Vedic school or recension.

शक्तिशक्तिः, शक्तिशक्तिः N. of a tree; कल्पः शक्तिः कल्पवृक्षः देवदत्तः मा विद्धि शक्तिशक्तिः K. P. 10.

शक्तिः A bull.

शक्तिः 1 N. of Kārtikeya. 2 Of Ganeśa. 3 Fire.

शक्तिः 1 A shell-cutter, worker in shells. 2 N. of a mixed tribe. 3 A shell-blower; Si. 15. 72.

शक्तिः, शक्तिः 1 A garment, cloth. 2 A petticoat.

शक्तिः -रुक्षः Cloth, garment, petticoat; Pt. 1. 144.

शक्तिः Dishonesty, perfidy, guile, trickery, fraud, villainy; अजन्मः शक्तिशक्तिः S. 5. 25, Mu. 1. 1.

शक्तिः अ. (नी. f.) Hempen, flaxen. -रुक्षः 1 A touchstone; Bv. 1. 73; Bh. 2. 44. 2 A whetstone. 3 A saw. 4 A weight of four Māśas. -रुक्षः 1 Sackcloth, coarse cloth. 2 A hempen garment; Ms. 2. 41, 10. 87. -Comp. -आशक्तिः an armourer.

शक्तिः A plant from the fibres of which a coarse cloth is prepared.

शक्तिः p. p. Whetted, ground, sharpened (on a whetstone).

शक्तिः 1 A touchstone. 2 A whetstone. 3 A saw. 4 A hempen garment. 5; A ragged garment. 6 A

small screen or tent. 7 Gesticulation, a sign made with the hands or eyes.

शक्तिः A bank or spot or ground in the Soga river.

शक्तिः 1 N. of a sage, the author of a law-book. 2 The Bileā tree. 3 A form of Agni. -Comp.

-रुक्षः the family of Sāṅdilya.

शक्तिः p. p. 1 Sharpened, whetted. 2 Thin, slender. 3 Weak, feeble. 4 Beautiful, handsome. 5 Happy, thriving. -रुक्षः The Dhātūra plant. -रुक्षः Happiness, pleasure, delight; शक्तिः-जननितः शक्तिः Gt. 10. -Comp. -रुक्षः a woman with a slender waist; Si. 5. 23; R. 10. 69. -रुक्षः a. sharp-pointed.

शक्तिः 1 Gold; Si. 9. 9; N. 16. 34. 2 The thorn-apple (पूर)

शक्तिः Gold.

शक्तिः 1 Whetting, sharpening. 2 Cutting down, destroyer; R. 3. 42.

3 Causing to fall or perish. 4 Causing to decay or wither. 5 Becoming thin or small, thinness. 6 Withering, decaying.

शक्तिः शक्तिः 1 Moonlight.

शक्तिः A kind of Mallikā.

शक्तिः अ. (नी. f.) Bought, for one hundred.

शक्तिः अ. (नी. f.) 1 Relating to an enemy; R. 4. 42. 2 Hostile, inimical. -रुक्षः An enemy; Si. 14. 44, 18. 20; Ve. 5. 1; Bh. 5. 81; Ki. 14. 2; Mu. 2. 5. -रुक्षः 1 A collection of enemies, 2 Enmity, hostility; शक्तिः-शक्तिः R. G.

शक्तिः अ. 1 Relating to an enemy. 2 Hostile, inimical.

शक्तिः 1 Young grass. 2 Mud. -Comp. -रुक्षः -रुक्षः a place green with young grass, a place clad in verdure.

शक्तिः अ. 1 Grassy. 2 Abounding in young, green grass. 3 Green, verdant. -रुक्षः -रुक्षः A grass-plot, green, meadow; शक्तिः शक्तिः Sānti, 2 21; R. 2. 17, Ki. 5. 87; Y. 3. 7.

शक्तिः 1 U. (शक्तिः-रुक्षः, strictly a desiderative of शक्तिः used in a primitive sense) To sharpen, whet.

शक्तिः 1 A touch-stone. 2 A whetstone. -Comp. -रुक्षः 1 a stone for grinding; sandal. 2 The Pārijātra mountain.

शक्तिः p. p. 1 Appeased, allayed, calmed, satisfied, pacified; R. 12. 20. 2 Cured, alleviated; शक्तिः-रुक्षः 3 Abated, subdued, put an end to, removed, extinguished; शक्तिः-रुक्षः R. 1. 58; 5. 47; शक्तिः-रुक्षः क्षतिः Ki. 17. 16. 4 Ceased, stopped; Ku. 3. 42. 5 Dead, deceased. 6 Billed, bushed. 7 Calm, quiet, undisturbed, tranquil, still; शक्तिः-रुक्षः S. 1. 16; 4. 19. 8 Tamed; R. 14. 79. 9 Free from passions, at

case, contented. 10 Shaded. 11 Purified. 12 Auspicious (in augury); (the phrase शान्तं वा, which is sometimes repeated, means 'oh, no ! ' how can it be ', ' God forbid such an untoward or unlucky event' S. 5; Mu. 1). -शः 1 A man who has subdued his passions, an ascetic. 2 Tranquillity, quietism, the sentiment of quietism, the predominant feeling of which is indifference to worldly objects and pleasures; see विशद and श. -श इन्द्र. Enough, not more, note, for shame, hush !, god (heaven) forbid ; ; शान्तं कथं दुर्जनाः पीडायन्तः U. 1; तमेव शान्तमयं किमिहोच्यते S. 26. -Comp. -शान्तमनः, -शान्तः a. calm, tranquil-minded, sedate or composed in mind. -शान्तः a. having still waters. -शान्तः the sentiment of quietism; see शान्तं above.

शान्तपुत्रः 'The son of Santanu', No. of Bhishma.

शान्ता N. of the daughter of Dasaratha, adopted by the sage Lomashāda and subsequently married by Rishyasringa; see U. 1. 4 and शान्तपुत्र also.

शान्तिः f. 1 Pacification, allayment, alleviation, removal; शान्तिव्यवसायः R. 11. v. 62. 2 Calmness, tranquillity, quiet, ease, rest, repose; Ku. 4. 17; Mā. 3. 1. 3 Cessation of hostility, Bv. 1. 125. 4 Cessation, stop. 5 Absence of passion, quietism, complete indifference to all worldly enjoyments; R. 7. 71. 6 Consolation, solace. 7 Settlement of differences, reconciliation. 8 Satisfaction of hunger. 9 An expiatory rite, a propitiatory rite for averting evil. 10 Good fortune, felicity, auspiciousness. 11 Exculpation or absolution from blame. 12 Preservation. -Comp. -शान्तः, -शान्तः a. soothing or propitiatory water; S. 3. -शान्तः, -शान्तः a. soothing, pacifying. -शान्तः a room for rest or retirement. -शान्तः a sacrifice or burnt offering to avert or remove an evil; Ms. 4. 160.

शान्तिकः a. ( शी. f. ) Expiatory, propitiatory. -शान्तः a. Observed, or ceremonies calculated to remove calamities.

शान्तः &c. See शान्तः &c.

शान्तः 1 A curse, an imprecation, anathema; शान्तपत्रं यन्मित्रं यन्मित्रं यन्मित्रं Me. 1. 92; R. 1. 74, 5, 56, 59; 11. 14. 2 An oath, asseveration. 3 Abuse, calumny. -Comp. -शान्तः, -शान्तः, -शान्तः f. the end of a curse; Ms. 110; R. 8. 82. -शान्तः 'having a curse for weapon', sage, saint; R. 15. 2. -शान्तः the utterance of a curse. -शान्तः, -शान्तः f. -शान्तः release or deliverance from a curse,

-शान्तः a. labouring under a curse. -शान्तः a. released from a curse. -शान्तः a. restrained by a curse.

शान्तिपत्रः p. 1 Bound by an oath, conjured. 2 Sworn, adjured.

शान्तिरिक्तः A fisherman.

शान्तः ( शी. f. ) 1 Savage, barbarous. 2 Low, vile, base. -शान्तः 1 An offence, a fault. 2 Sin, wickedness. 3 The tree called *Lodhra*. -शान्तः A low form of the Prākṛita dialect (spoken by mountaineers &c.). -Comp. -शान्तः ( also शान्तः ) copper.

शान्तः a. ( शी. f. ) 1 Relating to or derived from a word. 2 Relating to or depending on sound (opp. शब्द). 3 Verbal, oral. 4 Sounding, sonorous. -शान्तः A grammarian. -Comp. -शान्तः perception or apprehension of the sense of words. -शान्तः insinuation founded on words.

शान्तिः a. ( शी. f. ) 1 Verbal, oral. 2 Sounding. -शान्तः A grammarian.

शान्तः N. of Yama. -शान्तः 1 Killing, slaughter. 2 Tranquillity, peace. 3 End. -शान्तः The southern direction.

शान्तिः 1 Sacrificing. 2 Immolating, killing animals at a sacrifice. 3 Tying up cattle for sacrifices. 4 A sacrificial vessel.

शान्तिः Aakes.

शान्तिः A sacrificial ladle; ( शी. f. ).

शान्तिः 1 Jugglery, sorcery. 2 A sorcerer.

शान्तिः A dealer in shells.

शान्तः ( शी. f. ) A bivalve-shell.

शान्तः a. ( शी. f. ) Belonging to Siva; शान्तः शिवः शान्तः शिवः शिवः शिवः Pt. 1. 159. -शान्तः A worshipper of Siva. 2 A son of Siva. 3 Camphor. 4 A kind of poison. -शान्तः The *Devadaru* tree.

शान्तः 1 N. of Pārvatī. 2 N. of a plant ( शी. f. ).

शान्तः 1 An arrow. 2 A sword; cf. शान्तः.

शान्तः 10 U. ( शान्तः ) 1 To weaken. 2 To be weak.

शान्तः a. Variegated, speckled, mottled, spotted. -शान्तः 1 A variegated colour. 2 Green colour. 3 Air, wind. 4 A place used at chess, a chessman; Bh. 7. 39. 5 Lajuring, hurting.

शान्तः 1 The *Chaluka* bird. 2 A peacock. 3 A bee. 4 A deer. 5 An elephant; cf. शान्तः.

शान्तः A particular musical instrument (played with a bow); cf. शान्तः.

शान्तः a. 1 Belonging to autumn, autumnal; (the f. is शान्ति in this sense); शान्तः शान्तः शान्तः Bv. 1. 113; R. 10. 9. 2 Annual. 3 New, recent. 4 Young, fresh. 5 Modest, shy, bashful. 6 diffident, not bold.

-शान्तः 1 A year. 2 An autumnal sickness. 3 Autumnal sunshine. 4 A kind of kidney-bean. 5 The *Bakula* tree. -शान्तः The full-moon day in the month of Kārtika. -शान्तः 1 Corn, grain. 2 The white lotus. -शान्तः 1 A kind of Vinā or lute. 2 N. of Durgā. 3 of Sarasvatī.

शान्तः 1 Autumnal sickness. 2 Autumnal sunshine or heat. -शान्तः An autumnal or annual Śrāddha.

शान्तः a. Autumnal.

शान्तः 1 A chessman, a piece at chess &c. 2 A small round ball. 3 A kind of die. -शान्तः 1 The bird called Śārikā. 2 Fraud, trick. 3 An elephant's housings. -Comp. -शान्तः, -शान्तः, -शान्तः a chequered cloth for playing at chess, draughts &c.

शान्तः 1 A kind of bird. 2 A bow or stick for playing any stringed instrument. 3 Playing at chess &c. 4 A chessman, a piece at chess.

शान्तः A kind of bird.

शान्तः a. ( शी. f. ) 1 Relating to the body, bodily, corporeal. 2 Incorporate, embodied. -शान्तः 1 The incorporate or embodied spirit ( शान्तः ); human or individual soul. 2 A bull. 3 A kind of drug.

शान्तः a. ( शी. f. ) Relating to the body &c. -शान्तः 1 the embodied spirit. 2 The inquiry into the nature of that spirit ( a term applied to the Bhāṣya of Sankarāchārya on the *Brahma-sūtras* ). -Comp. -शान्तः the aphorisms of the Vedānta philosophy.

शान्तः a. ( शी. f. ) Bodily, corporeal, material.

शान्तः a. ( शी. f. ) Noxious, hurtful, mischievous.

शान्तः Candied sugar.

शान्तः a. ( शी. f. ) 1 Made of sugar, sugary. 2 Stony, gravelly. -शान्तः 1 A gravelly place. 2 The froth or skum of milk. 3 Cream.

शान्तः a. ( शान्तः strictly ) 1 Made of horn, horny. 2 Having a bow, armed with a bow; Bh. 8. 123. -शान्तः 1 A bow ( in general. 2 The bow of Vishnu. -Comp. -शान्तः, -शान्तः, -शान्तः a. epithets of Vishnu.

शान्तः m. 1 An archer, a Bowman. 2 An epithet of Vishnu; शान्तः शान्तः शान्तः R. 15. 4, 12. 70; Me. 45.

शान्तः 1 A tiger. 2 A leopard or panther. 3 A demon, *Rākshasa*. 4 A kind of bird. 5 ( At the end of comp ) An eminent or distinguished person, foremost; as in -शान्तः; cf. शान्तः. -Comp. -शान्तः, -शान्तः n. a tiger's skin. -शान्तः 1 a tiger's play; शान्तः शान्तः शान्तः शान्तः Gt. 4. 2 N. of a metre; see App. 1.

शार्कर a. ( स्त्री. ) 1 Nocturnal ; Ku. 8. 58. 2 Mischievous, pernicious. - ४ Darkness, thick gloom. - स्त्री Night.

शाल 1 A. ( शालते ) 1 To praise, flatter. 2 Poshine. 3 To be endowed with ; Mall. on Ki. 5. 44. 4 To tell.

शालः 1 N. of a tree ( very tall and stately ) ; R. 1. 38 ; Si. 3. 40. 2 A tree in general ; R. 1. 13 ; Ve. 4. 3.

3 An enclosure, a fence. 4 A kind of fish. 5 N. of king Śalivāhana. -Comp. -ग्रन्थः a kind of sacred stone said to be typical of Vishnu, as the Phallus is of Śiva, 'शिवि N. of a mountain. 'शिला the Śalagrāma stone. -शः, -निर्घातः exudation of the Śāla tree, resin ; R. 1. 31. -शैलिक 1 a doll, puppet, statue ; Vb. 1 ; N. 2. 83. 2 a courtesan, harlot. -शैली a doll, puppet. -शैलः the resin of the Śāla tree. ; of. शाल. -शारः 1 a superior tree. 2 Asa foetida.

शालग्रः The Lodhra tree.

शाला 1 An apartment, a room, saloon, hall ; श्रुतिशालादि दृष्टान्तेः Si. 3. 50 ; so शमीशाला, शङ्खशाला &c. 2 A house, an abode ; R. 16. 41. 3 The upper or main branch of a tree. 4 The trunk of a tree. -Comp. -शैलिक 1 a hollow earthen cup. -शून्ः a jackal. -शूकः 1 a dog ; Bv. 1. 72. 2 a wolf. 3 a deer. 4 a cat. 5 a jackal. 6 a monkey.

शालाकः N. of Pāṇini.

शालाकि m. 1 A lancer, spearman. 2 A surgeon. 3 A barber.

शालाकुटीरः An epithet of Pāṇini ( written also शालोत्पत्तिः ; so called from शाला the place of his birth ).

शालर 1 A flight of steps, ladder. 2 A bird-cage.

शालि 1 Rice ; न शालेः संवर्धिता वस्तु-पन्थेन Mu. 1. 13 ; याः प्रकीर्णं न वधति शालवः Mk. 4. 16. 2 The civet-cat. -Comp. -शोषणः -नं boiled rice ( of a superior kind ). -शोषी a female appointed to watch a rice-field ; R. 4. 20. -शूर्पः -र्ष rice-flour. -शिष्ट crystal. -श्वर्य a rice-field. -शङ्खः N. of a celebrated sovereign of India whose era commences with 78 A. D. -शोषः 1 N. of a writer on veterinary subjects. 2 a horse. शोषि m. a horse.

शालिकः 1 A weaver. 2 A toll, tax. शालि a. ( स्त्री. ) ( Usually at the end of comp. ) 1 Endowed with, possessed of, possessing, shining or resplendent with ; Ki. 8. 17, 55 ; Bk. 4. 3. 2 Domestic.

शालिनी 1 A mistress of the house, housewife. 2 N. of a metre ; see App. I.

शालीन a. 1 Modest, bashful, shy, retiring ; शिष्यशालीनः शिष्यः M. 4 ; R. 6. 81, 18. 17 ; Si 16. 88. 2 Like, re-

sembling. -नः A householder. ( शाली-नीड 'to make humble, humiliate' ).

शालः 1 A frog. 2 A kind of perfume. -शू n. The root of the water-lily.

शालु ( शू ) 1 The root of the water-lily. 2 Nutmeg. -शः A frog. शालु ( शू ) 1 A frog. शालि a. A field of rice.

शालोत्पत्तिः An epithet of Pāṇini ; see शालाकुटीर.

शारवतः 1 The silk-cotton tree. 2 One of the seven great divisions of the earth.

शारवतिः 1 The silk-cotton tree ; Bv. 1. 115 ; Ms. 8. 246. 2 One of the seven great divisions of the earth. 3 N. of a kind of hell. -Comp. -श्वः an epithet of Garuda.

शारवती 1 The silk-cotton tree. 2 N. of a river in Pāṭāla. 3 A kind of hell. -Comp. -श्वः, -श्वकः the gum of the silk-cotton tree.

शारवः 1 N. of a country. 2 A king of Śāiva.

शार्व a. ( स्त्री. ) 1 Relating to a dead body ; caused by the death ( of a relative ) ; शार्व शयनाशौचं वरिष्ठं विधी-ते Ms. 5. 59, 61. 2 Tawny, dark-yellowish. -शः The young of any animal, a fawn, cub ; कवयं क शरीरमभ्य-यो युगशविः समवेधितो जनः S. 2. 18 ; सुतरज-शवः R. 6. 3, 18. 37.

शार्वकः The young of any animal. शार्व See शार्व.

शार्वत a. ( स्त्री. ) Eternal, perpetual, ever-lasting ; शार्वतीः स्वरः Rām. ( = U. 2. 5 ) 'for eternal years', 'ever more', 'for all time to come' ; U. 5. 27 ; R. 14. 14. -शः 1 N. of Śiva. 2 Of Vyāsa. 3 The sun. -श ind. Eternally, perpetually, forever.

शार्वतिक a. ( स्त्री. ) Eternal, permanent, perpetual, constant ; शार्वतिको विरोधः 'natural antipathy'.

शार्वती The earth. शार्वकुल a. ( स्त्री. ) Eating flesh ( or fish ).

शार्वकुलिक A quantity of baked cakes ( शार्वकुली ).

शार्व 2 P. ( श. सि. शि. ) 1 To teach, instruct, train ( governing two accusatives in this sense ) ; शार्वकं वर्यं शालि Bk. ; Bk. 6. 10 ; शिष्यशालि शवि न श. वर्यं Bg. 2. 7. 2 To rule, govern ; अल्पशास्त्राश्रयी शार्वकश्रुतिवि R. 1. 30 ; 10. 1 ; 14. 85, 19. 57 ; S. 1. 14 ; Bk. 3. 53. 3 To order, command, direct, enjoin ; R. 12. 34 ; Ku. 6. 24 ; Bk. 9. 68. 4 To tell, communicate, inform ( with dat. ) ; शविशालि वर्यं वर्यं शविशालि Bk. 6. 27 ; Ms. 11. 83. 5 To advise ; व शिष्यका शार्व न शालि शोषि Ki. 1. 5. 6 To decree, enact. 7 To punish, chastise, correct ; Ms. 4. 175 ; S. 20. 8 To tame, subdue ; Mv.

6. 20. -With अङ्ग 1 ( a ) to advise, persuade ; Ku. 5. 5. ( b ) to teach, instruct ( how to act ), order, command ; R. 6. 59, 13. 75 ; Bk. 20. 17. 2 to rule, govern. 3 to chastise, punish ; Va. 2. 4 to praise, extol. -श ( usually Atm. ) 1 to bless, pronounce a blessing ; शार्वकता शार्वकः S. 4 ; U. 1. 2 to order, command, direct ( P. in this sense ) ; Bk. 6. 4. 3 to desire, seek for, hope, expect ; शर्वनस्तिन्यन्यशास्त्रे S. 7 ; आशाश्रितं ततः शवि-न्यन्यन्यन्यन्य Bk. 17. 1, 5. 16 ; Ms. 8. 80. 4 to praise. -न 1 to teach, instruct, advise ; Bk. 19. 19. 2 to order, command ; नशावि इत्यन्यं कर्तुं Mār. P. 3 to rule, govern, be lord of ; न शशावि नशितानपि कर्तुं N. 5. 24 ; R. 6. 75 ; 9. 1. 4 to punish, chastise. 5 to pray or ask for, seek for ( Atm. ) ; इदं कश्चिः पूर्वमेव नमेवाव शशास्त्रे U. 1. 1, ( used in the sense of शार्व with न ).

शार्व 1 Instruction, teaching, discipline. 2 Rule, sway, government ; अल्पशास्त्राश्रयी R. 1. 30 ; so शान्तिशास्त्र.

3 An order, command, direction ; तद्विरुद्धे देवस्य शार्व प्रजापतिः S. 6 ; R. 5. 69, 14. 83, 18. 18. 4 An edict, enactment, a decree. 5 A precept, rule. 6 A royal grant ( of land &c. ) ; charter ; अर्धं तत् शान्तनवेन योजयित्वा Pt. 1 ; Y. 2. 240, 295. 7 A deed, writing, written agreement. 8 Control of passions. ( At the end of comp. शार्व often means 'punisher, destroyer, killer', as in शार्वकता, शार्वकताः ). -Comp. -श्व 1 a plate ( usually of copper ), on which a grant of land &c. is inscribed. 2 a sheet of paper on which an order is written. -श्वः a royal messenger. -शवि m. an envoy, a messenger ; R. 8. 68.

शार्वि p. p. 1 Ruled, governed. 2 Punished.

शार्वि m. 1 A ruler, governor. 2 A chastiser ; S. 1. 25.

शार्व m. 1 A teacher, an instructor. 2 A ruler, king, sovereign. 3 A father. 4 A Buddha or Jaina ; or a deified teacher of the Bauddhas or Jainas.

शार्व 1 An order, a command, rule, precept. 2 A sacred precept or rule, scriptural injunction. 3 A religious or sacred treatise, sacred book, scripture ; see compa. below. 4 Any department of knowledge, science ; इति वस्तुन शार्व Bg. 15. 20 ; शार्वकश्रुति शवि ; R. 1. 19 ; often at the end of comp. after the word denoting the subject, or applied collectively to the whole body of teaching on that subject ; वेदशास्त्र, न्यायशास्त्र, लक्षणाशास्त्र, अर्थशास्त्र &c. 5 A work, treatise, theory. 6 Theory ( opp. वस्तु or practice ) ; M. 10

-**अविमर्श** - **अविमर्श**, - **अननुष्ठान** violation of sacred precepts, disregard of religious authority. - **अनुष्ठान** conformity to or observance of sacred precepts. - **अनुष्ठान** a. versed in the Sāstras. - **अर्थ**: the meaning of a sacred precept. 2 a scriptural precept or statement. - **आचरण** observance of sacred precepts. - **आचर्य** a. prescribed by sacred laws, enjoined by the Sāstras, lawful, legal. - **कारः**, - **कृत्** m. 1 the author of a Sāstra or sacred book. 2 an author in general. - **कोविद** a. versed in the Sāstras. - **महः** a superficial reader of books, a superficial scholar. - **महर्षि** m. grammar (as being the 'eye', as it were, with which to understand any Sāstra). - **मह**, - **विद** a. conversant with the Sāstras. - **ज्ञान** knowledge of sacred books, conversancy with scriptures. - **सत्य** truth as taught in the Sāstras, scriptural truth. - **दक्षिण** a. stated or enjoined in sacred books. - **दृष्टिः** f. scriptural point of view. - **स्रोतः** the source of the Sāstras. - **विधान**, - **विधिः** a sacred precept, scriptural injunction. - **विमतिर्विद**, - **विरोधः** 1 mutual contradiction of sacred precepts, inconsistency or precepts. 2 any act contrary to sacred precepts. - **विमुख** a. averse from study; Pt. 1. - **विद्वज्ज** a. contrary to the Sāstras, illegal, unlawful. - **व्युत्पत्तिः** f. intimate knowledge of the sacred writings, proficiency in the Sāstras. - **शिल्लिप** m. the country of Kāshmir. - **सिद्ध** a. established by sacred authority. - **साधिव** a. (नी. f.) Versed or skilled in the Sāstras, -m. One who has mastered the Sāstras, a learned man, a great Pandit.

**साक्षी** a. 1 Scriptural. 2 Scientific. **साक्ष्य** a. 1 To be taught or advised. 2 To be regulated or governed. 3 Deserving punishment, punishable. **सि** 5 U. (सिनीति, सिद्धि) 1 To whet, sharpen. 2 To attenuate, make thin. 3 To excite. 4 To be attentive. 5 To be sharp.

**सि**: 1 Auspiciousness, good for tune. 2 Composure, calm, tranquillity, peace. 3 An epithet of Siva.

**सिखा** 1 N. of a tree (सिन्धु). 2 The Ashoka tree.

**सिख** a. idle, lazy, indolent.

**सिख** Pces-wax; cf. सिख.

**सिख**, - **यन्त्र** 1 A loop or swing (made of rope). 2 A burden or load carried in a loop.

**सिखित** a. suspended or carried in a loop.

**सिख** 1 A. (सुख, सिद्धि) To learn, study, acquire knowledge of; अ-सिख-काम-विद्वान् अथवा B. 5. 81.

**सिखिका** - (सिखिका or सिद्धिका f.) 1 A inner. 2 A teacher, instructor;

वस्तुमय (i. e. किया and सेवाति) साधु स सिखिकायां बुरि वसितामयितम् एव M. 1. 16.

**सिख्य** 1 Learning, acquiring knowledge. 2 Teaching, instruction.

**सिखा** 1 Learning, study, acquisition of knowledge; B. 9. 68. 2 Desire of being able to do anything, wish to prevail; Ki. 15. 57. 3 Teaching, instruction, training; वाचस्पतिव्याख्याः K. P. 1; अथवा यन्त्रः वसितामयितम् B. 5. 25; M. 4. 9; एवमिहा 'the science of war'. 4 One of the six Vedāngas, the science which teaches the proper pronunciation of words and laws of euphony. 5 Modesty, humility. - **Comp.** - **सिखः** 1 a teacher, an instructor. 2 N. of Vyāsa. - **सिखः** an epithet of Indra. - **सिखिः** f. skill.

**सिखित** p. p. 1 Learnt, studied. 2 Taught, instructed; अक्षितपदम् S. 5. 21. 3 Trained, disciplined. 4 Tame, docile. 5 Skilful, clever. 6 Modest, diffident. - **Comp.** - **सिखः** a pupil. - **आयुध** a. versed in the use of weapons.

**सिखनयः** A pupil, scholar.

**सिखः** 1 A lock of hair left on the crown or sides of the head at tonsure. 2 A peacock's tail.

**सिखिका**: 1 A lock of hair left on the crown of the head at tonsure. 2 Locks or tufts of hair left on the sides of the head; (these are three or five in the case of the Kshatriyas); U. 4. 19. 3 A crest, tuft, plume. 4 A peacock's tail.

**सिखिका**: A cock.

**सिखिका** See सिख (1).

**सिखित्व** a. Crested, tufted. -m. 1 A peacock; यद्वि स एव यद्विः सिखित्वी U. 3. 18; R. 1. 39; Ku. 1. 15. 2 A cock. 3 An arrow. 4 A peacock's tail. 5 A kind of jasmine. 6 N. of Vishnu. 7 N. of a son of Drupada. [Sikhandin was originally a female, being Amba born in the family of Drupada for wreaking her revenge upon Bhishma; (see Amba). But from her very birth the girl was given out as a male child and brought up as such. In due course she was married to the daughter of Hiranyavarman, who was extremely sorry to find that she had got a veritable woman for her husband. Her father, therefore, resolved to attack the kingdom of Drupada for his having deceived him; but Sikhandin contrived, by practising austere penance in a forest, to exchange her sex with a Yaksha, and thus averted the calamity which threatened Drupada. Afterwards in the great Bharata war he proved a means of killing Bhishma, who declined to fight with a woman, when Arjuna put him forward as his hero. He was afterwards killed by Arjuna himself.]

**सिखित्वी** 1 A pea-hen. 2 A kind of jasmine. 3 N. of the daughter

of Drupada; see सिखित्व above.

**सिखरः** 1 The top, summit or peak of a mountain; जगाम गीरीं सिखरं सिखरिण्य Ku. 5. 7, 1. 4; Me. 18. 2 The top of a tree. 3 Crest, tuft. 4 The point or edge of a sword. 5 Top, peak, point in general. 6 The arm-pit. 7 Bristling of the hair. 8 The bud of the Arabian jasmine. 9 A kind of ruby-like gem. - **Comp.** - **सिखिनी** an epithet of Durgā.

**सिखरिणी** 1 An excellent woman. 2 A dish of curds and sugar with spices. 3 A line of hair extending across the navel. 4 N. of a metre; see App. I.

**सिखरिण** a. (नी. f.) 1 Crested, tufted. 2 Pointed, peaked; सिखरि-रश्मा Me. 82. -m. 1 A mountain; इत्यहं सप्तविंशतिं सिखरिणीं यथाः शेरते Bh. 2. 76; Me. 13; R. 9. 12, 22. 2 A hill-fort. 3 A tree. 4 The lapwing. 5 The plant अमृतमर्ष.

**सिखा** 1 A lock of hair on the crown of the head; Mu. 3. 30; Si. 4. 50; Mā. 10. 6. 2 A crest, topknot. 3 Tuft, plume. 4 Top, summit, peak; Ki. 6. 17. 5 Sharp end, edge, point or end in general; S. 1. 4; Bv. 1. 2. 6 The end of a garment; S. 1. 14. 7 A flame; यन्महत्वा सिखयेव दीपः Ku. 1. 28, R. 17. 34. 8 A ray of light; Ku. 2. 38. 9 A peacock's crest or comb. 10 A fibrous root. 11 A branch in general; especially one taking root. 12 The head or chief of anything. 13 The fever of love. - **Comp.** - **सिखः** a lamp-stand. - **सिखः** a peacock. - **सिखः** a peacock's feather. - **सिखः** a peacock. - **सिखः** a crest-jewel. - **सिखः** 1 a carrot. 2 a turnip. - **सिखः** the jack-fruit tree. - **सिख** a. pointed, crested. (-सिखः) a peacock. - **सिखः** a lamp-stand. - **सिखिः** f. a kind of usurious interest, daily increasing.

**सिखातुः** The crest of a peacock.

**सिखाचल** a. 1 Crested. 2 Flaming. -m. 1 A lamp 2 Fire.

**सिखि** a. 1 Pointed. 2 Crested, tufted. 3 Proud. -m. 1 A peacock; Pt. 1. 159; V. 2. 28; Si. 4. 50. 2 Fire; यद्वि स एव यद्विः सिखिं सिखाचलः Gīt. 7; Pt. 4. 110; R. 19. 54; Si. 15. 7. 3 A cock. 4 An arrow. 5 A tree. 6 A lamp. 7 A bull. 8 A horse. 9 A mountain. 10 A Brāhmana. 11 A religious mendicant. 12 N. of Ketu. 13 The number 'three.' 14 The Chitraka tree. - **Comp.** - **सिखः**, सिखि blue vitriol. - **सिखः** 1 an epithet of Ś Kārtikya. 2 smoke. - **सिखः**, - **सिखः** a peacock's tail. - **सिखः** an antelope. - **सिखः** a gourd. - **सिखः** an epithet of Kārtikya. - **सिखा** 1 a flame. 2 a peacock's crest.

सिद्धः 1 A pot-herb. 2 A kind of tree.

सिद्ध 1 P. ( सिद्धि ) To go, move.

सिद्ध 1 P. ( सिद्धि ) To smell.

सिद्धाणः 1 Froth, foam, 2 Phlegm.  
- 1 The mucus of the nose. 2 Rattle of iron. 3 A glass-vessel.

सिद्धाणः कः The mucus of the nose. -कः Phlegm.

सिद्ध 1. 2. A. 10. U. ( सिद्धि, सिद्धि, सिद्धयति-ने. सिद्धि ) To tinkle, jingle, rattle ; Si. 10. 62.

सिद्ध Tinkle, jingle, tinkling or jingling sound ; especially of ornaments such as anklets.

सिद्धिका A chain worn round the loins.

सिद्धा 1 Tinkle, jingle &c. 2 A bow-string.

सिद्धित p. p. Tinkling, jingling. -सं Tinkling, jingling (cf anklets &c.) ; इति राजवंशानां वेदं दृष्टव्यं सिद्धितं V. 4. 14.

सिद्धिनी 1 A bow-string. 2 An anklet ( worn round the feet ).

सिद्ध 1 P. ( सिद्धि ) To slight, despise, disregard.

सिद्ध p. p. 1 Sharpened, whetted. 2 Thin, emaciated. 3 Wasted, declined. 4 Weak, feeble. -Comp. -अयः a thorn. -अयः a. sharp-edged. -अयः 1 barley. 2 wheat.

सिद्धः f. The river Sittlej ; see सत्तल.

सिद्धि a. 1 White. 2 Black ; Si. 15. 48. -सिः The birch tree. -Comp. -कण्ठः 1 an epithet of Siva ; नक्षत्राणां सिद्धि-कण्ठस्य नक्षत्राणामेव वा Ku. 2. 61, 6. 81. 2 a peacock ; अपनमसिद्धिकण्ठकण्ठमीति द्रुपति स्मृतिपुराणशालाः Si. 4. 56. 3 a gallinule. -उद्धः, -वद्धः a goose. -रत्नं a sapphire. -वासवः m. an epithet of Rāma ; विष्णुपतिं सिद्धिवासवस्तु Si. 1. 6.

सिद्धि a. 1 Loose, loosened, slackened, relaxed. 2 Untied, unfastened ; S. 2. 6. 3 Severed, fallen from the stalk ; S. 2. 8. 4 Languid, enfeebled, unnerved. 5 Weak, feeble ; अशिक्षितसिद्धि U. 1. 24, 27 'fast or close embrace'. 6 Flaccid, flabby. 7 Dissolved. 8 Decayed. 9 Ineffective, futile, vain. 10 Careless. 11 Loosely done, not strictly or rigidly performed. 12 Cast off, abandoned. -सं 1 Laxity, looseness. 2 Slowness. ( सिद्धिनीक means 1 to loosen, unfasten, untie. 2 to relax, slacken. 3 to weaken, impair, enfeeble. 4 to give up, abandon ; R. 2. 41 ; सिद्धिनीक 1 to be slackened or relaxed. 2 to fall off from ; Mk. 1. 15 ).

सिद्धिपति Don P. 1 To relax, slacken, loosen. 2 To give up, abandon ; Ve. 5. 6. 3 To lessen, allow to cool down ; V. 2.

सिद्धिपति a. 1 Loosed. 2 Relaxed, loosened. 3 Dissolved.

सिद्धि N. of a warrior belonging to the side of the Yādavas. ( सिद्धिपति m. N. of Śākyaki ).

सिद्धि A ray of light. -f. Skin, leather. -n. Water ; सिद्धाण्ययमस्य सिद्धि वारि प्रपद्यते Vyāsa. -Comp. -सिद्ध a. ( written सिद्धि or सिद्धिदि also ) 1 pervaded by rays. 2 bald, bald-headed. 3 leprous. (-कः ) 1 an epithet of Vishnu. 2 of Siva. 3 a bold man. 4 a man without prepuce. 5 a leper.

सिद्ध N. of a lake on the Himālaya.

सिद्ध N. of a river which issues from the Sipa lake and on the bank of which stands Ujjayini ; सिद्धाणः सिद्धत इव प्रयत्नाः वादुःखः Me. 31.

सिद्धः See सिद्धा.

सिद्धा 1 A fibrous root. 2 The root of a water-lily. 3 A root in general. 4 A stroke with a whip. 5 A mother. 6 A river. -Comp. -वतः a branch. -वहः the ( Indian ) fig-tree.

सिद्धाकः The root of a water-lily.

सिद्धि ( सिद्धि ) 1 A beast of prey. 2 The birch tree. 3 N. of a country ( pl. ). 4 N. of a king ( who is said to have saved Agni in the form of a dove from Indra in the form of a hawk by offering an equal quantity of his own flesh weighed in a balance ) ; cf. Mu. 6. 17.

सिद्धि ( सिद्धि ) 1 A palanquin, litter. 2 A bier.

सिद्धि ( सिद्धि ) 1 A camp ; पृथुपुनः ससिद्धिरयं वाति उर्वे मह्यं Ve. 3. 18 ; Si. 5. 68. 2 A royal camp or residence. 3 An intrenchment for the protection of an army. 4 A kind of grain.

सिद्धि ( सिद्धि ) 1 A palanquin, litter. सिद्धा A pod, legume.

सिद्धिका 1 A pod, legume. 2 A kind of kidney-bean. ( m. also according to some. ).

सिद्धि 1 A pod, legume. 2 A kind of plant.

सिद्धि 1 The head. 2 The root of the pepper plant ( m. also, according to some, in these senses ) -रिः 1 A bed. 2 A large serpent. -Comp. -कः hair.

सिद्धि n. 1 The head ; सिद्धा स्थापते ह्रं ( ह्रं ) परं ( ह्रं ) स्ते निष्कृतिः Subhash. 2 Skull. 3 A peak, summit, top ( as of a mountain ) ; सिद्धिः सिद्धिः सिद्धिः Ki. 5. 17 ; Si. 4. 54. 4 The top of a tree. 5 The head or top of anything ; सिद्धिः सिद्धिः सिद्धिः Bv. 1. 74. 6 Pinnacle, some, highest point. 7 Front, forepart, van ( as of an army ) ; S. 7. 26 ; U. 5. 3. 8 Chief, principal, head ( usually at the end of comp. ). ( Before soft consonants सिद्धि is changed to सिद्धि in comp. ). -Comp. -अदिशः n. ( सिद्धिः ) the skull. -अदिशः m. an ascetic who carries about

a human skull. -सुहः a room on the top of a house, turret, garret. -अहः affection of the head, head-ache. -उहः, -उहः ( सिद्धिः &c. ) beheading, decapitation. -वादिशः m. an elephant. -ह, -हः 1 A helmet ; सुहः सिद्धिः सिद्धिः R. 7. 49, 66 ; अपनीत-सिद्धिः 4. 64. 2 head-dress. -वहः, -सिः the neck ; Si. 4. 52, 5. 65. -पीडा headache. -कलः the coconut tree. -सुहः an ornament for the head. -मणिः 1 a jewel worn on the head. 2 a crest-jewel. 3 a title of respect conferred on learned men. -महः m. a hog. -महः m. an epithet of Siva. -रत्नं a jewel worn on the head. -वहः head-ache. -हहः m. -हहः ( also सिद्धिः-हहः ) the hair of the head, Rs. 1. 4. Ku. 5. 9 ; R. 15. 16. -हहः a. being at the head. ( -m. ) a chief, any one at the head of affairs. -हहः pepper. -वेहः, -वेहः a head-dress, turban. -हहः headache. -हहः m. an epithet of Siva.

सिद्धिः The hair of the head ; Si. 7. 62.

सिद्धि 1 A helmet. 2 A turban, head-dress.

सिद्धि A palanquin.

सिद्धि ind. From the head ; Ku. 3. 49 ; Bh. 2. 10.

सिद्धि a. Belonging to or being on the head. -हहः Clean hair.

सिद्धि Any tubular vessel of the body, a nerve, vein, artery, blood-vessel. -Comp. -वहः the wood-apple हहः lead.

सिद्धि s. Sinewy, tendinous, veiny.

सिद्धि 1 A sword. 2 A killer, murderer. 3 An arrow. 4 A locust.

सिद्धि N. of a tree. -हहः A flower of this tree ( regarded as the type of delicacy ) ; सिद्धिः सिद्धिः सिद्धिः वाहू तदीयसिद्धिः सिद्धिः Ku. 1. 41, 5. 4, R. 16. 48 ; Me. 65.

सिद्धि 6 P. ( सिद्धि ) To glean.

सिद्धिः Gleaning ears of corn ( more than one at a time ) ; see Kull. on Ms. 10. 112. -Comp. -हहः 1 gleanings ears of corn. 2 irregular occupation.

सिद्धा 1 A stone, rock. 2 A grind-stone. 3 The lower timber of a door. 4 The top of a column. 5 A tendon, vein ( for सिद्धा ). 6 Red arsenic. 7 Camphor. -Comp. -अहः 1 a hole. 2 a fence, an enclosure. 3 a room on the top of a house. -आहः iron. -आहः a crucible. -आहः the wild plantain. -आहः 1 a slab of stone used as a seat. 2 benzoin. -आहः bitumen. -अहः a mountain, huge rock ; R. 2. 34. -उहः benzoin. -उहः 1 benzoin. 2 a superior kind of sandal-wood. -अहः m.

सिद्धि 1 A skull. 2 A room on the top of a house, turret, garret. -अहः affection of the head, head-ache. -उहः, -उहः ( सिद्धिः &c. ) beheading, decapitation. -वादिशः m. an elephant. -ह, -हः 1 A helmet ; सुहः सिद्धिः सिद्धिः R. 7. 49, 66 ; अपनीत-सिद्धिः 4. 64. 2 head-dress. -वहः, -सिः the neck ; Si. 4. 52, 5. 65. -पीडा headache. -कलः the coconut tree. -सुहः an ornament for the head. -मणिः 1 a jewel worn on the head. 2 a crest-jewel. 3 a title of respect conferred on learned men. -महः m. a hog. -महः m. an epithet of Siva. -रत्नं a jewel worn on the head. -वहः head-ache. -हहः m. -हहः ( also सिद्धिः-हहः ) the hair of the head, Rs. 1. 4. Ku. 5. 9 ; R. 15. 16. -हहः a. being at the head. ( -m. ) a chief, any one at the head of affairs. -हहः pepper. -वेहः, -वेहः a head-dress, turban. -हहः headache. -हहः m. an epithet of Siva.

सिद्धिः The hair of the head ; Si. 7. 62.

सिद्धि 1 A helmet. 2 A turban, head-dress.

सिद्धि A palanquin.

सिद्धि ind. From the head ; Ku. 3. 49 ; Bh. 2. 10.

सिद्धि a. Belonging to or being on the head. -हहः Clean hair.

सिद्धि Any tubular vessel of the body, a nerve, vein, artery, blood-vessel. -Comp. -वहः the wood-apple हहः lead.

सिद्धि s. Sinewy, tendinous, veiny.

सिद्धि 1 A sword. 2 A killer, murderer. 3 An arrow. 4 A locust.

सिद्धि N. of a tree. -हहः A flower of this tree ( regarded as the type of delicacy ) ; सिद्धिः सिद्धिः सिद्धिः वाहू तदीयसिद्धिः सिद्धिः Ku. 1. 41, 5. 4, R. 16. 48 ; Me. 65.

सिद्धि 6 P. ( सिद्धि ) To glean.

सिद्धिः Gleaning ears of corn ( more than one at a time ) ; see Kull. on Ms. 10. 112. -Comp. -हहः 1 gleanings ears of corn. 2 irregular occupation.

सिद्धा 1 A stone, rock. 2 A grind-stone. 3 The lower timber of a door. 4 The top of a column. 5 A tendon, vein ( for सिद्धा ). 6 Red arsenic. 7 Camphor. -Comp. -अहः 1 a hole. 2 a fence, an enclosure. 3 a room on the top of a house. -आहः iron. -आहः a crucible. -आहः the wild plantain. -आहः 1 a slab of stone used as a seat. 2 benzoin. -आहः bitumen. -अहः a mountain, huge rock ; R. 2. 34. -उहः benzoin. -उहः 1 benzoin. 2 a superior kind of sandal-wood. -अहः m.

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an epithet of Garuda. -कुडुका a stone-cutter's obisel. -कुडुम, -कुडुम benzoin. -कु a fossil, mineral. (-कु) 1 bitumen. 2 benzoin. 3 petroleum. 4 iron. 5 any fossil production. -कुतु 1 bitumen. 2 red chalk. -कुतु f. -कुतु: bitumen. -कुतु: 1 chalk. 2 red chalk. 3 a white fossil substance. -कुतु a slab (of stone) used as a seat, stone-seat. -कुतु: कुतुका: a small flat stone for grinding condiments upon. -कुतुकि: f. an image of stone. -कुतुका a stone-slab. -कुतु benzoin. -कुतु: a stone-cutter's chisel. -कुतु: 1 benzoin. 2 incense. -कुतुका a kind of moss. -कुतु: f. a shower of stones. 2 hail. -कुतुम n. a grotto, rocky recess. -कुतुकि: bitumen.

शिशिः The birch tree. -f. The lower timber of a door.

शिशिदः A kind of fish.

शिशि 1 The lower timber of a door. 2 A kind of earthworm. 3 The top of a pillar. 4 A dart. 5 An arrow. 6 A kind of earthworm. 7 A female frog. -Oomp. -कुका: a bee; मिलितशिशिकुकापदलि-पदलकृतमरुणविज्ञप्ति Gt. 1.; B. 4. 57. 2 an arrow; स/ कुकमपदलिशिशिकुकमनोहराम्बन्-चापादेव प्रमद्वान्तस्यति K. 225; or कुन-पक्षिका शब्दवाद्गमिति कश्चिन्: शिशिकुकमनोऽलमत St. 9. 41 (in both passages the word is used in senses 1 and 2). 3 a fool.

शिशिकः 1 A kind of fish. 2 A kind of tree. -अ A mushroom, fungus; as in उपलिखित q. v. 2 The flower of the plantain tree; अपिपुराणि शिशिकमण्डपिणि: St. 6. 32, or अलिनामताडिनी शिशिकि 72. 3 Hail.

शिशिकम् A mushroom, fungus. शिशिकी 1 Earth, clay. 2 A small earthworm.

शिल्प 1 An art, a fine or mechanical art; (61 such arts are enumerated). 2 Skill (in any art); oraft; M. 1. 6; Mk. 3. 15. 3 Ingenuity, cleverness. 4 Work, manual work or labour. 5 A rite, ceremony. 6 A kind of ladle or spoon used at sacrifices. -Oomp. -कर्मन् n., -क्रिया any manual labour, handicraft. -कारः, -कारकाः, -कारिन् m. an artisan, a mechanic. -कारलं, -कार a workshop, manufactory (a technical school). -कारलं 1 a book on any art, fine or mechanical. 2 mechanics.

शिल्पिन् a. 1 Relating to a fine or mechanical art. 2 Mechanical. -m. 1 An artisan, artist, a mechanic. 2 One who is skilled in any art.

शिर a. 1 Auspicious, propitious, lucky; यं शिवाया निवेदित्वायति: Ki. 4. 21; 1. 38; R. 11. 33. 2 In good health or condition, happy, prosperous, fortunate; शिवायि वस्तुर्जलानि कश्चि R. 5. 8; (अनुपप्रायि 'undisturbed'); शिवायि वस्तुनः सद् 'a happy

journey to you', 'God bless (or speed) you on your journey'. -श: 1 N. of the third god of the sacred Hindu Trinity, who is entrusted with the work of destruction, as Brahman and Vishnu are with the creation and preservation, of the world; यन्ने देवः केतो वा शिवो वा Bh. 2. 115. 2 The male organ of generation, penis. 3 An auspicious planetary conjunction. 4 The Veda. 5 Final beatitude. 6 A post to which cattle are tied. 7 A god, deity. 8 Quick-silver. 9 Bdelium. 10 The black variety of thorn-apple. -श्वी (m. dual) Siva and Pārvati; Ki. 5. 40. -श 1 Prosperity, welfare, well-being, happiness; तव शर्वणि वर्ततां शिवं N. 2. 62; Rata. 1. 2; R. 1. 60. 2 Bliss, auspiciousness. 3 Final beatitude. 4 Water. 5 Sea salt. 6 Rock-salt. 7 Refined borax. -Oomp. -श्वे = श्वश्व q. v. -आश्वक rock-salt. -आश्वकः 1 the bearer of auspicious news. 2 a fortune-teller. -आश्वकः 1 Siva's abode. 2 the red basil. (-श्व) 1 a temple of Siva. 2 a cemetery. -श्वर a. inauspicious, unlucky; शिवतरुतये K. P. 1. -श्वर (शिवश्वर also) a. conferring happiness, auspicious. -श्वरिन्: N. of Bhṛingi. -श्वरि a. prosperous, happy. -श्वरिन्: the planet Mars. -श्वरि a. 1 having an auspicious end, conferring or conducive to happiness, propitious; श्वरलः कुत्सोर्ध्व कस्तु शिवतरुतिव यस्तु Mā. 6. 7. 2 tender, not demoniacal; या पूतनामस्तुपुता: शिव-श्वरिणि 9. 49. (-श्वरि:) auspiciousness, happiness. -श्वरि the discus of Vishnu. -श्वर n. the Devadār tree. -श्वर: the Bilva tree. -श्वर the Ketaka tree. -श्वर: quick-silver. -श्वर, -श्वरी N. of Benares. -श्वराय N. of one of the eighteen Purāṇas. -श्वर: 1 a crystal. 2 the Baka tree. 3 the thorn-apple. -श्वर: the Arjuna tree. -श्वरश्वरी N. of Benares. -श्वरि: f. the fourteenth day of the dark half of Māgha on which a rigorous fast is observed in honour of Siva. -श्वरि Siva, worshipped in the form of a Phallus. -श्वर: the world of Siva. -श्वर: the mango tree. (-श्वर) Pārvati. -श्वर: a bull. -श्वर quick-silver. -श्वर: 1 the moon. 2 the thorn-apple. -श्वरि an epithet of Durgā.

शिवकः 1 A post to which cows or cattle in general are tied. 2 A post for cattle to rub against, scratching-post.

शिव 1 N. of Pārvati. 2 A jackal (in general); अश्वसि निम्नमिदं: शिवकः Ki. 1. 38; श्वरश्च हरे शिव शिव शिवानां कल-कलः Bv. 1. 32; R. 7. 50, 11. 61, 12. 39. 3 Final beatitude. 4 The Sami tree. 5 The yellow myrobalan. 6

Dārva grass. 7 A kind of yellow pigment. 8 Turmeric. -Oomp. -श्वरि: a dog. -श्वर: a goat. -कला the Sami tree. -श्वर the howling of a jackal; Ki. 1. 38.

शिवानी Pārvati, wife of Siva.

शिवकः A jackal.

शिविर a. Cool, cold, chill, frigid;

श्वर श्वरवन्दनशिविरश्वरे कवेय श्वीरे Gt. 18; R. 9. 59; 14. 3, 16. 49. -श्व: -श्व 1

Dew, hoarfrost; श्वरानां शिविराश्वर: जातं मन्वे शिविरमश्वितां पक्षिनी बान्धव्या Me. 85. 2

The cold season (comprising the two months Māgha and Phālguna);

कंदेव स्वलिङ्गं यदेव शिविरे दुस्कोकिलायां कवे S. 6. 3. 3 Coldness, frigidity. -Oomp.

-श्वश्व: -श्वर: -श्वरिन्: -श्वीश्वि: -श्वरि: the moon; श्वर इव शिविराश्वी: V. 5. 21;

शिविराश्विराश्वी बालातिशयिनी St. 11. 21;

शिविराश्वीश्विनि तज्जम्: R. 8. 2. -अश्वश्व: -अश्वश्व: 'the close of the cold season,'

spring season; स्वस्त्युतः शिविराश्वस्य (प्रमोद्यतः) Ku. 3. 61; उपरितं शिविराश्व-गमयिष्या R. 9. 31. -श्वराल: -श्वरमय: the cold season. -श्व: an epithet of Agni.

शिवुः 1 A child, an infant; शिवुर्वा शिव्या वा U. 4. 11. 2 The young of any animal (as a calf, puppy, fawn &c.); S. 1. 14; 7. 14, 18. 3 A boy under eight or sixteen years of age.

-Oomp. -कंद: -कंदनं the cry or weeping of a child. -श्वर a kind of jasmine double jasmine).

-श्वर: N. of a king of the Chedis and son of Damaghosha.

[According to the Vishnu Purāṇa this monarch was, in a previous existence, the unrighteous Hiranyakasipu, king of the Asuras who was killed by Vishnu in the form of Narasimha. He was next born as the ten-headed Ravana who was killed by Rama. Then he was born as the son of Damaghosha, and continued his enmity to Krishna, the eighth incarnation of Vishnu, with even greater implacability; (see St. 1). He denounced Krishna when they met at the Rajasuya sacrifice of Yudhishtira, but his head was cut off by Krishna with his discus. His death forms the subject of a celebrated poem by Magha.]

-श्वर m. an epithet of Krishna. -श्वर: the Gangetic porpoise. -श्वरकः,

-श्वरकः a wild goat.

शिवुकः 1 A child, an infant. 2 The young of any animal. 3 A tree. 4 A porpoise.

शिवन्, शिवन् The penis or male organ of generation; Y. 1. 17; Ms. 11. 104.

शिविद्वान् a. 1 Pious in conduct, virtuous, holy. 2 Wicked, sinful.

शिर I. 1 P. (शेषति) To hurt, kill.

-II. 1 P., 10 U., (शेषति, शेषयति-ने) To leave as a remainder, spare. -III.

7 P. (शिरति, शिर) 1 To leave as a remainder, leave, leave remaining. 2 To

distinguish or discriminate from others. -Caus. (हेतुवन्ति) To leave &c. अव्य. to leave as a remainder; leave behind (mostly in pass.). संवेन विचार इवावशिष्टः R. 5. 15; विद्युदवशिष्ट रजः S. 4; निद्रामवशीलः किमवशिष्टं Mv. 8; Bg. 7. 2. -उद्य. to leave as a remainder; see उच्छिद्य. -परि to leave remaining (Caus. also); अवशिष्टां करोष्वपि विना मयी Bv. 1. 58. -वि 1 to particularise, individualise, specify, define. 2 to distinguish, discriminate. 3 to aggravate, heighten, enhance, intensify; पुनरुदादिष्वर्थावधारणो विविधो विविधो विविधो Mā. 4. 7; U. 4. 15. (-pass.) 1 to be different from; R. 17. 62. 2 to be better or higher than, surpass, excel, be preferable or superior to (with abl.); Ms. 2. 83, 3. 203. (-Caus.) to surpass, excel; Mk. 4. 4; M. 3. 5.

शिष्ट p. p. 1 Left, remaining, residual, rest 2 Ordered, commanded. 3 Trained, educated, disciplined. 4 Tamed, docile, tractable. 5 Wise, learned; Si. 2. 10. 6 Virtuous, respectable. 7 Civil, polite. 8 Chief, principal, superior, excellent, distinguished, eminent. -ज्ञः 1 An eminent or distinguished person. 2 A wise man. 3 A counsellor. -Oomp. -आचारः 1 the practice of wise men. 2 Good manners, good breeding. -सभा an assembly of chief or learned men, a council of state. शिष्टिः f. 1 Rule, government. 2 Order, command. 3 Chastisement, punishment.

शिष्यः 1 A pupil, disciple, scholar; शिष्यस्तैर्ज्ञेयैः शाधि मां त्वां वयं Bg. 2. 7. 2 Anger, passion. -Oomp. -परंपरा a succession of pupils. -शिष्टिः f. the correction of a pupil.

शिला, शिलिका Benzoin.

शी 2 A. (शेते, शयितः pass. शयिते; desid. शिष्टायिते) 1 To lie, lie down, recline, rest; इतश्च शरणार्थिनः शिष्टायितः गताः शेते Bb. 2. 76. 2 To sleep (fig. also); किं निःशब्दे कोपे शेते वयसः समागतो वयसः अयथा हंसं शयीया निकटे जागर्ति जाह्नवी जवनी Bv. 4. 80; Bb. 3. 79, Ku. 5. 12. -Caus. (शययति-ते) To cause to sleep or lie down. -With अति 1 to precede in sleeping. 2 to sleep after or longer than one; अहं वरीजातिशये Mb. 3 to excel, surpass; दूर्वात्महाभागतयातिशये B. 5. 14; चरितेन चातिशयिता सुवयः Ki. 6. 32; Bk. 7. 46. (-Caus.) to cause to excel; धाम्यातिशययति याम सहस्रयामः Mu. 3. 17. -अवि (with acc. of place) 1 to lie or sleep on or in, rest upon; अयथाशयितं Bk. 15. 14; अहं युगलोचितयोगातिशयः संख्यं डोकान् दुर्बलैः विज्ञेते R. 13. 6, 16, 49, 19. 32; Ki. 1. 38. 2 to inhabit, dwell in; Bk. 10. 35. -उप to sleep or lie near. -अं

to doubt, be in doubt; संख्यं कदादिः तिष्ठते K. 3. 14, 42; Bv. 2. 115.

शी 1 Sleep, repose. 2 Tranquillity. शील 1 A. (शीलते) 1 To wet, sprinkle. 2 To go or move gently. II. 1 P., 10 U. (शीलति, शीलयति-ते) 1 To be angry. 2 to moisten, wet.

शीकरः 1 Spray, thin rain, drizzle, mist; Ku. 1. 15, 2. 52; R. 5. 42, 9. 68; Ki. 5. 15. 2 A drop of water or rain; गतसुपरि कनकां वारिर्गोदृष्टां विद्युन्वति रवस्ते शीकरास्त्रिवेदिः S. 7. 7; R. 17. 62. -र 1 The Sarala tree. 2 The resin of this tree.

शीघ्र a. Quick, rapid, speedy; विजयति शीघ्रतयाश्विनः V. 5. 2. -अः Conjunction (in astr.) -अं ind. Quickly, swiftly, rapidly. -Oomp. -उद्यः conjunction (in astr.). -कारिण a. expeditious, quick. -कोपिण a. choleric, irascible. -वेतनः a dog. -वृद्धिः a. acute, sharp-witted. -लंघन a. going rapidly, swift of foot, Ghat. 8. -वेदिन m. a good archer.

शीघ्रिण a. Speedy, expeditious. शीघ्रिण a. Quick. -यः 1 N. of Vishnu. 2 Of Siva. 3 The fighting of cats.

शीघ्रं Quickness, rapidity.

शीत ind. A sound made to express a sudden thrill of pleasure or pain, (particularly applied to the sound of pleasure during sexual enjoyment). -Oomp. -कारः, कृत m. the above sound.

शीत a. 1 Cool, cold, frigid; ननु कुहमशरत्तं शीतदिग्मन्त्रिदोः S. 3. 2. 2 Dull, sluggish, apathetic, sleepy. 3 Dull, lazy, stupid. -नः 1 A kind of reed. 2 The Nimba tree. 3 The cold season (n. also). 4 Camphor. -तं 1 Cold, coldness, chilliness; अः शीते तुहिनाचलस्य कयोः K. P. 10. 2 Water. 3 Cinnamon. -Oomp. -अंशः 1 the moon; वक्त्रद्वौ तव सत्यं यद्वयः शीतांशुर्जुहोते K. P. 10. 2 camphor. -अद्यः a kind of affection or diseased state of the gums. -अद्रिः the Himalaya mountain. -अहमन्त्र m. the moon-stone. -आर्त a. pinched or benumbed with cold, shivering. -उत्तरं water. -कालः the cold season, winter. -कालीन a. wintry. -कुम्भः -अद्यः a kind of religious penance. -चन्दं white sandal. -द्युः 1 the moon. 2 camphor. -चण्डकः 1 a lamp. 2 a mirror. -दीपितिः the moon. -दुष्पः the Siroshatree. -दुष्पकं benzoin. -यमः camphor. -माद्यः the moon. -मीरः a kind of jasmine (Arabian). -मयूकः, -मरीचिः, -रश्मिः 1 the moon. 2 camphor. -रजः a lamp. -रज्जु m. the moon. -रज्जुः the udumbara tree. -रीर्यकः the fig-tree. -शिरः the Sami tree. (-र) 1 rock-salt. 2 borax. -शुक्रः berley. -स्पर्श a. cooling.

शीतक a. Cold; see शीतः -कः 1 Any cold thing. 2 Winter, the cold season. 3 A dull or dilatory person. 4 A happy man, one free from cares or anxieties. 5 A scorpion.

शीतल a. Cool, cold, chill, frigid (fig. also); अतिशीतलमन्त्र्यमः किं विनाति न भूतः Subhāsh. ; महदपि वयुः शीतलं व-स्वगाहः V. 4. 13. -लः 1 The moon. 2 A kind of camphor. 3 Turpentine. 4 The Champaka tree. 5 A kind of religious observance. -लं 1 Cold, coolness. 2 The cold season. 3 Benzoin. 4 White sandal, or sandal in general. 5 A pearl. 6 Green sulphate of iron. 7 A lotus. 8 The root called शीतल q. v. -Oomp. -उद्यः the Champaka tree. -जलं a lotus. -यदः -चं sandal. -वृद्धिः the sixth day of the bright half of Māgha.

शीतलक A white lotus.

शीतली 1 Small-pox. 2 The goddess presiding over small-pox. -Oomp. -पूजा worship of the goddess Sitalā.

शीतली Small-pox.

शीता See शीत.

शीतालु a. Suffering from or shivering with cold, chilled, pinched; Si. 8. 19.

शीरय See शीर.

शीरु m. n. 1 Any spirituous liquor, rum. 2 Wine. -Oomp. -नयः the Bakula tree. -यः a drinker of spirits.

शीरु a. Thick, congealed. -नः 1 A dolt, blockhead. 2 A large snake (अजगर).

शीरु 1 A. (शीरते) 1 To boast. 2 To tell, say, speak (कथने?).

शीर्यः 1 A bull. 2 N. of Siva.

शीरः A large snake; see शीर also.

शीर्य p. p. 1 Withered; decayed, rotten. 2 Dry, sere. 3 Shattered; shivered. 4 Thin, emaciated, (see शू). -अं 1 A kind of perfume. -Oomp. -अभिः, -पादः 1 epithets of Yama. 2 of the planet Saturn. -पर्णं withered leaf; (so शीर्यपर्ण). (-पर्णः) the Nimba tree. -वृत्तं a water melon. शीरि a. Destructive, hurtful, noxious, injuries.

शीर्य 1 The head; शीर्यं ययौ देशाते देवः Karpūr., Mu. 1. 21. 2 The black variety of aloes-wood. -Oomp. अव-शेषः the head only as the remainder. -आमयः any affection or disease of the head. -छेदः decapitation. -छेद्य a. fit to be beheaded, deserving death by decapitation; U. 2. 8; R. 15. 51. -रज्जुकं a helmet.

शीर्यकः An epithet of Rāhu. -कं 1 The head. 2 Skull. 3 A helmet. 4 A head-dress, (cap, hat &c). 5 Verdict, judgment, judicial sentence.

श्रीचर्यः Clean or unentangled hair.-  
-च 1 A helmet. 2 A hat, cap.

श्रीचर्य n. The head. (This word has no forms for the first five inflections, and is optionally substituted for शिरस् or शीर्ष after acc. dual.)

शील् 1 P. (शीलति) 1 To meditate, contemplate. 2 To serve, honour, worship. 3 To do, practise.-II. 10. U. (शीलयति ते) 1 To honour, worship. 2 To practise repeatedly, exercise, study, think of, ponder over; श्रुतिसन्तमपि श्रुः शीलित भारते वा Bv. 2. 35; शीलयति सुवयः इशीलता Ki. 13. 43. 3 To put on, wear; बल काले कुजे सतिमिपुंजे शीलय नीलविचोले Gt. 5. 4 To go to, visit, frequent; यदुपगमाय निशि गहनमपि शीलित Gt. 7; स्नेहानना सपदि शीलय सीप मोलिं Bv. 2. 4. -WITH अद्भु. -परि to practise repeatedly, cultivate, think of; शयश्चतुर्षो मन्सा परिशीलितोऽपि Rāj. P.

शीलः A large serpent (the boa).-  
-ल 1 Disposition, nature, character, tendency, inclination, habit, custom; समानशील्यसमेतं सकृच्च Subbāsh.: frequently at the end of comp. in the sense of 'disposed or habituated to,' 'indulging in,' 'prone to,' 'addicted to,' 'attached' &c.; an कलहशील 'disposed to quarrel,' 'quarrelsome'; भावनशील 'disposed or apt to think'; सो दान°, दयया°, दया°, पुत्र°, आश्रयान° &c. 2 Conduct, behaviour in general. 3 Good disposition or character; good nature; शीलं परं वृष्यं Bh. 2. 82; Pt. 5. 2. 4 Virtue; morality, good conduct, virtuous life, chastity, uprightness; दीर्घव्यानृपतिर्विश्ववर्ति...शीलं कलौपालनात् Bh. 2. 42, 39; तथा हि ते शीलमुदाहरन्ते तपस्विनामनुपदेशानां Ku. 5. 36, Ki. 11. 25; R. 10. 70. 5 Beauty, good form.-Comp. -कलनं violation of morality or chastity; Pt. 1. -चारिण् m. an epithet of Śiva. -वचनानां violation of chastity; मानेयं शीलवचनां Mk. 1. 44.

शीलनं 1 Repeated practice, exercise, study, cultivation. 2 Constant application. 3 Honouring, serving. 4 Wearing.

शीलित p. p. 1 Practised, exercised. 2 Put on. 3 Frequented, visited. 4 Skilled in. 5 Endowed with, possessed of.

शीचम् m. A large snake (bca.)

शुद्धमार a. A porpoise, (a corruption of शिबुमार q. v.).

शुक् 1 P. (शुक्ति) To go, move.

शुकः 1 A parrot, आत्मनो सुवचोक्तं वयंते शुक्सारिका Subbāsh.; शुकैः रागावकुटिलैः पक्षैरितकामलैः। विवर्णतामिः केशैरे मकुशिरः शुकाः॥ Kāv. 2. 9. 2 The Sirisha tree. 3 N. of a son of Vyasa. [He is said to have been born from the seed of Vyasa which fell at the sight

of the heavenly nymph Ghrītachī while roaming over the earth in the form of a female parrot. Śuka was a born philosopher, and by his moral eloquence successfully resisted all the attempts of the nymph Rambha to win him over to the path of love. He is said to have narrated the Bhagavata Purāna to king Parīkshit. His name has become proverbial for the most rigid observer of continence.] -क 1 Cloth, clothes. 2 A helmet. 3 A turban. 4 End or hem of a garment. -Comp. -अद्भुतः the pomegranate tree. -तकः, -तुमः the Sirisha tree. -नास a. having an aquiline nose. -नासिका an aquiline nose. -दुष्यः sulphur. -दुष्यः, -विषः the Sirisha tree. -दुष्या the rose-apple. -वद्भुतः the pomegranate. -वाहः a. epithet of Cupid.

शुक p. p. 1 Bright, pure, clean. 2 Acid, sour. 3 Harsh, rough, hard, severe. 4 United, joined. 5 Deserted, lonely. -क 1 Fleesh. 2 Sour gravel. 3 A kind of acid liquid.

शुक्तिः f. 1 An oyster-shell, pearl-oyster; शुकविशेष्यस्य युवातरं व्रजति शिल्प-मापातः। जलमिषं समुद्रशुकीं शुकाफलनां पयो-दस्य M. 1. 6; Bh. 2. 67; R. 13. 17. 2 A conch-shell. 3 A small shell, muscle. 4 A portion of the skull. 5 A curl of hair on a horse's breast (or neck); Si. 5. 4, see Malli. thereon. 6 A kind of perfume. 7 A particular weight equal to two Karshas. -Comp. -अद्भुतः, -क a pearl. -पुद्, -पेक्षी a pearl-oyster shell. -वपुः the pearl-oyster. -वीज a pearl.

शुक्तिवार A pearl-oyster.

शुकः 1 The planet Venus. 2 N. of the preceptor of the Asuras, who, by means of his magical charm, restored to life the demons killed in battle; see कृच, देवयानी and वराति. 3 The month of Jyeshtha. 4 N. of Agni or fire. -क 1 Suman virile; युवात् युवीर्येके शुकं वी मन्वापदि विवाः Ms. 3. 69; 5. 63. 2 The essence of anything. -Comp. -अङ्गः a peacock -कर a. spermatie. (-रः) the marrow of the bones. -वारः -वासरः Friday. -सिक्चः a demon.

शुक्लः, शुक्लिव a. 1 Seminal. 2 Increasing the seminal flow.

शुक्ल a. White, pure, bright; as in शुक्लाय q. v. -क 1 A white colour. 2 The bright or light half of a lunar month. 3 N. of Śiva. -क 1 Silver. 2 A disease of the white part of the eye. 3 Fresh butter. 4 Sour gravel. -Comp. -अङ्गः, -अवातः a peacock (having white corners of the eye); शुक्लायैः सज्जयन्ते स्वायत्तियुक्तं केकाः Ms. 72. -अलं a kind of sorrel. -अपल्ल candied sugar. -ककः a kind of gallinule. -कर्म a. pure in conduct, virtuous. -कुह white leprosy. -आतुः

chalk. -वकः the light half of a month. -वक a. dressed in white. -वायसः a crane.

शुक्ल a. White. -कः 1 White colour. 2 The bright half of a lunar month.

शुक्ल n. White.

शुक्ला 1 N. of Sarasvati, 2 Candied sugar. 3 A woman having a white complexion. 4 The plant Kākoti.

शुक्लितम् m. Whiteness.

शुक्लिः 1 Air, wind. 2 Light, lustre. 3 Fire.

शुक्लः 1 The (Indian) fig-tree. 2 The hog-plum. 3 The awn of corn.

शुक्ला 1 The sheath of a young bud.

2 The awn of barley or corn.

शुक्लिम् m. The (Indian) fig tree.

शुक्ल J. 1 P. (शुक्लि) 1 To be sorry, grieve for, bewail, mourn; अरोदीतवयोऽशोचोर्गोहं चाशेषितवरं Bk. 15. 71; 21. 6; Bg. 16. 5. 2 To regret, repent. -WITH अद्भु to bewail, mourn over, regret; नहं सुमतिकर्तं नायु-शोचति पश्चिनाः Pt. 1. 333; Bg. 2. 11, Ve. 5. 4; U. 3. 32. -परि to lament, mourn. -II. 4 U. (शुक्लिते) 1 To be sorry or afflicted. 2 To be wet. 3 To shine. 4 To be pure or clean. 5 To decay, become fetid.

शुक्लः, शुक्ला f. Grief, sorrow, affliction, distress; विकलकरणः पातुच्छायाः शुक्ला परिदुर्बलः U. 3. 22; कानं जीवति मे नाय इति सा विजयी शुच R. 12. 75, S. 72, Mo. 88, S. 4. 18.

शुचि a. 1 Clear, pure, clear; सकलसंमणं शुचि मानस Ki. 5. 13. 2 White; Ki. 18. 14. 3 Bright, resplendent; प्रमथति शुचिर्विशोदयते मयिर्धं यदा चरः U. 2. 4. 4 Virtuous, pious, holy, undefiled, unallied; अयं शु-वेति शुचि इत्यमरः S. 5. 27; पयः शुचैर्दो-विना ईष्यते R. 3. 46, Ki. 5. 13. 5 Purified, cleansed, allowed; R. 1. 81; Ms. 4. 71. 6 Honest, upright, faithful, true, guileless; Pt. 1. 200. 7 Correct, accurate. -विः 1 The white colour. 2 Purity, purification. 3 Innocence, virtue, goodness, uprightness. 4 Correctness, accuracy. 5 The condition of a religious student. 6 A pure man. 7 A Brāhmana. 8 The hot season; उपवसी विदुषश्चमत्तिकाः शुचिराशि चिरतोमसंयः Si. 6. 22, 1. 58, R. 3. 3; Ku. 5. 20. 9 The months of Jyeshtha and Ashāḍha. 10 A faithful or true friend. 11 The sun. 12 The moon. 13 Fire. 14 The sentiment of love (शुमार). 15 The planet Venus 16 The Chitraka tree. -Comp. -युगः the sacred fig-tree. -मणिः a crystal. -मत्तिका a kind of jasmine (Arabian). -सौम्य m. the moon. -स्रत a. holy, virtuous. -सिक्त a. having a sweet or

शुल्का, —कर्म । A toll, tax, customs, duty ; particularly levied at ferries, passes, roas &c. ; कः शुल्कि. कर्मणि शुल्कितुम् ।  
शुल्कविधायिकायम् H. 8, 125; Ms. 6, 159.

Y. 2. 47. 2 Gain, profit. 3 Money advanced to ratify a bargain. 4 Purchase-price (of a girl); money given to the parents of a bride; शिष्टो दुहितुस्तत्सम्पत्तिः R. 11. 47; न कस्याः पिता विद्वान् पुत्रीयाच्युक्तमणवदि Ms. 3. 51, 8. 204, 9. 93, 98; 5 A nuptial present. 6 Marriage settlement or dowry. 7 Present given by the bridegroom to his bride. -Comp. -प्रादिक, -प्रादिव a. toll-collector. -प्रादः 1 the giver, a nuptial present. 2 an affianced suitor. -माला, -स्थानं a toll-station, custom-house.

सूत्र 1 A cord, rope, spring. 2 Copper.

सुहृत् (सुहृ) 10 U. (सुहृ-त्-यतिने) 1 To give, bestow. 2 To send away, dismiss. 3 To measure.

सुहृत् (सुहृ) 1 A rope, string. 2 Copper. 3 A sacrificial rite or act. 4 The proximity of water, a place near it. 5 A rule, law, an institute. -स्वा, -स्वी See above.

सुहृत् f. A mother.

सुहृत्क a. Attentive, obedient. -कः A servant, an attendant.

सुहृत्क-का 1 Desire to hear. 2 Service, attendance. 3 Obedience, dutifulness.

सुहृत्का 1 Desire to hear; अत एव सुहृत्का मा सुहृत्कानि Mu. 3. 2 Service, attendance. 3 Dutifulness, obedience. 4 Reverence. 5 Telling, saying.

सुहृत्क a. 1 Desirous to hear. 2 Desirous of serving or attending. 3 Obedient, attentive.

सुहृत् 4 P. (सुहृति, सुहृत्) 1 To be dried, become dry or parched up; दुष्ठा सुहृत्वासे विनति सलिल स्वादु हृत्ति Bk. 3. 92. 2 To be withered. -Caus. (सुहृत्वासे) 1 To dry up, wither, parch. 2 To emaciate. -With उहृ, -वृत् 1 to be dried up, dry up; Bk. 10. 41; Bg. 1. 29. 2 to pine, decay, wither. -वि, -वत् to be dried up.

सुहृत्, सुहृत् 1 Drying, drying up. 2 A hole in the ground.

सुहृत् f. 1 Drying up. 2 A hole. 3 The hollow in the fang of a snake.

सुहृत् a. Full of holes, perforated. -रः 1 Fire. 2 A rat or mouse. -त 1 A hole. 2 The atmosphere. 3 A wind-instrument.

सुहृत् 1 A river. 2 A sort of perfume.

सुहृत् Air, wind.

सुहृत् p. p. 1 Dry, dried up; साक्षात् सुहृत्कृतिः Bk. 8. 2 Parched up, sear. 3 Shrivelled, shrunk up, emaciated. 4 Feigned, pretended, mock; कामिनः स्व कुर्वते कर्मेत्यर्थि सुहृत्कृतिं प कुर्वति Si. 10. 69. 5 Empty, vain, useless, unproductive; M. 2. 6 Groundless, causeless. 7 Offensive, harsh; तस्मै ननु कुर्वते सुहृत्कृतिः मिमीक्षेत् Ms. 11. 35. -Comp. -स्य a. emaciated. -नी)

a lizard. -अस्य rice in the husk. -कलहः 1 a vain or groundless quarrel. 2 a mock quarrel; Mu. 3. -देर groundless enmity. -ज्वर a healed wound, scar.

सुहृत्कृति, -सुहृत् 1 Dried flesh. 2 Flesh in general.

सुहृत्कृति 1 The sun. 2 Fire. 3 Air, wind. 4 A bird. -सुहृत् 1 Prowess, strength. 2 Light, lustre.

सुहृत्कृति m. Fire; Si. 14. 22. -सुहृत् 1 Strength, prowess. 2 Light, lustre.

सुहृत्कृति -सुहृत् 1 The awn of barley &c., beard. 2 A bristle; हृत् प बहु हृत् Bv. 1. 24. 3 Point, tip, sharp end. 4 Tenderness, compassion. 5 A kind of poisonous insect. -Comp. -कीटः, -कीटिका a kind of insect or worm covered with bristles. -धान्यं any awned grain, (as barley). -विहिः, -विहिः, -विहिः, -विहिः cowash (कवि-कच्छु).

सुहृत्कृति 1 A kind of grain. 2 Tenderness, compassion.

सुहृत्कृति A hog; ननु सुहृत्कृति मत्तं देव सिद्धि मया हतः । पंडिता एव जानति सिद्धि सुहृत्कृतिम् Subhāsh. -Comp. -हृत्कृति a kind of grass (हृत्कृति).

सुहृत्कृति A restive horse.

सुहृत्कृति A man of the fourth or the last of the four principal tribes of the Hindus; (he is said to have been born from the feet of Purusha; पश्चात् सुहृत्कृति अजायत Bv. 10. 90. 12, or of Brahman; Ms. 1. 87, and his principal business was to serve the three higher castes; cf. Ms. 1. 91). -Comp. -आह्विकं the daily ceremonies of observances of a Śūdra. -उदकं water polluted by the touch of a Śūdra. -कृत्यं, -धर्मः the duties of a Śūdra. -पियः an onion. -प्रेषः a man of any of the three higher castes who has become a servant to a Śūdra. -सुहृत्कृति a. consisting mostly of Śūdras. -वाजकः one who conducts a sacrifice for a Śūdra. -वर्गः the Śūdra or servile class. -सेवकः serving a Śūdra, being the servant of a Śūdra.

सुहृत्कृति N. of a king, the reputed author of the Mrishchhakatika. सुहृत्कृति A woman of the Śūdra tribe. -Comp. -भार्यः one who has Śūdra woman for his wife. -देव्यं marrying a Śūdra woman. -सुहृत्कृति the son of a Śūdra woman (the father being of any caste).

सुहृत्कृति, सुहृत्कृति The wife of a Śūdra.

सुहृत्कृति p. p. 1 Swollen. 2 Increased, grown, prospered.

सुहृत्कृति 1 The soft palate, uvula. 2 A slaughter-house in general. 3 Anything (such as a piece of household furniture), whereby life is likely to be destroyed; (these are five; a fire-place, a grindstone, a broom, a

mortar, and a waterpot; एव सुहृत्कृति स्व पुत्री देवपुत्रकः । केशरी श्रीकृष्णस्य हस्तो वासु वाहवर् Ms. 3. 68.

सुहृत्कृति a. 1 Empty, void. 2 Vacant (applied also to the heart, glances &c.), absent, listless; कश्चन सुहृत्कृतिः Māl. 1. 17; see सुहृत्कृति below. 3 Non-existent. 4 Lonely, desolate, secluded, deserted; सुहृत्कृति हृत् न के K. P. 7; Bk. 6. 9; U. 3. 88; Māl. 9. 20. 5 Dejected, downcast, dispirited; सुहृत्कृति जगन्मयामिदं सुहृत्कृति Ku. 8. 75; Ki. 17. 39. 6 Utterly devoid or deprived of, without, wanting in (with instr. or in comp.); अयुक्तवक्त्रस्य सुहृत्कृतिः S. 5; दया, ज्ञान &c. 7 Indifferent. 8 Guileless. 9 Non-sensical, unmeaning; Si. 11. 4. 10 Bare, naked, -सुहृत् 1 A vacuum, void, blank. 2 The sky, space atmosphere. 3 A cipher, dot. 4 Non-entity, (absolute) non-existence; सुहृत्कृतिः N. 1. 21. -Comp. -ज्वरः a hollow reed. -ज्वरः, -ज्वरः a. absent-minded, listless. -सुहृत्, -सुहृत् a. with a blank face, with a downcast countenance. -वादः the doctrine of the non-existence of anything, the doctrine of a Buddhist sect. -वादिन m. 1 an atheist. 2 a Buddhist. -सुहृत्कृति a. 1 absent-minded; V. 2; S. 4. 2 open-hearted, unsuspecting.

सुहृत्कृति 1 A hollow reed. 2 A barren woman.

सुहृत् 10 U. (सुहृतिने) 1 To act the hero, be powerful. 2 To make vigorous exertions.

सुहृत् a. Brave, heroic, valiant, mighty; सुहृत्कृति हृत् न के K. P. 7. -रः 1 A hero, warrior, valiant man. 2 A lion. 3 A boar. 4 The sun. 5 The Śāla tree. 6 N. of a Yādava, the grandfather of Krishna. -Comp. -कीटः a contemptible warrior; Mv. 6. 32. -मानः arrogance, vaunting. -सैन्यं m. pl. N. of the country about Mathurā or the inhabitants of that country; R. 6. 45.

सुहृत्कृति A kind of esculent root.

सुहृत्कृति a. One who fancies himself to be a hero.

सुहृत्कृति -सुहृत्कृति A winnowing-basket. -सुहृत्कृति A measure of two Dronas. -Comp. -कर्मः an elephant. -ज्वरः-कीट (for ज्वर) 'having finger-nails like winnowing baskets', N. of a sister of Ravana. [She was attracted by the beauty of Rama, and solicited him to marry her. But he said that as he had already got a wife she had better go to Lakshmana and try him. But he too rejected her and back, she came to Rama. This circumstance excited Sita's laughter, and the revengeful demoness, feeling herself grossly insulted, assumed a hideous form and threatened to eat her up. Bāt Lakshmana cut off her ears





शेकालिः-ली. शेकालिका *f.* A kind of plant; शेकालिकाकुमुदमयमरीहाराणि R. 3. 14.

शेकुपी Intellect, understanding.  
शेकु 1 P. ( शेकुति ) 1 To go, move.  
2 To tremble.

शेकः 1 A snake. 2 The penis. 3 Height, elevation. 4 Happiness. 5 Wealth, treasure. -*च* 1 The penis. 2 Happiness. -*Comp* -*धि*: 1 A valuable treasure; विद्या ब्रह्ममेवैव शेकधिलिप्तिर एतं नो Me. 2. 114; सर्वं कामाः शेकधिलिप्तिं वा क्षीणां मनो पदं दाराक्ष पुंसि Mā. 6. 18. 2 one of the 9 treasures of Kubera.

शेकले 1 The green moss-like substance growing on the surface of water. 2 A kind of plant.

शेकलिनी A river.

शेकालः See शेकल.

शेक *a.* Remaining, rest, all the other; श्वेदि शेकोय्युवाविशः R. 2. 4, 4. 64, 10. 30; Me. 30. 87; Me. 3. 47; Ku. 2. 44; *off.* at the end of comp. in this sense; भक्तिशेष, आलेख्यशेष &c. -*च* 1 Remainder, rest, residue; श्वेदशेषोऽपि शेषं व्याधिशेषसंज्ञेन च पुनश्च वर्धते वसन्तकालाच्छेषं न करिष्ये Chā. 40; अथ-शेष Me. 88; विभागशेष Ku. 5. 57; वाक्य-शेष V. 3 &c. 2 Anything left out or omitted to be said, ( इति शेषः is often used by commentators in supplying an ellipsis or words necessary to complete the construction ). 3 Escape, salvation, respite. -*च* 1 Result, effect. 2 End, termination, conclusion. 3 Death, destruction. 4 N. of a celebrated serpent, said to have one thousand heads, and represented as forming the couch of Vishnu or a supporting the entire world on his head. किं शेषस्य मरथया न वदति क्षमं न क्षियते च न Mu. 2. 18, Ku. 3. 13, 6. 68; Me. 110, R. 10. 13. 5 N. of Balarāma (supposed to be an incarnation of Sesha). -*च* The remains of flowers or other offerings made to an idol and distributed among the worshippers as a holy relique; S. 3, Ku. 3. 22. -*च* The remnants of food, remains of an offering. ( शेषे is used adverbially in the sense of 1 at last, finally. 2 in other cases ). -*Comp.* -*अश्च* leavings of food. -*अवस्था* old age. -*भागः* the remainder. -*भाजनं* the eating of leavings. -*रात्रिः* the last watch of the night. -*शेषः*, -*शेषादि* *m.* epithets of Vishnu.

शेकः 1 A student who studies Siksā or the science of pronunciation, one who has just entered upon the study of the Vedas. 2 ( Hence ) A novice, tyro.

शेक्षिकः One skilled in Siksā.

शेक्ष्य Learning, proficiency.

शेक्ष्य Quickness, rapidity.

शेक्य Cold, coldness, frigidity; शेक्य दि यथा इह जलस्य R. 5. 64, Ku. 1. 36.

शेथिर्य 1 Looseness, laxity. 2 Slackness. 3 Dilatoriness, inattention. 4 Weakness; cowardice.

शेथिर्य N. of Sātyaki.

शेथिर्यः ( *m. pl.* ) The descendants of Sini.

शेथ्य See शेथ्य.

शैलः 1 A mountain, hill; शैले शैले न माणिक्यं मीकिकं न मजे वने Chā. 55; शैले मलचदुगे R. 4. 51. 2 A rock, big stone.

-*लं* 1 Borex, benzoin. 2 Bitumen. 3 A kind of collyrium. -*Comp.* -*अंशः* N. of a country. -*अर्ध* the peak of a mountain. -*अर्ध* 1 a mountaineer, a barbarian. 2 an attendant on an idol. 3 a lion. 4 a crystal. -*अधिपतिः*, -*अधिपतिः* -*पतिः*, -*राजः* epithets of the Himalaya. -*आसन्न* benzoin.

-*कटकः* the side or slope of a mountain. -*नक्ष* a kind of sandal. -*जं* 1 benzoin.

2 bitumen. -*जा*, *तमया*, *पुत्री*, *सुता* epithets of Pārvatī; अथातः प्रणम्य पवित्रतद्वचः शैलतमये K. P. 10; Ku. 3. 68. -*खण्ड* *m.* an epithet of Siva. -*धरः* an epithet of Krishna. -*निर्वास* benzoin.

-*धरः* the Bilva tree. -*धिलि* *f.* an instrument for cutting stones, a stone-cutter's chisel. -*रुध* a cave, cavern. -*शैवि* the ocean. -*सर* *a.* as strong as a mountain, firm as a rock; Ki. 10. 14.

शैलक 1 Benzoin. 2 Bitumen.

शैलादिः N. of Nandin, Siva's attendant.

शैलालिङ्ग *m.* An actor, a dancer.

शैलिक्यः A hypocrite, an impostor, cheat.

शैली 1 A short explanation of a grammatical aphorism. 2 A mode of expression or interpretation; श्रवणा-चरणाभिनिर्देश शैली प्रत्ययभिनिर्देशयोर्विरोधोऽस्ति कल्लि. on Mr. 1. 4 3 Behaviour, manner of acting, conduct, course.

शैल्यः 1 An actor, a dancer; आः शैल्यस्य Ve. 1; वने पुरुषः सर्वदेव शैल्यजनं व्याहृतिं *thid.*; अथाथ शैल्य इव धूमिका Si. 1. 69. 2 A musician, leader of a band. 3 One who beats time at a concert. 4 A rogue. 5 The Bilva tree.

शैल्यिकः One who follows the profession of an actor.

शैल्य *a.* ( *बी* *f.* ) 1 Mountainous. 2 Produced from rocks. 3 Mountain-like, hard, stony. -*यः* 1 A lion. 2 A bee -*यं* 1 Benzoin; शैल्ययं विनि शिला-तलनि R. 6. 51; Ku. 1. 55. 2 Fragrant resin. 3 Rock salt.

शैल्य *a.* ( *डी* *f.* ) Stony. -*हृद* Rockiness, hardness.

शैल्य *a.* ( *बी* *f.* ) Relating to the god Siva. -*च* 1 N. of one of the three principal Hindu sects. 2 A member of the Saiva sect. -*हृद* N. of one of the eighteen Purāṇas.

शैल्यः A kind of aquatic plant, moss;

सरविजयमुदयेन शैल्येनापि रथं S. 1. 20. -*ल* A kind of fragrant wood.

शैल्यिनी A river.

शैल्यः See शेथ्य.

शैल्यः 1 N. of one of the four horses of Krishna. 2 N. of a king and warrior in the Pāṇḍava army. 3 A horse ( in general ).

शैल्यः Childhood, infancy ( period under sixteen. ) शैल्यः शैल्यः शैल्यः शैल्यः U. 1. 45; शैल्यः शैल्यः शैल्यः R. 1. 8.

शैल्य *a.* ( *डी* *f.* ) Belonging to the cold or dewy season. -*च* A black kind of the Chātaka bird.

शैल्यः शैल्यः Instruction or tuition of youth.

शै 4-P. ( *रथ*ति, शान्ति, *pass.* शान्ति; *caus.* शान्ति; *desid.* शिवाकृति ) 1 To sharpen, whet. 2 To make thin, attenuate. -*With* *नि* to sharpen.

शोकः Sorrow, grief, distress, affliction, lamentation, wailing, deep anguish; शोकः शोकः शोकः R. 14. 70; Bg. 1. 6. -*Comp.* -*अग्निः*, -*अग्नः* the fire of grief. -*अपनोदः* removal of grief. -*अभिप्लव*, -*आकुल*, -*आविष्ट*, -*उपहत*, -*विकल* *a.* afflicted or agonized by grief. -*वर्ध* indulgence in grief.

-*वर्ध* the Asukatree. -*वराज*, -*लासक* *a.* engrossed in grief, wholly given up to grief. -*विकल* *a.* overwhelmed with grief. -*स्थानं* any cause of sorrow.

शोकः Grief, sorrow, lamentation. शोकनीय *a.* Lamentable, deplorable, mournful.

शोक्य *a.* 1 To be lamented or mourned, deplorable, pitiable. S. 3. 10. 2 Vile, wicked.

शोचिस् *a.* 1 Light, lustre, radiance. 2 A flame. -*Comp.* -*केसः* ( शोचिस्केसः ) an epithet of fire.

शोचिस् Valour, heroism. शोच *a.* 1 Foolish. 2 Low, wicked. 3 Idle, lazy. -*च* 1 A fool. 2 An idler, a sluggard. 3 A low or wicked man. 4 A rogue, cheat.

शोच 1 P. ( शोचति ) 1 To go, move 2 To become red.

शोच *a.* ( *वा* or *वी* *f.* ) 1 Red, crimson, tinged red; स्वप्नः शोचः शोचः शोचः शोचः शोचः Ve. 1. 21; Mu. 1. 8; Ku. 1. 7. 2 Bay, reddish-brown. -*च* 1 Crimson, the red colour. 2 Fire. 3 A kind of red sugarcane. 4 A bay horse. 5 N. of a male river, rising in Gondavana and falling into the Ganges near Pātali-putra q. v.; प्रत्ययशोचः शोचः शोचः शोचः शोचः R. 7. 86. 6 The planet Mars; cf. लाहित. -*च* 1 Blood. 2 Red lead. -*Comp.* -*अग्निः* N. of a cloud which is said to rise at the destruction of the world. -*अग्नि* *m.*, -*उपहत* 1 a red stone. 2 a ruby. -*यस* a red lotus. -*यस* a ruby.



13. 71. -इसी a woman with a beard  
-चर्चकः a barber.

इमशुल a. Having a beard, beard-  
ed; महापराजितेन शिरसि इमशुलेन  
(सतर) R. 4. 63.

इमील 1 P. ( इमीलति ) To wink,  
contract the eyelids, twinkle.

इमीलन Winking, twinkling.

इवान p. p. 1 Gone. 2 Coagulated,  
congealed. 3 Thick, sticky, viscous.  
4 Shrunken, dry; Bh. 2. 44. -म  
Smoke.

इवान a. 1 Black, dark-blue, dark-  
coloured; महाकृष्णविशेषं कुम्भं इवाना-  
वतान् M. 8. 5; V. 2. 7; कुम्भकृष्ण-  
स्मिता U. 4. 19; Me. 15. 23. 2 Brown.  
3 Dark-green. -मः 1 The black  
colour 2 A cloud 3 The cuckoo. 4  
N. of a sacred fig-tree at Allahabad  
on the bank of the Yamunā; अथ च  
कालिदासेन वटः इवानो नाम U. 1; लोचन-  
वति वृत्तिः R. 13. 53. -मः 1 Sea-salt. 2  
Black pepper. -Comp. -अन a. dark.  
(-मः) the planet Mercury. -कः 1  
an epithet of Siva (शैलकंठः); a  
peacock. -कणः a horse suitable for  
a horse-sacrifice. -वृक्षः the sama'la  
tree -भास. -रश्मि a glossy black.  
-इवः an epithet of Krishna.

इवानल a. Black, dark-blue, black-  
ish; विशतश्यामलस्मिन्मयसुखी शक्तिः V. 4;  
Si. 18. 36; U. 2. 25. -लः 1 Black  
colour. 2 Black pepper. 3 A large bee.  
4 The sacred fig-tree.

इवानलिका The indigo plant.

इवानलिनम् m. Blackness, darkness;  
इवाना इवानलिमानमानय भोः सार्धैर्बन्धु-  
कैः Vb. 3. 1.

इवाना 1 Night, particularly a dark  
night; इवाना इवानलिमानमानय भोः सार्धैर्बन्धु-  
कैः Vb. 3. 1. 2 Shade, shadow. 3  
A dark woman. 4 A kind of woman  
(सौन्दर्यमयस्या according to Malli. on  
N. 3. 8, Si. 8. 36, Me. 82; or सीते  
हृदोऽप्यसौमी प्रीति या प्रकटितः। तत्काल-  
वर्णमा सा ह्येवाभेति कथन according to  
one commentator on Bk. 5. 18 and 8.  
100). 5 A woman who has borne no  
children. 6 A cow. 7 Turmeric. 8  
The female cuckoo. 9 The Priyangu  
creeper; M. 2. 7; Me. 104. 10 The  
indigo plant. 11 The holy basil. 12  
The seed of the lotus. 13 N. of the  
Yamunā. 14 N. of several plants.

इवानाका A kind of grain or corn;  
(न) इवानाकमुद्रिपरिवर्तका जहाति S. 4. 13  
(Also इवानक).

इवानिका 1 Blackness, darkness;  
Ku. 5. 21. 2 Impurity, alloy, (of  
metals &c.); इमः तल्लयते इमी विमुक्तिः  
इवानिका वा R. 1. 10.

इवानित a. Blackened, darkened.

इवानलः A wife's brother, brother-  
in-law.

इवानलकः 1 A wife's brother. 2 A  
wretched brother-in-law.

इवानली, इवानलिका, इवानली A wife's  
sister.

इवान a. ( वा or वा f. ) 1 Darkbrown,  
dark, dusty. 2 Bay, brown. -मः The  
brown colour. -Comp. -वैलः the  
mango tree.

इवान a. ( वा or वा f. ) White. -मः  
The white colour.

इवानः 1 The white colour. 2 White-  
ness. 3 A hawk, falcon. 4 Violence.  
-Comp. -करण, -करिका 1 burning  
on a separate funeral pile. 2 a hawk-  
like; i. e. rash and desperate act.  
-चित्, जीवित् m. a falconer.

इवाने 1 A. ( इवाने, इवान, इवान or इवान )  
1 To go, move. 2 To be congealed or  
coagulated. 3 To dry up, wither.  
-WITH आ to become dry; R. 17. 37;  
see आइवान also.

इवानेवाता Hawking, hunting, chase.  
इवानेवाताः इवानेवाताः N. of a tree.

अवान 1 A. ( वकते ) To go, creep.  
अवाने 1 P. ( वगति ) To go, move,  
creep.

अवाने 1 P., 10 U. ( वगति, वगति, -ने )  
To give, give away, bestow (usually  
with लि); R. 5. 1.

अव ind. A prefix used with the  
root वा; see under वा.

अव ( अवति, अवति ) To hurt, in-  
jure, kill. -II. 1 P., 10 U. ( अवति,  
आवति ते ) 1 To hurt, kill. 2 To untie,  
loosen, liberate, release. -III. 10 U.  
( अवति ते ) 1 To make efforts, be  
occupied or busy. 2 To be weak  
or indrm. 3 To be glad.

अवने 1 Killing, destruction. 2 Un-  
tying, loosening, release. 3 Effort,  
exertion. 4 Tying, binding.

अवा 1 Trust, faith, belief, con-  
fidence. 2 Belief in divine revela-  
tion, religious faith; अवा विन् विवि-  
धेति विन्तं तत्त्वमार्गं S. 7. 29, R. 2. 16;  
Bg. 6. 37; 17. 3. 3 Sedateness, com-  
posure of mind. 4 Intimacy, famili-  
arity. 5 Respect, reverence. 6 Strong  
or vehement desire; तयति वैविध्यहस्य-  
लयाः अवा विवास्ति सचित्तोऽय Vikr. 1.  
13, M. 6. 18. 7 The longing of a  
pregnant woman.

अवाला a. 1 Believing, full of  
faith. 2 Desirous, longing or wish-  
ing for (anything). -ग्र. f. A preg-  
nant woman longing for anything.

अव 1. 1 A. ( अवति ) 1 To be weak.  
2 To be loose or relaxed. 3 To  
loosen, relax. -II. 9 P. ( अवति ) 1  
To loosen, liberate, release. 2 To  
delight repeatedly.

अवः 1 Loosening, liberating. 2  
Looseness. 3 N. of Vishnu.

अवण 1 Loosening, untying. 2  
Hurting, killing, destroying. 3 Ty-  
ing, binding.

अवण -वा Causing to boil, boiling.

अवण p. p. Boiled or caused to be  
boiled. -त Rice-gruel.

अव 4 P. ( आचति, आच ) 1 To exert  
oneself, take pains, toil, labour. 2  
To perform austerities, mortify the  
body (by acts of penance); विवर्णा  
आचति कीर Ku. 5. 50. 3 To be wearied  
or fatigued, be exhausted; तित्तिता  
अचि रजनिमयी मायुति K. P. 10; Si. 14.  
38; Bk. 14. 110. 4 To be afflicted or  
distressed; यो दुःखेन त्रस्त इति आच्यता  
प्रेषिता Me. 99. -Caus. ( अ-आ-अचति-ने )  
To cause to be fatigued &c. -WITH  
परि to be fatigued very much; S. 1.  
-वि 1 to take rest, repose, stop; Ku. 3.  
9. 2 to cease, come to an end; see  
विधात also. (-Caus.) 1 to give rest  
to, rest; R. 1. 54. 2 to cause to  
slight or settle on; R. 4. 85.

अवः 1 Toil, labour, exertion, effort;  
अलं महिषाल तव अवण R. 2. 34; जानाति वि  
पुनः सत्यं कविरिदं कवेः अवः Subhāsh. R.  
16. 75; Me. 9. 208. 2 Weariness,  
fatigue, exhaustion; विवर्णे एव तयोवा  
महर्षिर्ब्रजयाम R. 4. 35, 67, Me. 17. 52;  
Ki. 5. 28. 3 Affliction, distress. 4  
Penance, austerity, mortification of  
the body; दिवं यदि पार्थिवं इवा अवः Ku.  
5. 45. 5 Exercise; especially  
military exercise, drill. 6 Hard  
study. -Comp. -अव न. -अलं perspira-  
tion, sweat. -कवित a. worn out by  
fatigue. -आच a. to be accomplished  
by dint of labour.

अवण a. ( वा-जी f. ) 1 Labouring,  
toiling. 2 Low, base, vile. -अः 1 An  
ascetic, a devotee, religious  
mendicant in general. 2 A Buddhist  
ascetic. -वा-जी 1 A female devotee  
or mendicant. 2 A lovely woman. 3  
A woman of low caste. 4 Bengal  
madder. 5 The spikeard.

अव 1 A. ( अवने, अव ) 1 To be  
careless or inattentive, benegligent.  
2 To err. -WITH वि to confide, place  
confidence in; see विप्रव.

अवः अवण Refuge, shelter,  
protection, asylum.

अवः 1 Hearing; as in ह्रस्व. 2 The  
ear. 3 The hypotenuse of a triangle.

अवणः -णः 1 The ear; अवति मनुष्यसदृह  
अवणमविद्याति Gt. 5. 2 The hypotenuse  
of a triangle. -णः-वा N. of a  
lunar mansion containing three  
stars. -अः 1 The act of hearing;  
अवणमय Me. 11. 2 Study. 3 Fame,  
glory. 4 That which is heard or  
revealed, the Veda; इति अवणात्  
'because of such a Vedic text'. 5  
Wealth. -Comp. -इति the sense of  
hearing, the ear. -उदर the hollow  
of the outer ear. -गोचर a. within  
the range of hearing. (-रः) ear-  
shot; as in अवणकोरे तिष्ठ 'be within  
ear-shot'. -वरा, -विषय the reach or  
range of the ear; इति अवणविषयविषय.

R. 14. 87. -**श्री** *f.* the tip of the ear. -**शुभ्र** *a.* pleasing to the ear. **अवध** *n.* 1 The ear. 2 Fame, glory. 3 Wealth. 4 Hymn.

**अवध** Fame, glory, renown.

**अवध** *a.* An animal fit for sacrifice.

**अविष्ट** 1 *N.* of a lunar asterism, also called *Dhanishtha*. 2 The asterism called *अवध*. -**Comp.** -**ज**, the planet Mercury.

**आ** 2 *P.* ( **आति**, **आय** or **युत**, *caus.* **अयति-ते** ) To cook, boil, dress, mature, ripen.

**आय** *a.* 1 Cooked, dressed, boiled. 2 Wet, moist.

**आया** Rice-gruel.

**आज** *a.* Faithful, believing. -**इ** 1 A funeral rite or ceremony performed in honour of the departed spirits of dead relatives; **अजया** *दीयते* **अनासन्माज्या** *जिह्वते*; it is of three kinds:—**मित्र**, **भैषिक** and **काम्य**. 2 An obsequial oblation, a gift or offering at a *Śrāddha*. -**Comp.** -**कर्म** *n.*, -**क्रिया** a funeral ceremony. -**कृत्** *m.* the performer of a funeral rite. -**द**, the offerer of a *Śrāddha* or funeral oblation. -**दिव**: *अ* the anniversary of the death of a relative in whose honour *Śrāddha* is performed. -**देवा**, -**देवता** 1 a deity presiding over funeral rites. 2 an epithet of Yama. 3 a *Viśvadeva* *q. v.* 4 a *pitri* or progenitor. -**सुख**, -**भोक्तृ** *m.* a deceased ancestor.

**आजिक** *a.* ( **की** *f.* ) Relating to a *Śrāddha*. -**क**, The recipient of an obsequial offering. -**क** A present given at a *Śrāddha*.

**आजीव** *a.* Relating to a *Śrāddha*.

**आज** *p. p.* 1 Wearied, tired, fatigued, exhausted. 2 Calmed, tranquil. -**त**: An ascetic.

**आति** *f.* Fatigue, exhaustion, weariness.

**आय**: 1 A month. 2 Time. 3 A temporary shed.

**आय**: Shelter, protection, refuge, asylum.

**आय**: Hearing, listening.

**आयक**: 1 A hearer. 2 A pupil disciple; **आयकवसान** *Mā.* 10. 'in their pupilage, in *statu pupilaris*'. 3 A class of Buddhist saints or votaries. 4 A Buddhist votary in general. 5 A heretic. 6 A crow.

**आय** *a.* ( **की** *f.* ) 1 Relating to the ear. 2 Born under the asterism *Śrāvapa*. -**अ**: 1 *N.* of a lunar month; (corresponding to July-August). 2 A heretic. 3 An impostor. 4 *N.* of a *Vaiśya* ascetic unwittingly shot dead by king *Dasaaratha* who was in consequence nursed by his old

parents that he would die of broken heart separated from his sons.

**आयजिक** *a.* Relating to the month *Śrāvapa*. -**क**, the month called *Śrāvapa*.

**आयणी** 1 The day of full moon in *Śrāvapa*. 2 *N.* of an annual ceremony performed on this day when the sacred thread is put on anew.

**आयति**: *श्री* *f.* *N.* of a city north of the Ganges said to have been founded by king *Śrāvasta*.

**आयित** *a.* Told, narrated, related.

**आय** *a.* 1 To be heard ( *opp.* **इय** ). 2 Audible, distinct.

**आ** 1 *U.* ( **अयति** *ते*, *अति*; *caus.* **विपयति-ते**; *desid.* **शियति-ते**, **शियइति-ते** ) 1 To go to, approach, resort to, have recourse to, approach for protection; **अदेवा** *अयते* *तमेव* **कुक्षे** **बाहुप्रतापजितं** *H.* 1. 171; *R.* 3. 70; 19. 1. 2 To go or attain to, reach, undergo, assume ( *as a state* ); **परिता** **रक्षोमि**: **अयति** **विपश्ना** **कामयि** **दृशा** *Bv.* 1. 83; **क्षिप्रमात्रं** **कलम**: **अय-तिव** *R.* 3. 32. 3 To cling to, lean or rest on, depend on; *U.* 1. 33. 4 To dwell in, inhabit. 5 To honour, serve, worship. 6 To use, employ. 7 To devote oneself to, be attached to. -**WITH** **अयि** 1 to dwell in. 2 to mount, ascend. -**आ** 1 to resort or betake oneself to, have recourse to; *V.* 5. 17; *Bk.* 14. 111. 2 to follow; *R.* 4. 35. 3 to seek refuge with, dwell in, inhabit; *R.* 13. 7; *Pt.* 1. 51. 4 to depend on; *Ms.* 3. 77. 5 to go through, experience, undergo, assume; **रको** **रत**: **कक्ष** **व** **निपिच्येवमजिह्व**: **पृथक्** **पृथगिवाभयते** **विनतम्** *U.* 3. 47. 6 to stick or adhere to *U.* 7 to choose, prefer. 8 to help, assist. -**उह** to lift up, raise, elevate. -**उपा** to have recourse to; *Bg.* 14. 2; *U.* 1. 37. -**स** 1 to have recourse to, resort to, fly to for refuge or succour. 2 to rest on, dependent on; *U.* 6. 12; *Mā.* 1. 24. 3 to attain, obtain. 4 to approach for sexual union. 5 to serve.

**आय** *p. p.* 1 Gone to, approached, approached for refuge or protection. 2 Clung to, resting or sitting on. 3 United or joined with, connected with. 4 Protected. 5 Honoured, served. 6 Subservient, auxiliary. 7 Covered with, overspread. 8 Contained. 9 Assembled, collected. 10 Having, possessing.

**आयति** *f.* Resort, recourse, approach.

**आयमन्** *a.* 1 Thinking oneself worthy. 2 Proud.

**आयपति**: an epithet of *Śiva*.

**आय** 1 *P.* ( **अयति** ) To burn.

**आ** 9 *U.* ( **आयति**, **आयति** ) To cook, dress, boil, prepare.

**आ** *f.* 1 Wealth, riches, affluence, prosperity, plenty; **अयि**: **अयि** **अयि**

*Rām*; **अयि** **अयि**: **अयि** *Mk.* 4; 'fortune favours the brave'; *Ms.* 9. 300.

2 Royalty, majesty, royal wealth; *Ki.* 1. 1. 3 Dignity, high position, state; **अयि** *Ku.* 7. 46 'the mark, or insignia of greatness or dignity'.

4 Beauty, grace, splendour, lustre; ( **अयि** ) **अयि** *Ku.* 5. 21, 7. 32; *R.* 3. 8; *Ki.* 1. 75. 5 Colour, aspect; *Ku.* 2. 2. 6 The goddess of wealth, *Lakshmi*, the wife of *Vishnu*; **आयि** **अयि** **अयि** **अयि** *U.* 4. 6; 8. 3. 14; *Si.* 1. 1. 7 Any virtue or excellence. 8 Decoration. 9 Intellect, understanding. 10 Superhuman power.

11 The three objects of human existence taken collectively ( **अयि**, **अयि** and **अयि** ). 12 The *Sarala* tree. 13 The *Bilva* tree. 14 *Cloves*. 15 A lotus.

( The word **आ** is often used as an honorific prefix to the names of deities and eminent persons; **आयि**, **आयि**, **आयि**, **आयि**; also celebrated works, generally of a sacred character; **आयि**, **आयि**, **आयि** &c. ; it is also used as an auspicious sign at the commencement of letters, manuscripts &c. ; *Māgha* has used this word in the last stanza of each canto of his *Śaṅkṣapāṇḍya*, as *Bhāravi* has used **अयि** ). -**Comp.** -**आयि** a lotus.

-**आयि**: an epithet of *Vishnu*. -**अयि**: 1 an epithet of *Śiva*. 2 of the poet *Bhāvabhūti*; **अयि** *U.* 1. 1. **अयि**: an epithet of *Kubera*. -**अयि**: an epithet of *Vishnu*. ( **अयि** ) the red lotus. -**अयि** a pen. -**आयि**: an epithet of *Vishnu*. -**आयि** *m.* a kind of antelope. -**अयि**: **अयि** sandal-wood; **अयि** **अयि** **अयि** **अयि** *H.* 1. 97. -**अयि**: a kind of minor drama. -**अयि**: 1 an epithet of *Vishnu*. 2 a sword. -**अयि**: a trough or place for watering birds. -**अयि** sour curds. ( **अयि** ) Buddhist saint.

-**अयि** 1 the circle of the earth, the globe. 2 a wheel of *Indra's* ear. -**अयि**: an epithet of *Kāma*. -**अयि**: an epithet of *Kubera*. -**आयि**: **अयि**: epithets of *Vishnu*. -**अयि** *N.* of a city. -**अयि**: an epithet of *Rāma*. -**अयि**: **अयि**: epithets of *Vishnu*. -**अयि**: an epithet of *Vishnu*; *Si.* 13. 69. 2 a king, sovereign. -**अयि**: a main road, high-way. -**अयि** a lotus. -**अयि** *N.* of a mountain; *Mā.* 1. 1. -**अयि**: turpentine.

-**अयि** *cloves*. -**अयि**: the *Bilva* tree. ( **अयि** ) the *Bilva* fruit. -**अयि**, **अयि** 1 the indigo plant. 2 emblio myrobalan. -**अयि** *m.* 1 the moon. 2 a horse. -**अयि**: **अयि**: **अयि** a particular mark on the forehead by the *Vaiṣṇavas*. -**अयि** *f.* 1 an idol of *Vishnu* or *Lakshmi*. 2 any idol. -**अयि** *a.* 1 fortunate, happy. 2 wealthy, prosperous ( often used as an honorific prefix to the names of

man ). -**अयि**: an epithet of *Vishnu*



-रसः 1 turpentine. 2 resin. -वसः 1 an epithet of Vishnu. 2 a mark or curl of hair on the breast of Vishnu वसुवित्तविवर्त लक्ष्मिविषयदर्शन R. 10. 10. 'अंकः' 'ध-दि', 'धुत्', 'लक्ष्मन्', 'लक्षण' m. epithets of Vishnu; Ku. 7. 43. -वसकिन् m. a horse having a curl of hair on his breast. -वसः, -वसुः epithets of Vishnu. -वसुः a favourite of fortune, a happy or fortunate person. -वासः 1 an epithet of Vishnu. 2 of Siva. 3 a lotus. 4 turpentine. -वासु m. turpentine. -वसः 1 the Bileo tree. 2 the Asvattha or sacred fig-tree. 3 a curl of hair on the breast and forehead of a horse. -वसः 1 turpentine. 2 resin. -संजं cloves -सोमः the moon. -सुक्तं N. of a Vedic hymn. -हरिः an epithet of Vishnu. -हस्तिकः the sun-flower.

जीमूत a. 1 Wealthy, rich. 2 Happy, fortunate, prosperous, thriving. 3 Beautiful, pleasing, Ki. 1. 1. 4 Famous, celebrated, glorious, dignified; (the word is often used as a respectful affix to celebrated or revered names of persons and things). -म. 1 An epithet of Vishnu. 2 Of Kubera. 3 Of Siva. 4 The Tilaka tree. 5 The Asvattha tree. जील a. 1 Rich, wealthy. 2 Fortunate, prosperous. 3 Beautiful. 4 Famous, celebrated.

गु 1. 1 P. (गमति) To go, move; cf. गु. -11. 5. P (गुणति, गुण) 1 To hear, listen to, give ear to; गुण ने लक्षणेन वचः V. 2; इत्येति वाक्येन वदन्त्या Bk. 2. 10; लक्षणे ने तद्वत् अलक्षणेन वदन्त्या Me. 13. 2 To learn, study; द्वादशवर्षमिच्छा-कर्मं कृते Pt. 1. 3 To be attentive, to obey; (इति श्रुते 'it is so heard', i. e. is enjoined in the scriptures, such is the sacred precept). -Caus. (भावयति) To cause to hear, communicate, tell, relate. -Desid (गुह्यते) 1 To wish to hear. 2 To be attentive, or obedient, obey; Pt. 4. 78. 3 To serve, wait or attend upon; शुभ्रवत्तु गुरु S. 4. 17; Ku. 1. 59; Me. 2. 44. -With अनु 1 to hear; Me. 9. 100; तद्यथाव-त्त Pt. 1. 2 to hand down as by sacred tradition. -प्रति 1 to hear, listen to. -प्र 1 to hear. 2 to promise (with dat. of person); Y. 2. 196; cf. P. I. 4. 40. -उप 1 to hear. 2 to learn, ascertain; केचित् इनामुर्गं मातादुपयुक्तं कर्मणा समारिह V. 1. -परि 1 to hear. -प्रति 1 to promise (with dat. of person to whom the promise is made); तस्येति मृत्युं तद्वत्तरसदीक्षितं R. 14. 29, 2. 56; 3. 67; 15. 4. -वि 1 to hear (usually in p. p. q. v.). -सं 1 to hear, listen to हसुमोति न चोक्तं Bk. 5. 19; 6. 5; (but Atm. when used intransitively; तस्यैव वः हसुमते स हि मयः Ki. 1. 5.

शुनिका Natron.

शुन p. p. 1 Heard, listened to. 2 Reported, heard of. 3 Learnt, ascertained, understood. 4 Well-known, famous, celebrated, renowned; R. 3. 40, 14. 61. 5 Named, called. -ह 1 The object of hearing. 2 That which was heard by revelation; i. e. the Veda, holy learning, sacred knowledge; भुवकात् R. 5. 2. 3 Learning in general (विद्या); श्रीमं भुवदेव न कुर्वन् (विमति). Bh. 2. 71, R. 3. 21, 5. 22; Pt. 2. 147; 4. 61. -Comp. -अवचने study of the V. das. -अविच्य a. conversant with the Vedas. -अर्थः a fact verbally or orally communicated. -कीर्ति a. famous, renowned. (-m.) 1 a generous man. 2 a divine sage. (-f.) N. of the wife of Satrugna. -कुपी N. of Sarasvati. -र a. remembering what is heard, retentive.

शुनवत् a. Knowing the Veda, proficient in sacred knowledge or learning in general; R. 9. 74.

श्रुतिः f. 1 Hearing; चक्षुः श्रुत्यमिति मुनेः Mu. 1. 7; R. 1. 27. 2 The ear; श्रुतिसुखप्रवर्धनगीतव. R. 9. 35; S. 1. 1; V. 3. 23. 3 Report, rumour, news, oral intelligence. 4 A sound in general. 5 The Veda (known by revelation, opp. स्मृति; see under वेद). 6 A Vedic or sacred text; इति श्रुतिः or इति श्रुतिः 'so says a sacred text'. 7 Vedic or sacred knowledge, holy learning. 8 (In music) A division of the octave, a quarter tone or interval, Si. 1. 10, 11. 1; (see Malli. ad loc.). 9. The constellation Sravana. -Comp. -अनुवाचः a kind of alliteration; see K. P. 9. -उक्तः, -उक्ति a. enjoined by the Vedas. -उक्तः 1 a snake. 2 penance, expiation. -कृत् a. harsh to hear. (-हृ) a harsh or unmelodious sound, regarded as a fault of composition. -श्रुतं -म a scriptural injunction, Vedic precept. -श्रुतिकः a law-book or code of laws. -श्रुति-विवादः disagreement or contradiction of Vedas or Vedic precepts. -श्रुतः a hearing. -श्रुति-सिद्धिः evidence of the Vedas. -वचः the range of the ear; M. 4. 1. -वत्तु a. grateful to the ear. -वाच्यः authority or sanction of the Vedas. -वचनं the outer ear. -मूलं 1 the root of the ear; श्रुतेरु विमति श्रुतिके Glt. 1. 2 Vedic text. -मूलक a. founded on the Veda. -विषयः 1 the object of the sense of hearing, i. e. sound; S. 1. 1. 2 the reach or range of the ear; तत्प्रायेण श्रुतिविषयमा-तिरिक्तं K. 3 the subject-matter of the Veda. 4 any sacred ordinance. -वेदः boring the ear. -स्वार्थः f. (dual) revelation and legal institutions, Veda and law.

श्रवः 1 A sacrifice. 2 A sacrificial ladle.

श्रवा A sacrificial ladle; cf. श्रवा. -Comp. -श्रवाः the Vikankata tree.

श्रवी A progression (in math). -Comp. -श्रवः the sum of a progression.

श्रेणिः m. f., श्रेणी f. 1 A line, series, row; श्रेण्युपमा सुप्रतिविम्बश्रेणिरत्ना Ve. 4. 28; न चक्षुःश्रेणिभिरेव एकं सदीपलक्षणं वि-वकात्ते Ku. 5. 9; Me. 28, 35. 2 A flock, multitude, group; U. 4. 3 A guild or company of traders, artisans &c., corporate body. 4 A bucket. -Comp. -श्रवः (m. pl.) the customs or trades or guilds.

श्रेणिका A tent.

श्रेयस् a. 1 Better, preferable, superior; श्रेयस्वर्ण श्रेयः H. 3. 3, 33. Bg. 3. 35, 2. 5. 2 Best, most excellent. 3 More happy or fortunate. 4 More blessed, dearer (compar. of श्रेयस् q. v.). -m. 1 Virtue, righteous deeds, moral or religious merit. 2 Bliss, good fortune, blessing, good, welfare; felicity, a good or auspicious result, श्रेयस्वीरिति श्रेयो वृत्तं हि पतिरिति S. 7. 13; इति श्रेयसि हि श्रेयः श्रेयः श्रेयः श्रेयः B. 1. 79; U. 5. 27, 7. 20; R. 5. 34. 3 Any good or auspicious occasion; S. 7. 4 Final beatitude, abolution. -Comp. -श्रित् a. 1 seeking happiness, desirous of felicity. 2 wishing well. -कर 1 promoting happiness, favourable. 2 propitious, auspicious. -परिश्रमः striving after abolution.

श्रेष्ठ a. 1 Best, most excellent, pre-eminent (with gen. or loc.). 2 Most happy or prosperous. 3 Most beloved, dearest. 4 Oldest, senior. -हः 1 A Brāhmana. 2 A king. 3 N. of Kubera. 4 N. of Vishnu. -हं Cow's milk. -Comp. -श्रेष्ठः 1 the best order of one's religious life, i. e. that of a householder. 2 A householder. -वाक् a. eloquent.

श्रेष्ठि m. The head or president of a mercantile or other guild; श्रेष्ठि पतिरे ह्येव श्रेष्ठि स्वीते स्वदेवता Pt. 1. 14.

श्वे 1 P. (श्रायति) 1 To sweat, perspire. 2 To cook, boil.

श्रोज 1 P. (श्रोजति) 1 To collect, heap. 2 To be collected or accumulated.

श्रोज a. Crippled, lame. -जः A kind of disease.

श्रोजा 1 Rice-gruel. 2 The constellation Sravana.

श्रोत्रिः श्री f. 1 The hip or loins, the buttocks; श्रोत्रिभ्यामुल्लसन्मया Me. 88; श्रोत्रिभ्यामस्त्वजति तनुना K. P. 10. 2 A road, way. -Comp. -श्रवः the slope of the hips. -वत्तु 1 the broad hips; 2 the buttocks. -विनं 1 the round hips; V. 4. 18. 2 a waist-band. -वृत् 1 a



अथ A hole, chasm ; V. 1. 18 ; Ki. 14. 33.

अथः Swelling, increase.

अथयुः Swelling, intumescence.

अथयीकी Sickness, disease.

अथ 1 P. ( चलति ) To run, go quickly.

अथ 10 U. ( अथयति-ने ) To tell, narrate.

अथ 1 P. ( चलति ) To run ; see अथ.

अथुरः A father-in-law, wife's or husband's father ; Ms. 3. 119.

अथुरकः A father-in-law.

अथुर्यः 1 A brother-in-law, a wife's or husband's brother. 2 The younger brother of a husband.

अथुर्यः f. A mother-in-law, a wife's or husband's mother ; R. 14. 13 -Comp. -अथुर m. du. the mother and father-in-law.

अथ 2 P. ( अथिति, स्वस्ते or अथिति ) 1 To breathe, respire, draw breath ; स कर्मकायमथेव चतसृषि न जीवति H. 2. 11 ; R. 8. 87. 2 To sign, pant, heave ; अथिति विहगर्भः R. 1. 13. 3 To hiss, snort. -Caus. ( आसयति-ने ) To cause to breathe or live. -WITH आ 1 to breathe ; Mv. 5. 51. 2 to recover breath, take courage, take heart ; Me. 8. 3 to revive ; Bk. 9. 56. (-Caus.) to console, comfort, cheer up. -उच् 1 to breathe, live ; Ve. 5. 15, Ms. 3. 72 2 to cheer up, revive, take heart ; Ki. 3. 8 ; Si. 18. 58. 3 to open, bloom ( as a lotus ) ; Si. 10. 58, 11. 15. 4 to pant, sigh deeply ; Bk. 6. 120 ; 14. 55. 5 to heave, throb. 6 to be loosened or relaxed. -नि, निश्च 1 to sigh, heave. -वि 1 to confide in, trust, rely on, place confidence in ( usually with loc. ) ; इति विश्वमिति कुत्र कुमारी N. 5. 110 ; Ku. 5. 15 ; sometimes with gen. 2 to rest secure, be fearless or confident ; विश्वमिति पश्चिमः समताम् Bk. 2. 25. (-Caus.) to cause to believe, to inspire confidence ; Bk. 8. 105. -ससा to take courage, take heart, calm or compose oneself. (-Caus.) to console, encourage, cheer up

अथ ind. 1 Tomorrow ; वरमथ ज्योतिः न अथो मयः Subhāsh. 2 Future ( at the beginning of comp. ). -Comp. -अथ a. ( अथोभूत ) being tomorrow -असीद, -असीयस् ( अथोभूतीय, अथोभूतीयस् ) a. happy, auspicious, fortunate ( -n. ) happiness, good fortune -अथस ( अथ-अथस ) a. happy, prosperous. (-सं) 1

happiness, prosperity. 2 an epithet of Brahman or the Supreme Spirit.

अथसः 1 Air, wind ; स्वसनहरमिनीभिः Si. 11. 21. 2 N. of a demon killed by Indra. -सं 1 Breath, breathing, respiration ; स्वसनचलितरामायणोत्ते Ki. 10. 34 ; Ratn. 2. 4 ( where it has sense 1 also ) ; Si. 9. 52. 2 Sighing ; Ki. 2. 45. -Comp. -अथसः a serpent.

-अथसः the Arjuna tree. -अथसः a serpent. -अथसः f. gust of wind. -अथस p. p. 1 Breathed, sighed. 2 Breathing. -सं 1 Breathing, respiration. 2 Sighing.

अथसत a. ( नी f. ), अथसत a. Relating to the morrow, future.

अथसतः The ear of a dog.

अथसतिकाः A dog-keeper, one living by keeping dogs.

अथसतः A dog's tooth.

अथसः A dog. -Comp. -निद्रा ' a dog's sleep ', a very light sleep.

-अथसरी angry or curriish snarling.

अथस a. ( नी f. ) Savage, ferocious. -अथः 1 A beast of prey, wild beast. 2 A tiger.

अथसः अथः A dog's tail.

अथसि m. A porcupine.

अथसः 1 Breathing, breath, respiration, heaving ; अथसि सन्नेष्य जनयति अथसः प्रमाणविकः S. 1. 20 ; Ku. 2. 42. 2 A sigh, panting. 3 Air, wind. 4 Air, wind 4 Asthma. -Comp. -अथसः asthma. -अथसः suspension or obstruction of breath. -अथसः a kind of hiccough. -अथसः f. sleep.

अथसि a. Breathing. -m. 1 Air, wind. 2 A breathing animal, living being. 3 One who pronounces ( letters ) with a hissing sound.

अथ 1 P. ( अथति, अथ ) 1 To grow, increase ( fig. also ), to swell ( as the eye ) ; उदतोऽथिअथसतुल्यस्य देतोस्तथा-अथीत् Bk. 6. 19, 31 ; 14. 79, 15. 30. 2 To thrive, prosper. 3 To go, approach, move towards. -WITH उच् 1 to swell, increase, grow ; अथस-उचितोऽथुमनेत्रं ( अथ ) Me. 84. 2 to be proud, be puffed up with pride.

अथ 1 A. ( अथति ) To become white, be white ; अथकतिविधिताः अथ-मार्गसंज्ञाभिः Māl. 2. 9.

अथ a. White.

अथिः f. Whiteness.

अथ a. White.

अथ 1 White leprosy. 2 A leprous spot ( on the skin ) ; नक्षत्रमपि मोहिष्ठं काये वृष्टं कथयन् ।

अथसः सुदामपि विवेकेन वृष्टं Kāv. 1. 7.

अथि a. ( नी f. ) Leprous. -m. A leper.

अथि 1 A. ( अथति ) To become white.

अथ ०. ( अथति or अथति f. ) White ; ततः अथेयिष्ठे अथि स्वदे स्थिते Bg. 1. 14.

-अथः 1 The white colour. 2 A conch-shell. 3 A cowrie. 4 The planet Venus.

5 Sukra, the regent of the planet. 6 A white cloud. 7 Cumin seed. 8 N. of a range of mountains ; see अथसल or अथसल.

9 N. of a division of the world. -अथः Silver. -Comp.

-अथः-अथस m. a class of Jaina ascetics. -अथः a kind of sugarcane.

-अथः an epithet of Kubera. -अथस, -अथः a white lotus. -अथः an epithet of Airāvata, the elephant of Indra.

-अथः white leprosy. -अथः a Baudha or Jaina saint. -अथः a kind of fish ( अथः ). -अथः, अथः 1 a white elephant. 2 the elephant of Indra. -अथस m.

-अथः a goose. -अथः 1 a goose. 2 a kind of basil. -अथः N. of one of the eighteen minor divisions of the known continent. -अथः 1 a white mineral. 2 chalk. 3 the milk-stone.

-अथस m. 1 the moon. 2 camphor. 3 cuttle-fish bone. -अथः a cloud.

-अथः a goose. -अथः an epithet of Brahman. -अथसः the white trumpet flower. -अथः a lion. -अथसः 1 a lion. 2 an epithet of Siva. -अथसः white pepper. -अथः 1 a cloud. 2 smoke.

-अथः the pink or rosy colour. -अथस load. -अथः the planet Venus. -अथस m. the moon. -अथसः an epithet of Garuda. -अथसः the glomerous fig-tree. -अथस m. 1 the moon. 2 an epithet of Arjuna. -अथस m. an epithet of Indra. -अथसः 1 an epithet of Arjuna. 2 the moon. 3 a marine monster ( मकर ). -अथस m. an epithet of Arjuna. -अथसः barley. -अथः 1 a horse of Indra. 2 an epithet of Arjuna. -अथस m. Airāvata, Indra's elephant.

अथकः A cowrie. -अथः Silver.

अथ 1 A cowrie. 2 Hog weed. 3 White Dūrvā grass. 4 A crystal. 5 Candied sugar. 6 Bamboo-manna. 7 N. of various plants.

अथी N. of Suchi, wife of Indra.

अथ White leprosy.

अथ 1 Whiteness. 2 White leprosy.

अथ, अथ White leprosy.

६.

Many roots which begin with स are written in the Dnātupāṭha with ष to show that the स is changed to ष after certain prepositions. Such roots will be found under स in their proper places.

स a. Best, excellent. -सः 1 Loss, destruction. 2 End. 3 Rest, remainder. 4 Final emancipation.

सङ्क a. Sixfold. -सं An aggregate of six; मानसङ्क, पूर्वसङ्क, उत्तरसङ्क &c.

सङ्का See संका.

सङ्गः 1 A bull. 2 A eunuch; (14 or 20 classes of eunuchs are mentioned by different writers). 3 A group, multitude; collection, heap, quantity (s. also in this sense); कलावसुधमिति सङ्गस्यैव यतः कुट्टकनलपटे तुल्य-रूपानवस्था Si. 11. 15; cf. सङ्ग also.

सङ्कः A eunuch.

सङ्गली 1 A pond, pool. 2 A wanton or unchaste woman.

सङ्गः 1 A eunuch; Y. 1. 215. 2 The neuter gender; निवेशः शिबिरे सङ्गे Ak. -Comp. -तिलः barren sesamum.

सङ्ग num. a. (used in pl.; Nom. सङ्ग gen. सङ्गा); Ms. 1. 16, 8. 403 -Comp. -अशीतः (सङ्गशीतः) a fish. -अंशं (सङ्गं) 1 six parts of the body taken collectively;—अंशं वाङ्मयं शिरो मध्यं पङ्कामिदं सूच्यते. 2 the six works auxiliary to the Veda; शिक्षा कल्पो ध्यातृत्वं निरुक्तं छंदसां चितिः। ज्योतिषाभ्यां च सङ्गं वेद उच्यते; see सङ्ग also. 3 six suspicious things, i. e. the six things obtained from a cow:—गोमूत्रं गोमयं क्षीरं सर्पिर्दूषि च रोचना। सङ्गमेतन् मांसाय पाठितं सर्वदा गवाह्. -अंशः (सङ्गः) a bee. -अधिक a. (सङ्गधिक) exceeded by six; Mal. 5. 1. -अभिज्ञः (सङ्गभिज्ञः) a Buddhist deified saint. -अशीत a. (सङ्गशीत) eighty-six. -अशीतिः f. (सङ्गशीतिः) eighty-six. -अहः (सङ्गः) a period of six days. -आननः, -वक्त्रः, -वदनः (सङ्गाननः, सङ्गवक्त्रः, सङ्गवदनः) epithets of Kārtikeya; सङ्गाननपतिपदोचरात् नेना सङ्गनामिदं कृतिकारः R. 14. 22. -आम्नायः (सङ्गाम्नायः) the six-fold Tantra. -ऊर्ध्वं (सङ्गूर्ध्वं) six spices taken collectively; सङ्गूर्ध्वं स मरिचं सङ्गूर्ध्वमुवाहृतम्. -कर्ण a. (सङ्गकर्ण) heard by six ears; i. e. by a third person other than the speaker and the person spoken to, told to more than one listener (as a counsel, secret &c.). सङ्गकर्णं शिष्ये श्रवः Pt. 1. 99. (-गीः) a kind of lute. -कर्मन् n. (सङ्गकर्मन्) 1 the six acts or duties enjoined on a Brāhmana; they are:—अध्यापनमन्त्रयनं यजनं वाजर्तं तथा। दानं प्रतिग्रहः श्रेयं सङ्गकर्मण्युत्तमम् Ms. 10. 75. 2 the six acts allowable to a Brāhmana for his subsistence; उक्तं प्रातिपदो मिश्रा

वाग्विषयं सङ्गपालनं। कृषिकर्मं तथा चेति सङ्ग-कर्मण्युत्तमम् n. 3 the six acts that may be performed by means of magic; शान्ति, वशीकरण, कुम्भन, विद्वेध, उच्चाटन. 4 the six acts belonging to the practice of Yoga; योगिनिष्ठा तथा नेती (नीलिकी) वादकस्तथा। कपालमासी वेतामि सङ्गकर्मणि सङ्गापनेत्. (-म.) a Brāhmana. -कोण a. (सङ्गकोण) hexangular. (-जः) 1 a hexagon. 2 the thunderbolt of Indra. -नयं (सङ्गनयं) 1 a team or yoke of six oxen 2 a yoke of six (sometimes after the names of other animals); e. g. 'हस्ति, 'अश्व' six elephants, horses &c. -सुख a. (सङ्गसुख) 1 sixfold. 2 having six attributes. (-जः) 1 an assemblage of six qualities. 2 the six expedients to be used by a king in foreign politics; see under गुण (21); cf. सङ्गसुख also. -संघि a. (सङ्गसंघि) the root of long pepper. -संघिका (सङ्गसंघिका) zedary (शरी). -संघं (सङ्गसंघं) the six mystical circles of the body -संघारिणः (सङ्गसंघारिणः) forty-six. -संघः (सङ्गसंघः) 1 a bee. 2 a locust. 3 a louse. -जः (सङ्गजः) the fourth (or first according to some) of the seven primary notes of the Indian gamut; so called because it is derived from the six organs — नासा कटश्रस्त्रादु जिह्वा श्रोत्रं तस्युत्तम्। सङ्गजः संज्ञायते (सङ्गस्यः संज्ञायते) यस्मात्संज्ञां सङ्गज इति स्मृतः; it is said to resemble the note of peacocks; सङ्गजं श्रुतिं मयूरस्तु Nārada; सङ्गजंवादिनीः केकाः द्विधा भिन्नः शिखंडिमि R. 1. 39. -त्रिंशत् f. (सङ्ग-त्रिंशत्) thirty-six; (सङ्गत्रिंशत् a. thirty-sixth). -संघं (सङ्गसंघं) the six principal systems of Hindu philosophy, they are:—सांख्य, योग, न्याय, वैशेषिक, मीमांसा and वेदान्त. -सुखं (सङ्गसुखं) the six kinds of forts taken collectively. धन्यदुर्गं महीदुर्गं शिबिदुर्गं तथैव च। मनुष्यदुर्गं सुदुर्गं वनदुर्गं निम्नि कमात् 1. -नवतिः (सङ्गनवतिः) ninety-six. -पञ्चाशत् f. (सङ्गपञ्चाशत्) fifty-six. -पद्मः (सङ्गपद्मः) 1 a bee; न पंकजं तच्छरीरं सङ्गपद्मं न पञ्चाशत् न जलं सः कल Bk. 2. 1. Ku. 5. 9; R. 6. 69. 2 a louse. -अतिथिः the mango tree. -आनन्दचर्चनः the Asoka or Kinkirāta tree. -अश्व a. having been for the bow-string (as the bow of Cupid); प्रायश्चापं न वहति प्रशम्यन्मयः सङ्ग-पञ्च्य Ms. 73. -विषः the tree called नागकेसरः. -पदी (सङ्गपदी) 1 a stanza consisting of six lines 2 a female bee. 3 a louse. -यज्ञः (सङ्गयज्ञः) 1 one who is well acquainted with six subjects; i. e. the four Puruṣārthas or objects of human existence, the nature of the world, and the nature

of the Supreme Spirit; यन्निर्दिष्टमनेनैव लोकात्मन्यप्येवमिति। सङ्गं यज्ञा तु यस्यासी सङ्गयज्ञः परिकीर्तितः n. 2 a lustful or licentious man. -विद्वः (सङ्गविद्वः) an epithet of Vishnu. -आयः (सङ्गायः) a sixth part, one-sixth; S. 2. 13; Ms. 7. 131. 8. 33. -सुख a. (सङ्गसुख) 1 six-armed. 2 six-sided, hexagonal. (-जः) a hexagon. (-जः) 1 an epithet of Durgā. 2 the water-melon. -मासः (सङ्गमासः &c.) a period of six months. -मासिक a. (सङ्गमासिक) half-yearly, occurring every six months. -सुखः (सङ्गसुखः) an epithet of Kārtikeya; R. 17. 67. (-सा) a water-melon. -रसः, -रसाः (s. pl.) (सङ्गरसः &c.) the six flavours taken collectively; see under रस. -रात्रिः (सङ्गरात्रिः) a period of six nights. -वर्गः (सङ्गवर्गः) 1 an aggregate of six things. 2 especially, the six enemies of mankind; (also called सङ्गवृत्त); दामः क्रोधस्तथा लोभो मदमदो च मत्सरः कुपारि सङ्गवर्जयेन Kā. 1. 9; व्यनेह सङ्गमं Bk. 1. 2. -विंशतिः f. (सङ्गविंशतिः) twenty-six; सङ्गविंशतिः twenty-sixth. -विष (सङ्गविष) v. of six kinds, six fold; B. 4. 26. -सष्टिः f. (सङ्गसष्टिः) sixty-six. -सप्ततिः (सङ्गसप्ततिः) seventy-six. -सष्टिः f. Sixty; Ms. 3. 177; Y. 3. 84. 'सप्तति' sixtieth. -Comp. -आयः an epithet of Śiva. -मासः an elephant who has reached the age of sixty and is in rut at that time. -योजनी f. a journey or extent of sixty Tojanas. -संवत्सरः a period of sixty years. -हायनः 1 an elephant (sixty years old). 2 a kind of rice.

सङ्ग a. (सि. f.) Sixth, the sixth; सङ्गं तु क्षेत्रज्ञस्यैव सङ्गस्यैवकाद्वान् Ms. 9. 161, 7. 130; सङ्गे भागे V. 2. 1; R. 17. 78. -Comp. -अंशः 1 sixth part in general; Y. 3. 35. 2 particularly, the sixth part of the produce of fields &c. which the king takes from his subjects as land tax; ऊर्ध्वस्यभिच्छानि ततोपभोगं सङ्गं सङ्गस्यैव इव गति-तायाः R. 2. 66; (the different kinds of produce to the sixth part of which a king is entitled are specified in Ms. 7. 131-132). -वृत्तिः a king entitled to the sixth part of the produce; सङ्गं सङ्गवृत्तेरपि वर्गः यः S. 5. 4. -अन्नं the sixth meal. -कारः taking food once in three days, as an expiatory act.

सङ्गी 1 The sixth day of a lunar fortnight. 2 The sixth or genitive case (in gram.). 3 An epithet of Durgā in the form of Kātyāyanī, one of the 16 divine mothers. -Comp. -नसुखः the genitive Tāpuruṣa

compound, one in which, when dissolved, the first member usually stands in the genitive case. -पूजनं, -पूजा worship of the goddess श्री performed on the sixth day after a woman's delivery.

बहसाहः 1 A peacock. 2 A sacrifice.

बाह् ind. A vocative particle.

बाह्कोशिक a. ( की f. ) Incased or enveloped in six sheaths.

बाह्वः 1 Passion, sentiment 2 Singing, music. 3 ( In music ) A Rāga in which six of the seven primary notes are used; आह्वः पंचभिः श्रेष्ठः स्त्रीः बह्विस्तु बाह्वः.

बाह्वुषे 1 The collection of six qualities. 2 Six expedients to be used by a king, six measures of royal policy; Si. 2. 93, see under गुण also. 3 Multiplication of anything by six. -Comp. -प्रयोगः employment of the six expedients or measures of royal policy.

बाणमातुरः 'Having six mothers,' an epithet of Kārtikēya.

बाणमासिक a. ( की f. ) 1 Six-monthly, half-yearly. 2 Six months' old;

बीकिकानी बाणमासिकान् Vb. 1. 17.

बाह् ( की f. ) Sixth.

विह्वः 1 A lustful or libidinous man, libertine, lecher. 2 A gallant, an inconsistent lover ( विह्वः ); विह्वः-मदनं समं प्रमेयं कांक्षन् Si. 5. 34.

बुः Delivery, child-bearing.

बाह्व a. ( की f. ) Sixteenth; Ms. 2. 65, 86.

बोह्वन् num. a. ( pl. ) Sixteen.

-Comp. -अंशु the planet Venus. -अंशु a. having 16 parts or ingredients.

( -वा ) a kind of perfume. -अंशुलका a. having the breadth of 16 fingers.

-अंशुः a crab. -अंशुस् m. the planet Venus. -आवतः a conch-shell. -उपचार m. pl. the sixteen ways of doing homage to a deity &c.; they are thus enumerated:—आसनं स्वागतं पादमर्चनं चर्ममालादयः । मधुप्राशनं चान्नं वस्त्राभरणानि च । शंखं पुष्पं दीपं नवय वदनं तथा. -कलाः the sixteen digits of the moon, thus named:—अश्विना मानसा बुधा शुक्रः दुष्टी रविः शुक्रिः । शशिनौ चन्द्रिका कालिन्दीपला श्रीः शक्तिः । अगदा च तथा पूषाश्वना बोधश च कलाः. -भुजा a form of Durgā. -मातृका f. pl. the sixteen divine mothers; they are:—गौरी पद्मा शशी मेधा मायिकी विजया जया

देवसेना स्वया स्वाहा मातरो लोकमाताः । शक्तिः शुद्धितिसृष्टिः कुलदेवात्मदेवताः.

बोह्वन् ind. In sixteen ways.

बोह्वनिक a. ( की f. ) Consisting of sixteen parata, sixteenfold; बोह्वनिको द्वयोपचारः.

बोह्वनिक m. A modification of the Agnishtoma sacrifice.

बोह्व ind. In six ways. -Comp.

-अंगतः the six ways of touching the body with mystical texts. -सुखः 'six-faced', N. of Kārtikēya; श्रोता जनार्दनितपः उग्रमुखः समिति बोह्व स शतकविरिः Asvad. 7.

बिह्व 1. 4. P. ( बिह्वति, बिह्वते, हवत ) 1

To spit, eject saliva from the mouth.

2 To sputter; Bk. 12. 18. -With सि 1 to eject, emit, send forth; S. 4.

4; R. 2. 75; Bk. 14. 100, 17. 10. 18.

14; Kāv. 1. 95. 2 to eject saliva from the mouth; Ms. 4. 132; Y.

2. 213.

बोह्वन्, द्वेवन् 1 Spitting out. 2 Saliva,

spittle.

बोह्वन् p. p. Spit, ejected.

बोह्व, बह्व 1 A. ( बह्वन्ते, बह्वन्ते ). To

go, move.

## सं.

स ind. A prefix substituted for स or सं; सं, तुल्य or सदा and सं or सदा, and compounded with nouns to form adjectives and adverbs in the sense of (a) with, together with, along with, accompanied by, having, possessed of; सद्यः, सद्यः, सद्यः, सद्यः, सद्यः, सद्यः, सद्यः &c.; ( b ) similar, like; सद्यः 'of a similar nature'; स सद्यः, सद्यः; ( c ) same; सद्यः, सद्यः, सद्यः, सद्यः &c. -मा. 1 A snake. 2 Air, wind. 3 A bird. 4 A short name for the musical note सद्यः q. v. 5 N. of Siva. 6 Of Vishnu.

संय Askeleton.

संय A battle, war, fight; संयः संयति प्रातिपदिकलाः R. 6. 72, 7. 39, 18. 20; Ki. 1. 19; Si. 16. 15. -Comp. -वरः a king, prince.

संय p. p. 1 Restrained, curbed, subdued. 2 Tied up, bound together. 3 Fettered. 4 Captive, imprisoned, a prisoner; R. 3. 20. 5 Ready. 6 Arranged; 'see संय with सं. -Comp. -अजति a. one who has folded his hands in supplication. -आत्मन् a. self-subdued, self-controlled. -आहार a. temperate in eating. -उपस्कर a. one who has a well-regulated house, whose house furniture is kept in

good order. -वेनत्, -मनत् a. controlled in mind. -राज a. one whose breath is suppressed. -वाक् a. silent, taciturn. one who has held his tongue.

संय 1 a. Ready, prepared; Mr. 5. 51. 2 Being on guard.

संय 1 Restrain, check, control; बोधार्थोपनिषदस्य संयमाद्यु जहति Bg. 4. 26, 27. 2 Concentration of mind, a term applied to the last three stages of Yoga; पारमार्थिकसंयमस्य संयमः संयमः Sarva. 8. Ka. 2. 59. 3 A religious vow. 4 Religious devotion, practice of penance; S. 4. 19. 5 Humanity, feeling of compassion.

संयम 1 Restraining, checking. 2 Drawing in; S. 1. 3 Hinding up; U. 1; V. 3. 6. 4 Confinement. 5 A Self-denial, control. 6 A religious vow or obligation. 7 A square of four houses.

-मः One who restrains or regulates, a ruler. -नी N. of the city of Yama.

संयमि p. p. 1 Restrained. 2 Bound, fettered. 3 Detained.

संयमि a. One who curbs or restrains, controlling. -मः One who controls or subdues his passions, a sage, an ascetic, R. 8. 11; Bg. 2. 69.

संयमः A mould. -न 1 Going along with, accompanying. 2 Travelling,

proceeding. 3 Carrying out a dead body.

संयम See संयम.

संयमः A kind of cake of wheaten flour; Ms. 5. 7.

संयुक्त p. p. 1 Joined, connected, united. 2 Blended, mixed, mingled.

3 Accompanied by. 4 Possessed of, endowed with. 5 Consisting of.

संयुक्त 1 Conjunction, union, mixture. 2 Fight, war, battle, contest; संयुक्ते सामानं तदुक्तं तस्मै च Ku. 2. 57; R. 9. 19. -Comp. -संयुक्त 'a contest in a cow's footprint'; i. e. an insignificant or trifling quarrel; cf. the English 'a storm in a teapot.

संयुक्त a. Connected, relating to; Si. 14. 59.

संयुक्त p. p. 1 Joined, united together, connected. 2 Endowed or furnished with; see संयुक्त with सं.

संयुक्त 1 Conjunction, union, combination, junction, association, intimate union; संयुक्ते हि विरोधस्य संयुक्तसि संयुक्तं Subhāsh. 2 Conjunction ( as one of the 24 guṇas of the Vaisaśukha ). 3 Addition, annexation. 4 A set; आभरणसंयुक्तः Māl. 6. 5 Alliance between two kings for a common object. 6 ( In gram. ) A conjunct con-



sonant. 7 (In astr.) The conjunction of two heavenly bodies. 8 An epithet of Siva. -Comp. -पुष्पकं severalty of conjunction. -विस्मृतं any estates causing disease by being mixed.

संयोजित *a.* 1 United, conjoined. 2 Joining.

संयोजन 1 Union, conjunction. 2 Copulation, sexual union.

संरक्षः Protection, care, preservation.

संरक्षण 1 Protection, preservation. 2 Charge, custody.

संरक्त *p. p.* 1 Coloured, red. 2 Impassioned, fired with passion. 3 Angry, irritated, inflamed with anger. 4 Enamoured, charmed. 5 Charming, beautiful.

संरुध्य *p. p.* 1 Excited, agitated. 2 Inflamed, exasperated, enraged, furious. 3 Augmented. 4 Swelled. 5 Overwhelmed.

संरुधः 1 Beginning. 2 Turbulence, impetuosity, violence; S. 7. 3 Agitation, excitement, flurry; Ku. 3, 48. 4 Energy, zeal, ardent desire; R. 12. 96. 5 Anger, rage, wrath; प्रणयवर्णिकाः संरुधे हि मरणम् R. 4. 64; 12. 36; V. 2. 21; 4. 28. 6 Pride, arrogance. 7 Swelling with heat and inflammation. -Comp. -वक्र *a.* harsh through rage. -रस *a.* excessively enraged. -वेगः the impetuosity of anger.

संरुध *a.* (जी. f.) 1 Excited, agitated, hurried; Si. 2. 67. 2 Angry, furious, enraged. 3 Proud, arrogant.

संरुधः 1 Colouring. 2 Passion, affection. 3 Rage, anger.

संरुपन 1 Propitiation, conciliation, pleasing by worship. 2 Accomplishing. 3 Profound or deep meditation.

संरुचः 1 Clamour, tumult, uproar. 2 Sound or noise in general.

संरुण *p. p.* Shattered, broken to pieces.

संरुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Checked, impeded, opposed. 2 Blocked up, filled up. 3 Blockaded, invested, besieged. 4 Covered over, concealed. 5 Refused, withheld; see रुद्ध with रु.

संरुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Grown together. 2 Cicatrized, healed; as in रुद्धय. 3 Shot forth, sprouted, budded, germinated; R. 6. 47. 4 Firmly grown, striking firm root. 5 Bold, confident.

संरोधः 1 Complete obstruction or impediment, hindrance, prevention, check. 2 Blockade, siege. 3 Bond, fetter. 4 Throwing, sending forth.

संरोधन Obstructing, stopping.

संरुक्षण Marking, distinguishing or characterizing.

संरुप *p. p.* 1 Closely attached, stuck together, united with, adhering

to. 2 Come to blows or close contest.

संरुपः 1 Lying down, sleep. 2 Dissolution. 3 Universal destruction (पलव).

संरुपन 1 Adhering or clinging to. 2 Dissolution.

संरुपित *p. p.* Fondled, caressed.

संरुपः 1 Conversation, chat, discourse. 2 Especially familiar or confidential talk, secret conversation. 3 (In dramas) A kind of dialogue.

संरुपकः A kind of minor drama, said to be of a controversial kind; see S. D. 549.

संरुप *p. p.* Licked up, enjoyed.

संरुप *p. p.* 1 Clung, adhered to. 2 Joined together. 3 Hidden, concealed. 4 Cowering down. 5 Contracted, shrunk. -Comp. -कृज *a.* with the ears hanging down. -वास *a.* depressed in mind, in drooping spirits.

संरुपन Disturbing, confusing.

संरुप *ind.* 1 A year. 2 Especially a year of the Vikramāditya's era (commencing 56 years before the Christian era).

संरुपसः 1 A year. 2 A year of Vikramāditya's era. 3 N. of Siva. -Comp. -रुः an epithet of Siva. -प्रति *a.* revolving in a year, completing one revolution in a year (said of the sun). -रुः a year's course.

संरुपन 1 Conversing, talking together. 2 Communication of tidings. 3 Examination, consideration. 4 Subduing or overpowering by magic or charms. 5 A charm, an amulet.

संरुपः 1 Covering. 2 Comprehension. 3 Compression, contraction. 4 A dam, bridge, causeway. 5 A kind of deer. 6 N. of a demon; see रुप. -रु 1 Concealment. 2 Forbearance, self-control. 3 Water. 4 A particular religious observance (practised by Buddhists).

संरुपन 1 Covering, screening. 2 Hiding, concealment; Mā. 1. 3 A pretext, disguise; see रुप also.

संरुपन 1 Appropriating to oneself. 2 Consuming, devouring.

संरुपः 1 Turning towards. 2 Dissolution, destruction. 3 The periodical destruction of the world; Mv. 6. 25. 4 A cloud. 5 A cloud of a particular class (abounding in water). 6 N. of one of the seven clouds that rise at the dissolution of the world. 7 A year. 8 A collection, multitude.

संरुपकः 1 A kind of cloud. 2 The fire of destruction, the fire that is to destroy the world at the period of universal destruction; इतिहास रुपकः रुप रुपकः, Bh. 2. 76. 3 Sub-marine fire. 4 N. of Balarāma.

संरुपक *m.* N. of Balarāma.

संरुपिका 1 The new leaf of a water-lily. 2 The petal near the filament. 3 The flame of a lamp &c.; (द्विपदिका Tv.).

संरुपक *a.* (विश्व. f.) 1 Causing complete growth or prosperity, augmenting. 2 Greeting, welcoming (guests &c.), hospitable.

संरुपित *p. p.* 1 Brought up, reared. 2 Increased.

संरुपित *p. p.* 1 Met together, mingled, mixed; Mā. 6. 5. 2 Sprinkled with; Mā. 4. 9. 3 Connected, associated. 4 Broken; इतिहास रुपितः संरुपितः (जननः) Ki. 6. 4.

संरुपित *a.* Overrun. -रु Sound; Mā. 5. 19.

संरुपः A place where people live together, a village, an inhabited place.

संरुपः N. of the third of the seven courses or Mārgas of the wind; see वायु.

संरुपः 1 Speaking together, conversation, dialogue, colloquy; Mv. 1. 12. 2 Discussion, debate. 3 Communication of tidings. 4 Information, news. 5 Assent, concurrence. 6 Speaking likeness, agreement, similarity, correspondence; रूपसंवादाच्च संवादाच्च पुनः Dk.; (वाः) चित्तकर्म परिचित इव श्रीरुपसंवादेति Mā. 5. 20.

संरुपित *a.* 1 Speaking, conversing. 2 Like, similar, resembling, corresponding to; रूपसंवादिनीः रुपः R. 1. 39; असंरुपसंवादिन्युक्तिः U. 6.

संरुपः 1 Covering, closing up. 2 Contraction of the throat &c. in the pronunciation of letters, obtuse articulation (opp. विश्व. q. v.). 3 Diminution. 4 Protecting, securing. 5 Arranging.

संरुपः 1 Dwelling together. 2 Association, company; Pt. 1. 250. 3 Domestic intercourse. 4 A house, dwelling. 5 An open space for meeting or recreation.

संरुपः 1 Bearing or carrying along. 2 Pressing together. 3 Shampooing, stroking gently. 4 A servant employed to rub and shampoo the body.

संरुपकः A shampooer; see रुप (4) above.

संरुपन, -न 1 Carrying or bearing a burden. 2 Shampooing, gentle rubbing; U. 1. 24; Mā. 2. 25.

संरुपन What is separated or individualized.

संरुप *p. p.* 1 Agitated, excited, disturbed, distracted, hurried; as in संरुपमान. 2 Terrified, frightened.

संरुपित *p. p.* Universally known, generally recognised or allowed.

**संविधि** *f.* 1 Knowledge, perception consciousness, feeling; संवेद्यः प्रसंविधिः स्मरणीयास्तुतानी Ki. 11. 34, 16. 32. 2 Understanding, intellect. 3 Recognition, recollection. 4 Harmony (of feeling), mental reconciliation.

**संविद्** *f.* 1 Knowledge, understanding, intellect; Ki. 18. 42. 2 Consciousness, perception; Mā. 6. 13. 3 An agreement, engagement, contract, covenant, promise; R. 7. 31. 4 Assent, consent. 5 An established usage, a prescribed custom. 6 War, battle, fight. 7 A warcry, watch-word. 8 A name, an appellation. 9 A sign, signal. 10 Pleasing, delighting, gratification; Si. 16. 47. 11 Sympathy, participation. 12 Meditation. 13 Conversation. 14 Hemp. -Comp. -संविक्तम्: breach of promise, violation of a contract.

**संविदा** An agreement or promise, covenant.

**संविदात** *a.* 1 Knowing, intelligent. 2 Harmonious.

**संविदित** *p. p.* 1 Known, understood. 2 Recognised. 3 Well-known, renowned. 4 Explored. 5 Agreed upon. 6 Advised, admonished; see विद् with सं. -सं An agreement.

**संविधा** 1 Arrangement, preparation, plan; R. 7. 16, 14. 17. 2 Mode of life, means of leading life; R. 1. 94.

**संविधानं** 1 Arrangement, disposition; Mā. 6. 2 Performance. 3 Plan, mode. 4 A rite. 5 Arrangement of incidents (in a plot); Mā. 6.

**संविधानकं** 1 Arrangement of incidents (in a plot), the plot of a drama &c.; अङ्गं संविधानकं U. 3. 2 A strange act, an unusual occurrence.

**संविभागः** 1 Partition, dividing. 2 A part, portion, share.

**संविभागिन्** *m.* A partner, sharer, participator.

**संविष्ट** *p. p.* 1 Sleeping, lying down; R. 1. 95. 2 Entered together. 3 Seated together. 4 Dressed, clothed.

**संवीक्षणं** Looking about in all directions, search, looking for anything lost.

**संवीत** *p. p.* 1 Clothed, dressed. 2 Covered over, coated, overlaid. 3 Adorned. 4 Invested, surrounded, shut in, hemmed. 5 Overwhelmed.

**संवृक्त** *p. p.* 1 Devoured, consumed. 2 Destroyed.

**संवृत** *p. p.* 1 Covered, covered up; सुवृत्तसंवृतवरोहं (सुवृत्तं) S. 3. 26. 2 Hidden, concealed; S. 2. 11. 3 Secret. 4 Closed, shut up, secured. 5 Betired, secluded. 6 Contracted,

compressed. 7 Confiscated, sequestered. 8 Filled with, full of. 9 Accompanied by; see वृ with सं. -सं 1 A secret or retired place, secrecy. 2 A mode of pronunciation. -Comp. -आकार *a.* one who conceals all outward manifestation of internal feeling, one who gives no clue to his internal thoughts. -सं *a.* one who keeps his plans secret; R. 1. 20.

**संवृतिः** *f.* 1 Covering, covering up. 2 Concealment, suppression, hiding; Ki. 10. 44. 3 Secret purpose, covert design.

**संवृत्त** *p. p.* 1 Become, happened, occurred. 2 Fulfilled, accomplished. 3 Collected; heaped together. 4 Past, gone. 5 Covered. 6 Furnished with. -सं. N. of Varuṇa.

**संवृत्तिः** *f.* 1 Becoming, happening, occurrence. 2 Accomplishment. 3 Covering.

**संवृद्ध** *p. p.* 1 Full-grown, increased, augmented. 2 Grown tall or high, big, large. 3 Prospering, blooming, flourishing.

**संवेगः** 1 Agitation, flurry, excitement; Mv. 1. 39. 2 Violent speed, impetuosity, vehemence; U. 2. 24; Mā. 5. 6. 3 Haste, speed. 4 Agonising pain, poignancy.

**संवेद्यः** Perception, knowledge, consciousness, feeling.

**संवेदनं** 1 Perception, knowledge. 2 Sensation, feeling, experiencing, suffering; दुःखसंवेदनायैव रागे चेतस्त्वमर्पितं U. 1. 47. 3 Giving, surrendering; Mu. 1. 23.

**संवेष्टा** 1 Sleep, retiring to rest; R. 1. 93. 2 A dream. 3 A seat (chair, stool &c.). 4 Cohabitation, cohabitation or a particular mode thereof.

**संवेक्षणं** Coition, sexual union.

**संव्याजं** Covering, wrapping. 2 Cloth, vesture, garment. 3 An upper garment; Si. 18. 69.

**संव्रतकः** 1 A warrior sworn never to recede from a contest and kept to prevent the flight of others. 2 A picked warrior. 3 A brother in arms. 4 A conspirator who has taken an oath to kill another.

**संशयः** 1 Doubt, uncertainty, irresolution, hesitation; अशुभं मे संशयमेव ग्राहते Ku. 5. 46; लघुः संशयस्यास्य हेतुः न सुप्रयते Bg. 6. 39. 2 Misgiving, suspicion. 3 Doubt or indecision (in Nyāya), one of the 16 categories mentioned in the Nyāya philosophy; एकादशविधसंशयानामवधारणः ३. १. ४ संशयः. 4 Danger, peril, risk; न संशयमस्य वरो जगतां वस्तुति H. 1. 7; कदा पुनः संशयमस्येव Mā. 10. 13; Ki. 13. 16, V. 6. 1. 5 Possibility. -Comp. आशय *a.* doubting, sceptical. आशयः, उपेक्षः, शङ्का *a.*

doubtful, uncertain, irresolute. -सं *a.* fallen into danger; S. 6. -संशयः solution of a doubt, decision. -संशयः *a.* clearing all doubt, decisive; S. 3. संशयान्, संशयान् *a.* Doubtful, irresolute, uncertain, wavering. संशयः Commencement of a combat, attack, charge.

**संशित** *p. p.* 1 Sharpened, aroused. 2 Sharp, acute. 3 Thoroughly completed, effected, accomplished. 4 Decided, well-ascertained, determined, certain. -Comp. -आशय *a.* one whose mind is thoroughly matured or disciplined. -अन *a.* one who has fulfilled his vow.

**संशुद्ध** *p. p.* 1 Completely purified, pure. 2 Polished, refined. 3 Expiated.

**संशुद्धिः** *f.* 1 Complete purification; Bg. 15. 1. 2 Cleansing or purifying in general. 3 Correction, rectification. 4 Clearance. 5 Acquittance (of debt).

**संशोधनं** Purification, clearness &c.

**संश्रुत** *n.* Trick, jugglery, illusion.

**संश्रुतः** *a.* A juggler.

**संश्रुतः** *p. p.* 1 Contracted, shrunk up. 2 Frozen, congealed. 3 Rolled up. 4 Collapsed.

**संश्रयः** 1 A resting or dwelling place, residence, habitation; परस्परविरोधित्वेन संश्रयदुर्लभं V. 5. 24; R. 6. 41; oft. at the end of comp. in this sense and translated by 'residing with', 'relating or pertaining to', 'with reference to'; शक्तिदुर्लभसंश्रयाः S. 5. 17; न संश्रयः R. 16. 57; मत्तारबोद्ध्या. शक्तिमौलिसंश्रयः Ku. 5. 60; द्विषयवा न शक्ति-यवयप नृत्नीः 1. 43; एकादशसंश्रयसुप्रयोगः प्रयोगे M. 1. 2 Seeking protection or shelter with, fleeing for refuge, forming or seeking alliance, leaguings together for mutual protection; one of the Gṛuṇas or expedients in politics; see under गृह also; Mā. 7. 160. 3 Resort, refuge, asylum, protection, shelter; अन्वयादिनि संश्रयदुर्लभं वनप्रदेशे पतनाय वृत्ति Ku. 4. 31; Mā. 17; Pt. 1. 22.

**संश्रयः** 1 Hearing attentively. 2 A promise, an agreement, engagement.

**संश्रयणं** 1 Hearing. 2 The ear.

**संश्रित** *p. p.* 1 Gone to for refuge. 2 Supported, sheltered.

**संश्रुत** *p. p.* 1 Promised, agreed to. 2 Well-heard.

**संश्लिष्ट** *p. p.* 1 Clapsed or pressed together, joined, united. 2 Embraced. 3 Related, connected together. 4 Adjoining, lying close or contiguous to. 5 Furnished or endowed with, having.

**संश्लेषः** 1 Embracing, an embrace. 2 Union, connection, contact.

**संश्लेषणं** 1 Pressing together. 2 Means of binding together.

**संश्लेषः** *p. p.* 1 Adhered or stuck together. 2 Adhering or clinging to

attached to, sticking close to. 3 Joined or linked together, closely connected; R. 7. 24. 4 Near, contiguous, adjoining. 5 Confused, mixed, mingled, blended; मयुक्तरूप-  
संज्ञासंज्ञकः Mā. 5. 5; कश्चिद्व्यास मयुक्  
महादुरि मयोर्विषयसंज्ञकजलेषु भाति R. 6. 48; Mā. 5. 11. 6 Intent on. 7 Endowed with, possessed of. 8 Fastened, restrained. -Comp. -अनङ्ग a. having the mind fixed or attached. -युग a. yoked, harnessed; St. 3. 68.

संज्ञा f. 1 Close adherence, intimate union or junction; Ki. 7. 27. 2 Close contact, proximity. 3 Intercourse, intimacy, intimate acquaintance; St. 8. 67. 4 Tying, fastening together. 5 Devotion, adhesion (to anything).

संज्ञा f. 1 An assembly, meeting, circle, संज्ञाजने प्रयायिकारे Ki. 3. 51; उभयसंज्ञा लभ्यते Pt. 1; R. 16. 24. 2 A court of justice; Ms. 8. 52.

संज्ञा 1 Going, proceeding, revolution. 2 The world, worldly life, mundane existence; मयि च संज्ञा मयि च जलसंज्ञा तापितव्यः Bv. 4. 6. 3 Birth and rebirth. 4 The unresisted march of troops. 5 The commencement of battle. 6 A highway. 7 A resting place for passengers near the gates of a city.

संज्ञा 1 Commixture, junction, union. 2 Contact, company, association, society; समसंज्ञा: संज्ञा Bh. 2. 62; S. 2. 3. 3 Proximity, touch. 4 Intercourse, familiarity. 5 Copulation, sexual union; Ms. 6. 72. 6 Co-existence, intimate relation. -Comp. -अमाय: one of the two main kinds of non-existence, relative non-existence, which is of three kinds:—आगमाय antecedent, अवसामाय emergent, and अवसामाय absolute, non-existence. -दोष: the fault or evil consequences resulting from association, especially with bad people.

संज्ञा a. United, associated with. -m. An associate, a companion.

संज्ञा 1 Commingling. 2 Leaving, abandoning. 3 Discharging, voiding.

संज्ञा 1 Creeping along, gliding or gentle motion. 2 The intercalary month occurring in a year in which there occurs a *Kṛāya-māsa* (क्षयमास).

संज्ञा 1 Creeping along. 2 Surprise, unexpected attack, sally.

संज्ञा a. Creeping along, moving or winding near; Ku. 7. 81.

संज्ञा: An assembly.

संज्ञा 1 Course, passage. 2 The course or circuit of worldly life, secular life, mundane existence, the world; असा संज्ञा: U. 1; Mā. 5. 30; संज्ञासंज्ञा किं सा मासंज्ञा संज्ञायां क्षयमासे

Arad. 22; or परिचयि संज्ञा: सा को वा न जायते Pt. 1. 27. 3 Transmigration, metempsychosis, succession or birth. 4 Worldly illusion. -Comp. -अनङ्ग transmigration. -युग: an epithet of the god of love. -मार्ग: 1 the course of worldly affairs, worldly life. 2 the vulva, मोक्ष: -मोक्षं final liberation or emancipation from worldly life.

संज्ञा a. (जी f.): Mundane, worldly, transmigratory. -m. 1 A sentient being, creature. 2 The embodied spirit, individual soul (जीवात्मा).

संज्ञा p. p. 1 Fully accomplished, perfected. 2 One who has secured final emancipation.

संज्ञा f. 1 Completion, complete accomplishment or attainment; स्वर्गसंज्ञा यमेव संज्ञासंज्ञितोऽयं Bhāg.; Ku. 2. 63. 2 Absolution, final beatitude; संज्ञा यमा गता: Bg. 8. 15; 3. 20. 3 Nature, natural disposition, state or quality. 4 A passionate or intoxicated woman.

संज्ञा 1 Showing plainly, proving. 2 Informing, telling. 3 Hinting, intimating; अयं संज्ञा. 4 Reproaching, accusing.

संज्ञा f. 1 Course, current; flow. 2 The worldly life, course of the world. 3 Metempsychosis, transmigration; किं वा निपातयति संज्ञा-गम्ये Bv. 4. 32; St. 14. 63; cf. संज्ञा.

संज्ञा p. p. 1 Commingled, mixed or united together, conjoined. 2 Associated or connected together as partners. 3 Composed. 4 Reunited. 5 Involved in. 6 Created. 7 Cleanly dressed.

संज्ञा, -न 1 Association, union. 2 (In law) Voluntary reunion in pecuniary interest of kinsmen (as of father and son or of brothers after the partition of property).

संज्ञा f. 1 Combination, union. 2 Association, intercourse, co-partnership. 3 Living in one family, see संज्ञा (2) above. 4 A collection. 5 Collecting, assembling. 6 (In Rhet.) The combination of co-existence of two or more independent figures of speech in one passage; मिथोऽन वेदयेतेषां (संज्ञासंज्ञाकारणं स्थितिः संज्ञासंज्ञा S. D. 756).

संज्ञा Sprinkling, watering.

संज्ञा m. 1 One who dresses, cooks, prepares &c.; Ms. 5. 51. 2 One who consecrates, initiates &c.; U. 7. 13.

संज्ञा 1 Making perfect, refining, polishing; (अयि:) मयुक्तरूपं यमा R. 3. 18. 2 Refinement, perfection, grammatical purity (as of words); Ku. 1. 28; (where Malli-

renders the word by व्याकरणज्वा द्वादि:) R. 15. 76. 3 Education, cultivation, training (as of the mind); विज्ञा-संज्ञासंज्ञा द्वापती नृपेण चक्रे दुष्टाद्विज्ञा R. 3. 35; Ku. 7. 20. 4 Making ready, preparation. 5 Cooking, dressing (as of food &c.) 6 Embellishment, decoration, ornament स्वभावसुंदरी वस्तु न संज्ञासंज्ञा Dri. 8. 49; S. 7. 23; Mu. 2. 10. 7 Consecration, sanctification, hallowing. 8 Impression, form, mould, operation, influence; यमेव भाजने लघु: संज्ञासंज्ञा नयन्तु H. Pr. 8; Bh. 3. 84. 9 Idea, notion, conception. 10 Any faculty or capacity. 11 Effect of work, merit of action; R. 1. 20. 12 The self-reproductive quality, faculty of impression; one of the 24 qualities or *gunas* recognised by the *Vaiśeṣikas*; it is of three kinds:—*मयना*, *वेग* and *स्थितिस्थापकता* q. q. v. v. 13 The faculty of recollection, impression on the memory; संज्ञासंज्ञा-जन्मं ज्ञानं स्मृतिः T. S. 14 A purificatory rite, a sacred rite or ceremony; संज्ञासंज्ञा हरिरस्य Ms. 2. 66; R. 10. 79; (Manu mentions 12 such *Samakāras*; see Ms. 2. 27; some writers increase the number to sixteen). 15 A rite or ceremony in general. 16 Investiture with the sacred thread. 17 Obsequial ceremonies. 18 A polishing stone; S. 6. 6. (where संज्ञासंज्ञा may mean 'polishing' also). -Comp. -युत a. 1 purified by sacred rites. 2 purified by refinement or education. -वर्जित, -वर्जित, -हीन a. (a person of one of the three higher castes) over whom the purificatory ceremonies, particularly the thread-ceremony, have not been performed, and who therefore becomes a *Vṛātya* or outcast; cf. *व्रत्य*.

संज्ञा p. p. 1 Made perfect, refined, polished, cultivated; वाप्येका वसंज्ञासंज्ञा दुष्टं वा संज्ञासंज्ञा पार्यते Bh. 2. 19. 2. Artificially made, highly wrought, carefully or accurately formed, elaborated. 3 Made ready, dressed, prepared, cooked. 4 Consecrated, hallowed. 5 Initiated into worldly life, married. 6 Cleansed, purified. 7 Adorned, decorated. 8 Excellent, best. -ता 1 A word formed regularly according to the rules of grammar, a regular derivative. 2 A man of any one of the first three castes over whom all the purificatory rites have been performed. 3 A learned man. -त 1 Refined or highly polished speech, the Sanskrit language. 2 A sacred usage. 3 An offering, oblation (mostly Vedic).

संज्ञा 1 A purificatory rite. 2 Consecration. 3 Obsequies, a funeral ceremony.

संस्तवः 1 Support, prop. 2 Confirming, strengthening, fixing. 3 Stop, stay. 4 Stupefaction, paralysis. संस्तरः 1 A bed, couch, layer; नवपल्लवसंस्तरेषु ते R. 8. 57; नवपल्लवसंस्तरे यथा रजसिष्मिणि तदु विभावसी Ku. 4. 34. 2 A sacrifice.

संस्तवः 1 Praise, eulogium. 2 Acquaintance, intimacy, familiarity; युष्माः विप्रसिद्धिभिरुता न संस्तवः Ki. 4. 25; नक्षत्रैः संप्रति संस्तवाधिर विरोहितं प्रेम वनायम-निवः 4. 22; Si. 7. 31.

संस्तवः 1 Praise, celebration. 2 Hymning in chorus. 3 The place which Brāhmanas repeating hymns and prayers occupy at a sacrifice.

संस्तुत p. p. 1 Praised, eulogized. 2 Praised together. 3 Agreeing, together, harmonious. 4 Intimate, familiar.

संस्तुतिः f. Praise, eulogy.

संस्तवाचः 1 A collection, heap, an assemblage. 2 Vicinity. 3 Spreading, diffusion, expansion. 4 A house, residence, habitation; संस्तवाचं नक्षत्राचः Mā. 1. 9. 5 Familiarity, familiar talk.

संस्थ a. 1 Staying, abiding, lasting. 2 Dwelling, being, existing, situated (at the end of comp.) शिष्टा क्रिया कस्यचिदावसथा M. 1. 16; Ku. 6. 60; Mā. 5. 16. 3 Tame, domesticated. 4 Fixed, stationary. 5 Ended, perished, dead. -स्व. 1 A dweller, an inhabitant. 2 A neighbour, countryman. 3 A spy.

संस्था 1 An assemblage, assembly. 2 Situation, state or condition of being. 3 Form, nature; R. 11. 38. 4 Occupation, business, settled mode of life; पृथक्स्थानात् निर्दिष्टे Ms. 1. 21. 5 Correct or proper conduct. 6 End, completion. 7 Stop, stay. 8 Loss, destruction. 9 Destruction of the world. 10 Resemblance. 11 A royal decree or ordinance. 12 A form of Soma sacrifice.

संस्थानं 1 A collection, heap, quantity. 2 The aggregation of primary atoms. 3 Configuration, position; आकृतिरस्यवसस्थानविशेषः 4 Form, figure, appearance, shape; क्षीमेस्थानं यस्मात्-स्तीर्थमात्रादुद्दिष्टं योऽप्यत्र जगत् Ms. 9. 261. 5 Construction, formation. 6 Vicinity. 7 Common place of abode. 8 Situation, position. 9 Any place or station. 10 A place where four roads meet. 11 A mark, sign, characteristic sign. 12 Death.

संस्थापनं 1 Placing or keeping together, collecting. 2 Fixing, determining, regulating; यथाच यथा प्रस्थापयन्मन्त्रायनं द्रवः Mr. 8. 422. 3 Establishment, confirmation. 4 Restraining, curbing. -ना 1 Restraining, curbing. 2 A means of calming or

composing; नक्षत्राणां विस्तारं विस्तारणां Mk. 8. 3.

संस्थित p. p. 1 Being or standing together. 2 Being, staying; नियोग-संस्थित Pt. 1. 92. 3 Adjacent, contiguous. 4 Resembling, like. 5 Collected, heaped. 6 Settled, fixed, established. 7 Placed in or on, being in. 8 Stationary. 9 Stopped, completed, ended, finished; S. 3. 10 Dead, deceased; see स्था with सं.

संस्थितिः f. 1 Being together, staying with. 2 Contiguity, nearness, vicinity. 3 Residence, abode, resting-place; यथा नक्षत्राः सर्वे समरे यति संस्थितिम्। नक्षत्राणामिषाः सर्वे गृहस्थे यति संस्थितिं Ms. 6. 90. 4 Accumulation, heap. 5 Duration, continuance; H. 1. 43. 6 Station, state, condition of life. 7 Restraint. 8 Death.

संस्पर्शः 1 Contact, touch, conjunction, mixture. 2 Being touched or affected. 3 Perception, sense.

संस्पर्शा 1 A kind of fragrant plant.

संस्कारः 1 A ram. 2 A cloud.

संस्केदः, संस्कोटः War, battle.

संस्मरणं Remembering, calling to mind.

संस्मृतिः f. Remembrance, recollection; संस्मृतिमेव मन्त्रमन्त्राय Ki. 18. 27.

संस्त्रवः, संस्त्रावः 1 Flowing, trickling, oozing. 2 A stream. 3 The remains of a libation. 4 A kind of offering or libation.

संघ p. p. 1 Struck together, wounded. 2 Closed, shut. 3 Well-knit, firmly united. 4 Closely joined, or allied; Ki. 1. 19. 5 Compact, firm, solid. 6 Combined, joined, keeping together, being in a body, being very close; आत्ममाद्यं न च संघति संघताः पक्षिणोऽप्यमी Pt. 2. 9; S. 101; H. 1. 37. 7 Of one accord. 8 Assembled, collected. -Comp. -जातु a. knock-kneed. -यू a. knitting the eyebrows. -स्तनी a woman whose breasts are very close to each other.

संघटना-स्व 1 Close contact, conjunction. 2 Copactness. 3 Agreement, union. 4 Harmony, concord.

संघतिः f. 1 Firm or close contact, close union; Ku. 5. 8. 2 Union, combination, संघतिः कार्यसाधिका, संघतिः श्रेयसी युगा H. 1; cf. "Union is strength". 3 Compactness, firmness, solidity. 4 Bulk, mass; यथा न च संघतिः Ki. 12. 10. 5 Agreement, harmony. 6 A collection, heap, assemblage, multitude; वनायणां च वारं संघतिः Ki. 14. 34, 27; S. 20; S. 4. Mā. 3. 2. 7 Strength. 8 The body.

संघनम् 1 Compactness, firmness. 2 The body, person; अष्टाभातं संघिन-स्मिन्संघनस्य ते U. 6. 21; Mr. 2. 46. 3 Strength; see संघति also.

संघर्षः 1 Gathering, bringing together, collecting. 2 Taking, seizing. 3 Contracting. 4 Restraining. 5 Destroying, ruining.

संघर्षु m. A destroyer.

संघर्षः 1 Horripilation, a thrill of joy or fear. 2 Pleasure, joy, delight. 3 Emulation, rivalry. 4 Wind. 5 Rubbing together.

संघातः One of the 21 bells; Ms. 4. 89.

संघारः 1 Drawing or bringing together, collecting; अनुभवतु वेदविद्वार-संघारं Ve. 6. 2 Contraction, compression, abridgment. 3 Withholding, drawing back, withdrawal (opp. प्रयोग or विद्वेप); प्रयोगसंघारविमर्शम् R. 5. 57, 45. 4 Restraining, holding back. 5 Destruction, especially of the universe, universal destruction. 6 Close, end, conclusion. 7 An assemblage, a group. 8 A fault in pronunciation. 9 A charm or spell for withdrawing magical weapons. 10 Practice, skill. 11 A division of hell. -Comp. -भैरवः one of the forms of Bhairava. -सुज्ञा N. of a particular posture in the *Pāṇḍra* worship; it is thus defined :- मयोसुज्ञं वामहस्तं ऊर्ध्व-रश्च दक्षहस्तं। शिवायुर्ध्वरश्चोत्थः संयुजं वरि-वर्तयेत्.

संघिता p. p. 1 Placed together, joined, united. 2 Agreeing with, conformable to, in accordance with. 3 Relating to. 4 Collected. 5 Provided, furnished, endowed, accompanied. 6 Caused by; see स्य with सं.

संघिता 1 Combination, union, conjunction. 2 A collection, compilation, compendium. 3 Any systematically arranged collection of texts or verses. 4 A compendium or compilation of laws, code, digest; अनुसंघिता. 5 The continuous hymnical text of the Veda as formed out of the Padas or individual words by proper phonetic changes according to different Śākhas or schools; पदसंघतिः संघिता Nir. 6 (In gram.) Combination or junction of letters according to rules of Sandhi or euphony; परः सन्निष्ठाः संघिता P. 1. 4. 109; वर्णानामभि-ज्ञायाः सन्निधिः संघितास्य. स्वान् Sk; or वर्णाना-मकषाययोगः संघिता 7. The Supreme Being who holds and supports the universe.

संघुतिः f. General shout, loud uproar, tumultuous exultation.

संघुत p. p. 1 Drawn together. 2 Contracted, abridged. 3 Withdrawn, drawn back. 4 Collected, assembled. 5 Seized, laid hold of. 6 Curbed, restrained. 7 Destroyed.

संघुतिः f. 1 Contraction, compression. 2 Destruction, loss. 3 Taking, seizure. 4 Restraint. 5 Collection.

up, collected. 2 Bleeded together,  
intormixed. 3 Seized, laid hold of.



**संकल्पः** 1 Will, volition, mental resolve; संकल्पः संकल्पः Dk. 2 Purpose, aim, intention, determination. 3 Wish, desire; संकल्पमाद्योदितसिद्धयस्य R. 14. 17. 4 Thought, idea, reflection, fancy, imagination; तत्संकल्पोपहितजडिय स्तम्भमिति गार्ग Māl. 1. 35; बुद्धेय संकल्प-सोदरजनमनस्य नलोसि मया विदुर्हि S. 3. 4. 5 The mind, heart; Māl. 7. 2. 6 A solemn vow to perform an observance. 7 Expectation of advantage from a holy voluntary act. -Comp. -जः, -जन्मन् m., -बोधिः epithets of the god of love; मयस्संकल्प-बोधो M. 4; Ku. 8. 24. -रूप a. 1 volitional. 2 conformable to will.

**संकल्लुक्** a. 1 Unsteady, fickle, changeable, inconstant. 2 Uncertain, doubtful. 3 Bad, wicked. 4 Weak, feeble.

**संकारः** 1 Dust, sweepings. 2 The crackling of flames.

**संकारी** A girl recently deflowered. **संकाशः** a. 1 Like, similar, resembling (at the end of comp.), जग्निः, दिग्ग्वः. 2 Near, close, at hand. -काः 1 Appearance, presence. 2 Vicinity.

**संकीर्णः** A fire-brand, burning torch.

**संकीर्णः** p. p. 1 Mixed together, intermingled. 2 Confused, miscellaneous. 3 Shattered, spread, crowded. 4 Indistinct. 5 In rut, intoxicated; H. 4. 17. 6 Of mixed caste, of impure origin. 7 Impure, adulterated. 8 Narrow, contracted. -नीः 1 A man of a mixed caste. 2 A mixed note or mode. 3 An elephant in rut, an intoxicated elephant. -नीः A difficulty. -Comp. -जातिः, -बोधिः a. of mixed birth, of a mongrel breed (as a mule). -युद्धं a confused fight, melee.

**संकीर्तनं** -जा 1 Praising, applauding, extolling. 2 Glorification (of a deity). 3 Repeating the name of a deity as a pious or devotional act.

**संकुचितः** p. p. 1 Contracted, abridged; अकार्यतेः संकुचितं यशो यम् Vikr. 1. 27. 2 Shrunken, wrinkled. 3 Closed, shut. 4 Covering.

**संकुलः** a. 1 Confused. 2 Thronged with, crowded or filled with, full of; वसुधैव कुटुम्बकः पितृभ्यो ज्योतिषमती चन्द्रमसेव राशिः R. 6. 22; Māl. 1. 2. 3 Disordered. 4 Inconsistent. -लः 1 A crowd, mob, throng, collection, swarm, flock; मद्यतः पीरजनस्य संकुलेन विविदिताया तस्यामावृतेः is-स्मि Māl. 1. 2 A confused fight, melee. 3 An inconsistent or contradictory speech; e. g. राजजीवमहं मोनीं ब्रह्मचारी च मे पितरः। माता तु मम वैधेय पुत्रहीनः पितामहः.

**संकेतः** 1 An intimation, allusion. 2 A sign, gesture, hint; Mu. 1. 3 An indicatory sign, mark, token. 4 Agreement, convention; संकेतो मृगते जातो वृषद्वयक्रियात् च S. D. 12. 5 Engagement, appointment, as-

signation (made by a mistress or lover); वास्तविकं वृत्तसंकेतं वास्तवे कृते Glt. 5. 6 A place of meeting (for lovers), rendezvous; वृत्तसंकेतं तु वा गति संकेतं सामयिकम् Ak. 7 Condition, provision. 8 A short explanatory rule (in gram.). -Comp. -स्थः, -निकेतनं, -स्थानं a place of appointment or assignation, rendezvous.

**संकेतकः** 1 Agreement, convention. 2 Appointment, assignation. 3 Rendezvous. 4 A lover or mistress who makes an appointment; संकेतके चिरवति प्रवरो विनोदः Mk. 3. 3.

**संकेतितः** a. 1 Agreed upon, fixed by convention; संज्ञासंकेतितं सौख्यमपि वदे स वाचकः K. P. 2. 2 Invited, called.

**संकोचः** 1 Contraction, shrinking up. 2 Abridgment, diminution, compression. 3 Terror, fear. 4 Shutting up, closing. 5 Binding. 6 A kind of skatefish. -ञ्च Saffron.

**संक्रन्दः** N. of Krishna.

**संक्रमः** 1 Concurrence, going together. 2 Transition, traversing, transfer, progress. 3 The passage of a planetary body through the zodiacal signs. 4 Moving, travelling. -मः -सं 1 A difficult or narrow passage. 2 A causeway, bridge; नदीमार्गेषु च तथा; संक्रमसिंघसद्वदेम् Mb. 3. 4 Medium or means of attaining any object; तद्विषयं संक्रमीकृत्य Dk.; सौख्यविधिः स्वर्गसंक्रमः Pt. 4. 2.

**संक्रमणः** 1 Concurrence. 2 Transition, progress, passing from one point to another. 3 The sun's passage from one zodiacal sign to another. 4 The day on which the summer solstice begins. 5 Concurrence, a certain class of problems.

**संक्रान्तः** p. p. 1 Passed through or into, entered into. 2 Transferred, devolved, entrusted; U. 1. 22. 3 Seized, affected. 4 Reflected, imaged. 5 Depicted.

**संक्रान्तिः** f. 1 Going together, union. 2 Passage from one point to another, transition. 3 The passage of the sun or any planetary body from one zodiacal sign into another. 4 Transference, giving over (to another); संक्रान्तिता...पश्यो गन्धसंक्रान्तः U. 3. 16. 5 Transferring or communicating (one's knowledge to another), power of imparting (instruction to others); विद्यादि दूरी-विषयं कियसंक्रान्तियामयः M. 1. 18; शिवा क्रिया कर्मविद्यात्मस्य संक्रान्तिरप्यस्य विशिष्युका 1. 16. 6 Image, reflection. 7 Depicting.

**संक्राम** See संक्रम.

**संकीर्णतः** Sporting together.

**संक्रुद्धः** 1 Dampness, moisture. 2 The fluid secretion supposed to

form in the first month after conception and which constitutes the rudiment of the foetus.

**संक्षयः** 1 Destruction. 2 Complete destruction or consumption. 3 Loss, ruin. 4 End. 5 Destruction of the world.

**संक्षितिः** f. 1 Throwing together. 2 Compressing, abridging. 3 Throwing, sending. 4 Ambuscade.

**संक्षेपः** 1 Throwing together. 2 Compression, abridgment. 3 Brevity, conciseness. 4 An epitome, a brief exposition. 5 Throwing, sending. 6 Taking away. 7 Assisting in another's duty. (संक्षेपण, संक्षेपणम् are used adverbially in the sense of 'briefly, concisely, shortly'.).

**संक्षेपणः** 1 Heaping together. 2 Abridgment, abbreviation. 3 Sending. **संक्षोभः** 1 Agitation, trembling. 2 Disturbance, commotion; Mk. 2. 3 Upsetting, overturning. 4 Pride, haughtiness.

**संक्षयः** War, battle, fight; संक्षये द्विषा वीरसंक्षयः Vikr. 1. 68, 70; Ve. 3. 25; St. 18. 70.

**संख्या** 1 Enumeration, reckoning, calculation; संख्यामिदं प्रमत्तकार R. 16. 47. 2 A number. 3 A numeral. 4 Sum. 5 Reason, understanding, intellect. 6 Deliberation, reflection. 7 Manner. -Comp. अतिशयः, अतीतः a. beyond number, innumerable, countless. -वाचकः a. expressive of number. (-कः) a numeral.

**संख्यातः** p. p. 1 Enumerated. 2 Calculated, reckoned up. -तः A number. -तः A kind of riddle.

**संख्यातः** a. 1 Numbered. 2 Possessed of reason. -मः A learned man.

**संगः** 1 Coming together, joining. 2 Meeting, union, confluence (as of rivers.). 3 Touch, contact. 4 Company, association, friendship, friendly intercourse; संगः सङ्गः संगः कथमपि हि पुण्येन भवति U. 2. 1; संगममुद्रं 'to keep company with, herd with'.

**सङ्गाः** संगः संगममुद्रं संगः Subhāsh. 5 Attachment, fondness, desire; प्यायतो विषयान्पुंसः संगस्तेषूपजावरे Bg. 2. 62. 6 Attachment to worldly ties, association with men; दाम्भ्यावपति-विनश्यति यतिः संगतः Bh. 2. 42. 7 Encounter, fight.

**संगणिका** An excellent or incomparable discourse.

**संगतः** p. p. 1 Joined or united with, come together, associated with. 2 Assembled, collected, convened, met together. 3 Joined in wedlock, married. 4 Sexually united. 5 Mixed together, appropriate, proper, harmonious; S. 3. 6 In conjunction with (as planets). 7 Shrunken

साङ्गित a. 1 Dressed. 2 Decorated.  
3 Made ready, equipped. 4 Accoutred, armed.

संज्ञ *a.* 1 Furnished with a bow-string. 2 Strung (as a bow).

संज्ञोत्पन्ना A moonlight night.

संज्ञः A collection of leaves for writing upon.

संज्ञम् *m.* A cheat, rogue, juggler. संज्ञः 1 Heaping up, gathering. 2 Hoard, heap, accumulation, stock, store; कर्तव्यः संज्ञो विषय कर्तव्यो नृपतिः संज्ञः Subhāsh. 3 A large quantity, collection.

संज्ञयन् 1 Gathering, collecting. 2 Collecting the ashes and bones of a body after it has been burnt.

संज्ञाः 1 Passage, transit from one zodiacal sign to another. 2 A way, path; यमोदयिकाक्षेत्रं नक्तं दक्षिणसंज्ञाः Ku. 6. 43; R. 18. 12. 3 A narrow road, defile, difficult passage. 4 Entrance, gate. 5 The body. 6 Killing. 7 Development.

संज्ञायाम् Going, motion, travelling.

संज्ञले *a.* Trembling, quivering.

संज्ञलम् Agitation, trembling, shaking; अथलसंज्ञलमहारी स्नः Ki. 18. 8.

संज्ञायाः N. of a particular sacrifice.

संज्ञारः 1 Going, movement, travelling or roaming through; स पुनः पार्श्व-संज्ञारं संज्ञारस्यनीपतिः K. P. 10; R. 2. 15. 2 Passing through, passage, transit. 3 A course, way, road, pass. 4 Difficult progress or journey. 5 Difficulty, distress. 6 Setting in motion. 7 Leading. 8 Leading, guiding. 9 Transmission, contagion. 10 A gem said to be found in the hood of serpents.

संज्ञारक *a.* Conveying, transmitting. -कः 1 A leader, guide. 2 An instigator.

संज्ञारिका 1 A female messenger, go-between. 2 A bawd, procurer. 3 A pair, couple. 4 Smell, odour.

संज्ञारणम् Moving, impelling, conveying, leading &c.

संज्ञारि *a.* (गी. f.) 1 Moving, moveable; संज्ञारिणी नगरद्वारेण Māl. 1; Ku. 3. 54; 6. 67. 2 Roaming, wandering. 3 Changing, unstable, fickle. 4 Difficult to be passed, inaccessible. 5 Evanescent, as a Būḍva; see below. 6 Influencing. 7 Hereditary, successively communicated (as a disease). 8 Contagious. 9 Impelling. -म् 1 Wind, air. 2 Incense. 3 A transient or evanescent feeling which serves to strengthen the prevailing sentiment, as कामिद्वारि.

संज्ञान्ति The Guṇḍā shrub.

संज्ञि *p. p.* 1 Heaped up; accumulated, hoarded, collected. 2 Laid by, stored. 3 Enumerated, reckoned. 4 Full of, furnished or provided with. 5 Impeded, obstructed. 6 Dense, thick (as a wood).

संज्ञिति *f.* A collection.

संज्ञितम् Consideration, reflection.

संज्ञयन् Crushing to pieces.

संज्ञम् *p. p.* 1 Enveloped, concealed, hidden. 2 Muted.

संज्ञायाम् Obscuring, hiding.

संज्ञ 1 P. (संज्ञति, संज्ञ; the *ṣ* of the root being changed to *ṣ*, after a preposition ending in *r* or *ḍ*) 1 To stick or adhere to, cling to; तुल्यमविषु मतेमकटेण कलेषणः (संज्ञः); R. 4. 47. 2 To fasten. -Pass. (संज्ञयते) To be attached to, cling or adhere to.

-Caus. (संज्ञयति-ने). -Desid. (संज्ञयति-ते). -With अङ् 1 to stick or adhere to.

2 to be united with, to accompany; इत्युक्ता न चान्यथा हः संज्ञयन्ति कालम् अङ् नक्तं ह्यसंज्ञे Mā. U. 4. 2. (-Pass.)

to stick or adhere to (fig. also); यमोदये न चान्यथा न चान्यथा राज्ञोऽनुषङ्गे Dk.; Bg. 6. 4; 18. 10. -अङ् 1 to

suspend, attach, cling to, throw, place; Si. 5. 16, 7. 16, 9. 7; Ku. 7. 23. 2 to entrust to, throw on, assign to. (-Pass.) 1 to be in contact

with, touch; Mk. 1. 54. 2 to be engaged in or intent on, be eager.

-आ 1 to fasten, fix on, join or add to, place or put on; चापकस्य कटे Ku. 2. 64; S. 8. 26; (इने) ह्यः स. सुखेय-

माससंज्ञ R. 2. 74. 2 to confer upon, conduce to; Ki. 13. 44. 3 to throw upon, assign to. 4 to stick or adhere to. -नि 1 to adhere or stick to, be

thrown round or placed on; कटे स्वयंप्राप्तिसंज्ञः Ku. 3. 7; R. 9. 50, 11. 70, 19. 45. 2 to be reflected; Ku. 1. 10, 7. 36. 3 to be attached to.

-व 1 to cling or adhere to. 2 to apply, follow, be applicable, held good in the case of (pass. also in the same sense); इत्येतत्तमः संज्ञेन,

देवस्यैष्येयं नैव संज्ञेन प्रत्यक्षे S. B. 3 to be attached to; तस्मान्नोऽसंज्ञः Dk. -व्यति 1 to join or link together; व्यतिवृत्तिः

पदार्थान्तरः कोऽपि हेतुः U. 8. 12.

संज्ञः 1 N. of Brahman. 2 Of Śiva.

संज्ञयः N. of the charioteer of king Dhritarāshṭra. He tried to bring about a peaceful settlement of the dispute between the Kauravas and Pāṇḍavas, but failed. It was he who narrated the events of the great Bhāratī war to the blind king Dhritarāshṭra; cf. Bg. 1. 1.

संज्ञायः 1 Conversation. 2 Confused talk, chattering, confusion. 3 An uproar.

संज्ञम् A quadrangle, a group of four houses forming a court.

संज्ञः A she goat.

संज्ञयन् 1 Living together. 2 Bringing to life, life-restoring, reanimation, resurrection. 3 N. of one of the 21 hells; see Ms. 4. 89. 4 A

group of four houses, quadrangle. -नी A kind of elixir (said to restore the dead to life).

संज्ञ *a.* 1 Knock-kneed. 2 Being conscious. 3 Named, called; see संज्ञा below. -ञ् A yellow; fragrant wood.

संज्ञयन् Killing.

संज्ञा 1 Consciousness; गच्छात्तु, आपद् or प्रतिपद् to regain or recover one's consciousness, come to one's senses. 2 Knowledge, understanding. 3 Intellect, mind. 4 A hint, sign, token, gesture; दृष्टान्तिः काश्चित् संज्ञा-देव मा चापलायेति मया दर्शयिष्ये Ku. 3. 41.

5 A name, designation, an appellation; oft. at the end of comp. in this sense; द्वेद्विंशतः संज्ञाः Bg. 15. 5. 6 (In gram.) Any name or noun having a special meaning, a proper name. 7 The technical name for an affix. 8 The

Gāyatrī Mantra, see गायत्री. 9 N. of the daughter of Viśvakarman and wife of the sun, and mother of Yama, Yami and the two Āsvins.

[A legend relates that संज्ञा on one occasion wished to go to her father's house and asked her father's permission, which was not granted. Resolved to carry out her purpose, she created, by means of her supernatural power, a woman exactly like herself—who was, as it were, her own shadow (and was therefore called Chhaya),—and putting

her in her own place, went away without the knowledge of the sun. Chhaya bore to the sun three children (see संज्ञा), and lived quite happily with him, so that when Śaṁjā returned, he would not admit her. Thus repudiated and disappointed, she assumed the form of a mare and roamed over the earth. The sun, however, in course of time, came to know the real state of things, and discovered that his wife had assumed the form of a mare. He accordingly assumed the form of a horse and was united with his wife, who bore to him two sons—the Āsvins, Kumāras or Āsvins q. v.].

-Comp. -अधिकारः a leading rule which gives a particular name to the rules falling under it, and which exercises influence over them. -विषयः an epithet, an attribute. -तुल्यः an epithet of Saturn.

संज्ञानम् Knowledge, understanding.

संज्ञायाम् 1 Informing. 2 Teaching. 3 Killing, slaughter.

संज्ञायत्तु *a.* 1 Having consciousness, become sensible, revived. 2 Having a name.

संज्ञित *a.* Named, called, denominated.

संज्ञि *a.* 1 Named. 2 That which receives a name.

संज्ञ *a.* Knock-kneed.

संस्कृतः 1 Great heat, fever. 2 Heat. 3 Indignation.

सह 1 P. (सहति) To form a part. -II. 10 U. (सहयति-ने) To show, display, manifest.

सह, सह 1 An ascetic's matted hair. 2 A mane (of a lion); Mu. 7. 6; St. 1. 47. 3 Bristles of a boar; विष्णुसहस्रनामः प्रतिपद्यते; R. 9. 60. 4 A crest. -Comp. -सहः a lion.

सह 10 U. (सहयति-ने) 1 To injure, kill. 2 To be strong. 3 To give. 4 To take. 5 To dwell.

सहस्र A kind of minor drama in Prākṛita; e. g. कर्पूरसती; see S. D. 542.

सहस्र f. 1 A kind of bird. 2 A musical instrument.

सह 10 U. (सहयति-ने) 1 To finish, complete. 2 To leave unfinished. 3 To go, move. 4 To adorn, decorate.

सहस्र A hempen cord or thread.

सह See सह.

संज्ञा: A pair of tongs or nippers. संज्ञा One of the several modes of flight of birds; see डील.

सत् a. (सी f.) 1 Being, existing, existent; संतः स्वतः प्रकृतं न परतो नृणां BV. 1. 120; S. 7. 12. 2 Real, essential, true. 3 Good, virtuous, chaste; सती सती योगविन्देष्टा Ku. 1. 21; S. 5. 17. 4 Noble, worthy, high; as in सहस्रम्. 5 Right, proper. 6 Best, excellent. 7 Venerable, respectable. 8 Wise, learned. 9 Handsome, beautiful. 10 Firm, steady. -m. A Good or virtuous man, a sage; आश्रमं हि विद्वान् सत्तमं वारिष्ठादिभिः R. 4. 86; अविनाशकं सत्तमं सत्तमं सत्तमं सत्तमं Bv. 1. 118; Bh. 2. 18; R. 1. 10. -n. 1 That which really exists, entity, existence, essence. 2 The really existent truth, reality. 3 Good; as in सहस्र q. v. 4 Brahman or the Supreme Spirit. (सत्त्व means 'to respect', 'treat with respect', 'receive hospitably'). -Comp. -असत् (सत्त्वम्) a. 1 existent and non-existent, being and not being. 2 real and unreal. 3 true and false. 4 good and bad, right and wrong. 5 virtuous and wicked. (-n. du). 1 entity and non-entity. 2 good and evil, right and wrong. विवेकः discrimination between good and evil or truth and false hood. 'व्यक्तिहेतुः the cause of discrimination between the good and bad; न सत्तमं योगविन्देष्टि सत्तमं सत्तमं सत्तमं R. 1. 10. -आश्रमः (सदा-आश्रमः) 1 good manners, virtuous or moral conduct. 2 approved usage, traditional observances, immemorial custom; Ms. 2. 18. -आत्मन् a. virtuous, good. -उत्तरा proper or good reply. -कर्त्तव्य a. 1 a virtuous or pious act. 2 virtue, piety. 3 hospitali-

ty. -काकः a hawk, kite. -कारः 1 a kind or hospitable treatment, hospitable reception. 2 reverence, respect. 3 care, attention. 4 a meal. 5 a festival, religious observance.

-कुलः a good or noble family. -कुलीन a. nobly born, of noble descent. -कृत a. 1 done well or properly. 2 hospitably received or treated. 3 revered, respected, honoured. 4 worshipped, adored. 5 welcomed. (-नः) an epithet of Siva. (-नः) 1 hospitality. 2 A virtue, piety. -कृतिः f. 1 treating with respect, hospitality, hospitable reception. 2 virtue, morality. -क्रिया

1 virtue, goodness; श्रुतं च कृतिम् S. 5. 15. 2 charity, good or virtuous action. 3 hospitality, hospitable reception. 4 courtesy, salutation. 5 any purificatory ceremony. 6 funeral ceremonies, obsequies. -वति f. (सहतिः) a good or happy state, felicity, beatitude. -गुण a. possessed of good qualities, virtuous. (-यः) virtue, excellence, goodness, good quality. -चरित, चरित a. (सचरित-च) well-conducted, honest, virtuous, righteous; द्रुतः सचरितः Bh. 2. 25. (-नः) 1 good or virtuous conduct. 2 history or account of the good; S. 1. -चारा (सचारा) turmeric. -चिद् n. (सत्त्वित्) the Supreme Spirit. 'अंशः portion of existence and thought. 'आत्मन् m. the soul consisting of entity and thought. 'आत्मन्: existence or entity, knowledge and joy'; an epithet of the Supreme Spirit. -जना (सज्जनाः) a good or virtuous man. -पत्र the new leaf of a water-lily. -पथः 1 a good road. 2 right path of duty, correct or virtuous conduct. 3 an orthodox doctrine. -परिग्रहः acceptance (of gifts) from a proper person. -पुत्रः a victim fit for a sacrifice, a good sacrificial victim. -पुत्रः a worthy or virtuous person. -पुत्रः bestowing favours on worthy recipients, judicious liberality. -वर्त्तिन a. having judicious liberality. -पुत्रः 1 a good or virtuous son. 2 a son who performs all the prescribed rites in honour of his ancestors. -प्रतिपदः (in logic) one of the five kinds of *hetu* or fallacious *hetus*, a counterbalanced *hetu*, one along which there exists another equal *hetu* on the opposite side, e. g. 'sound is eternal because it is audible'; and also 'sound is non-eternal, because it is a product.'

-फलः the pomegranate tree. -भाषः (सभाषः) 1 existence, being, entity. 2 actual existence, reality. 3 good-

disposition or nature, amiability. 4 quality of goodness. -मातुः (सम्मातुः) the son of a virtuous mother. -मानः (सम्मानः) 'consisting of mere entity', the soul. -मानः (सम्मानः) esteem of the good. -मित्रः (सन्मित्रः) a good or faithful friend. -पुत्रः f. a virtuous maiden. -पुत्र a. of high birth. -पुत्र n. an agreeable or pleasing speech. -वस्तु n. 1 a good thing. 2 a good plot or story; V. 1. 2. -विद्य a. well-educated, having good learning. -वृत्त a. 1 well-behaved, well-conducted, virtuous, upright. 2 perfectly circular, well-rounded; सहस्रं सत्तमं सत्तमं कथं प्रवेष्टुं नृपतिः Git. 8 (where both senses are intended). (-नः) 1 good or virtuous conduct. 2 an agreeable or amiable disposition. -संसर्गः, -संनिधानः, -संनः, -संनतिः, -संनगमः company or society of the good, association with the good; तथा संनित्वात्तं वृत्तिं याति प्रवीणतः H. 1. -संयोगः right application. -सहाय a. having virtuous friends. (-यः) a good companion. -सार a. having good sap or essence. (-रः) 1 a kind of tree. 2 a post. 3 a painter. -हेतुः (सहेतुः) a faultless or valid *hetu* or middle term.

सतत a. Constant, eternal, everlasting, perpetual. -तं ind. Constantly, continually, eternally, always; सुलभाः पुत्रा राज्ञः सततं प्रियवादिनः Rām. -Comp. -वातः, -वातिः wind; सलिलतले चतनगतीनां संचारिणः सतिपुत्रा शय्या कार्यः Uk.; सततगतास्ततयागतिरिच्छाभिः St. 6. 5; वेदा नृणाः सततगतिना बहिर्मानाद्युत्पीः Mo. 69. -वाचिन् a. 1 always moving. 2 constantly tending to decay.

सतर्क a. 1 Versed in reasoning. 2 Considerate.

सत्तिः f. 1 A gift, donation. 2 End, destruction.

सती f. 1 A virtuous or good woman (or wife); Ku. 1. 21. 2 A female ascetic. 3 N. of the goddess Durgā; Ku. 1. 21.

सतीत्य Chastity.

सतीत्य 1 A kind of pulse or pease. 2 A bamboo.

सतीत्य, -सतीत्यः A fellow religious student.

सतीत्यः 1 A bamboo. 2 Air, wind. 3 Pease, pulse (f. also).

सतेरः Husk, chaff.

सत्ता 1 Existence, entity, being 2 Actual existence, reality. 3 The highest Jāti or generality 4 Goodness, excellence.

सत्तं (usually written सत्तं) 1 A sacrificial session, especially one lasting from 13 to 100 days. 2 A sacrifice in general. 3 An oblation, offering, gift. 4 Liberality, munificence.

cence. 5 Virtue. 6 A house, residence. 7 Covering. 8 Wealth. 9 A wood, forest; Ki. 13. 9. 10 A tank, pond. 11 Fraud, cheating. 12 A place of refuge, asylum, covert. -Comp. -अथर्व (जं) a long sacrificial session.

सत्य ind. With, together with. -Comp. -इन्द्र m. an epithet of Indra.

सत्त्वः 1 A cloud. 2 An elephant.

सत्त्वन् m. One who constantly performs sacrifices, a liberal householder; Si. 14. 32.

सत्य (Said to be so. also in the first ten senses) 1 Being, existence, entity. 2 Nature, essence. 3 Natural character, inborn disposition. 4 Life, spirit, breath, vitality, principle of vitality; S. 2. 9. 5 Consciousness, mind, sense. 6 An embryo. 7 Substance, thing, wealth. 8 An elementary substance, such as earth, air, fire &c. 9 A living or sentient being, animal, beast; इन्द्रात् विद्यमानं पुनश्च R. 2. 8, 15. 15; S. 2. 7. 10 An evil spirit, a demon, ghost. 11 Goodness, virtue, excellence. 12 Truth, reality, certainty. 13 Strength, energy, courage, vigour, power, inherent power, the stuff of which a person is made; शिवसिद्धिः सत्यं प्रवर्तते मन्त्रां नीतकर्मणि Sabbāsh; R. 5. 31; Mu. 3. 22. 14 Wisdom, good sense. 15 The quality of goodness or purity regarded as the highest of the three Gunasq. v.; (it is said to predominate most in gods and heavenly beings). 16 A natural property or quality, characteristic. 17 A noun, substantive. -Comp. -अनुरूप a. 1 according to one's inborn disposition or inherent character; Bh. 2. 30. 2 according to one's means or wealth; R. 7. 32 (Mallī's interpretation does not appear to suit the context). -उत्प्रेक्षः 1 excess of the quality of goodness. 2 pre-eminence in strength or courage. -लक्षण signs of pregnancy; S. 5. -विह्वल a. 1 caused by nature. 2 caused by goodness, virtuous, upright. -संशुद्धिः f. purity or uprightness of nature. -संवत्स a. endowed with goodness, virtuous. -समूहः 1 loss of strength or vigour. 2 universal destruction. -सत्त्वः 1 essence of strength. 2 a very powerful person. -स्य a. 1 being in the nature of things. 2 inherent in animals. 3 animate. 4 characterized by goodness, good, excellent.

सत्यमेवय a. Terrifying animals or living beings.

सत्य a. 1 True, real, genuine; as in सत्यम्, सत्यम्. 2 Honest, sincere, truthful, faithful. 3 Virtuous, upright. -स्यः 1 The abode of Brahman and of truth, the uppermost of the seven worlds or lokas above the earth; see लोक. 2 The Asvattha tree. 3 N. of Rāma. 4 Of Vishnu. 5 The deity presiding over सतिष्ठन्मातृ q. v. -स्य 1 Truth; श्रीमत्सर्वं सतिष्ठन्मातृ Ms. 2. 83; सत्यं वृत्तिः 'to speak the truth.' 2 Sincerity. 3 Goodness, virtue, purity. 4 An oath, a promise, solemn asseveration; सत्यायुधकोशायद् R. 12. 9; Ms. 8. 113. 5 A truism, demonstrated truth or logom. 6 The first of the four Yugas or ages of the world, the golden age, the age of truth and purity. 7 Water. -स्य ind. Truly, really, indeed, verily, forsooth; सत्यं ज्ञापयते वेदपदकर्मस्यार्थे K.; Ku. 6. 19. -Comp.

-अनुरूप a. 1 true and false; सत्यायुधाय पद्मा H. 2. 183. 2 apparently true, but really false. (-सं-ने) 1 truth and falsehood 2 practice of truth and falsehood; i. e. trade, commerce; Ms. 4. 4. and 6. -अनिसंय a. true to one's promise, sincere. -उत्प्रेक्षः 1 pre-eminence in truth. 2 true excellence. -उच्य a. speaking the truth. -उपसर्जन a. fulfilling a request. -वामः a lover of truth. -सत्यम् m. N. of a sage. -सत्त्वः a. truth-seeing, foreseeing truth. -यत्न a. rich in truth, exceedingly truthful. -युति a. strictly truthful. -युत the world of Vishnu. -युत a. purified by truth (as words); सत्यायुधाय वेदार्थे Ms. 6. 46. -यतिज्ञ a. true to one's promise. -यामः N. of the daughter of Satrajit and the favourite wife of Krishna; (it was for her that Krishna fought with Indra and brought the Pārijāta tree from the Nandana garden and planted it in her garden). -युत the golden age; see सत्य (6) above. -यत्न a. truthful, veracious. (-m.) 1 a saint, Rishi. 2 a seer. (-n.) truth, veracity. -यत्न a. veracious. (-यत्) truth, veracity. -यत्न a. truthful, veracious, candid. (-m.) 1 a saint, seer. 2 a crow. (-f.). -यत्न truth speaking, veracity. -यत्न a. 1 truth-speaking. 2 sincere, outspoken, candid. -यत्न, -संयत्न a. 1 true or faithful to an agreement, promise or word, adhering to truth, veracious. 2 honest, sincere. -यत्न taking a solemn oath. -यत्न a. sp. cious, plausible.

सत्यकारः 1 Making true or good, ratification of a contract or bargain. 2 Earnest money, advance payment, something given in advance as an earnest for the performance of a contract; Ki. 11. 60.

सत्यम् a. Truthful, veracious. -m. N. of a king, husband of Sāvitrī, q. v. -स्य N. of the daughter of a fisherman, who became mother of Vyāsa by the sage Parāśara. \*युत Vyāsa.

सत्यम् 1 Truthfulness, veracity. 2 N. of Sitā. 3 Of Draupadī; Ki. 11. 50. 4 Of Satyawatī, mother of Vyāsa. 5 Of Durgā. 6 Of Satyabhāmā, wife of Krishna.

सत्यम् 1 Speaking or observing the truth. 2 Ratification (of a contract, bargain &c.).

सत्य See सत्य.

सत्यम् a. Ashamed, modest.

सत्यम् m. Son of Nighna and father of Satyabhāmā. [He got the *Syamantaka* jewel from the sun and always wore it round his neck. He afterwards gave it to his brother Prasena, from whom it passed into the hands of the monkey-chief Jambavat, who got possession of it after having killed Prasena. Krishna, however, overtook Jambavat and vanquished him in fight after a long struggle. The monkey-chief thereupon presented it along with his daughter to Krishna; see जम्बवत्. Krishna then gave the jewel back to his proper owner Satrajit, who out of gratitude presented it along with his daughter Satyabhāmā to him. Afterwards when Satyabhāmā was at her father's house with the jewel, Satadhanvan, at the instigation of a Yadava named Akraśa who desired the jewel for himself, killed Satrajit and gave it to Akraśa. Satadhanvan was afterwards killed by Krishna, but when he found that the jewel was with Akraśa he allowed him to retain it with himself after having once shown it to the people.]

सत्यम् a. Quick, speedy, expeditious. -इ ind. Quickly, speedily.

सत्यम् a. Sputtered. -इः Speech accompanied with sputtering.

सत्य 1 P. (6. P. also according to some) (सति, सत्; the s of सत् is changed to t after any preposition ending in इ or उ except इति) 1 To sit, sit down, recline, lie, lie down, rest, settle; असत्तः सेतुकेन सत्तु निन्दे निन्दिता निः Bk. 9. 58. 2 To sink down, plunge into; तेन सत्तु विपुला मये एकं गौरि सति H. Pr. 24; (where the word has sense 4 also). 3 To live, remain, reside, dwell. 4 To be dejected or low-spirited, despond, despair, sink into despondency; वायु इरे अय नाय इरे सति सति राजा वासुदेव Gīt. 6. 5 To decay, perish, go to ruin, waste away, be destroyed; विपदायां नति सकल-मयं सति अयत् H. 2. 77; R. 7. 64, H. 2. 180. 6 To be in distress, be pained or afflicted, be helpless; Ki.



13. 60, Ms. 8. 21. 7 To be impeded or hindered; Ms. 9. 94. 8 To be languid, be wearied or fatigued, droop, sink; लीनति नै हृषं K.; लीनति हृषं गणपति Bg. 1. 23. 9 To go. -Caus. (सहसति ते) 1 To cause to sit down, rest &c. -Desid. (सिंहसति) To wish to sit &c. -With अथ 1 To sink down, faint, fall, give way; करिणी संनिपासरीति Ki. 2. 6, 4. 20; Bk. 6. 24. 2 to suffer, be neglected. 3 to become disheartened or exhausted. 4 to perish, decay, come to an end; नस्युयमसतो मेघः कृपायं नारदीति. (-Caus.) 1 to cause to sink, dispirit, ruin; Bg. 6. 5. 2 to remove, allay; औसुयमात्मनसत्पति प्रतिष्ठा S. 5. 6. 3 to destroy, kill. -आ 1 to sit down or near. 2 to lie in wait for. 3 to approach, reach, go to; विनालपस्वलात्मनसात् Ku. 7. 69, Si. 2. 2, R. 6. 4. 4 to meet with, find, form; R. 5. 60, 14. 25. 5 to suffer; Bk. 3. 26. 6 to encounter, attack. 7 to place. (-Caus.) 1 to meet with, find, get, obtain; अमरगणनालेक्यमासात् R. 8. 95. 2 to approach, go to, reach, be in possession of; नक्तः स्वस्थानमासात् नज्जमसि कर्षति Pt. 3. 46; Me. 34, Bk. 8. 37. 3 to overtake; अनेन रथवेगेन पूर्वपरिचरितं वेनयेयमासात्देव V. 1. 4 to encounter, attack; Bk. 6. 95. -उद् 1 to sink (fig. also), fall into ruin or decay; उत्सीदितुरिमे लोकाः Bg. 3. 24. 2 to leave off, quit. 3 to rise up. (-Caus.) 1 to destroy, annihilate; उत्साद्येते जातिवर्माः Bg. 1. 42, Ms. 9. 207. 2 to overturn 3 to rub, anoint. -उप 1 to sit near to, go to, approach; उपसेतुर्दृष्टावति Bk. 9. 92, 6. 185. 2 to wait upon, serve; आकल्पासार्धनेतिस्तेरुपसेतुः प्रसाधका R. 17. 22; Si. 13. 24. 3 to march against. -नि 1 to sit down, lie, recline; उपशालः शिशिरे निषीदति तरोर्मलालयले शिशौ V. 2. 23. 2 to sink down, fail, be disappointed. -प्र 1 to be pleased, be gracious or propitious, oft. with inf.; तमालपनासरणात् रंतुं प्रसीद श्रमगलपरयलीङ्ग R. 6. 64. 2 to be appeased or soothed, be satisfied; निनिचमृदिष्य हि यः प्रकृष्यति प्रसक्त तस्यापने प्रसीदति Pt. 1. 283. 3 to be pure or clear, clear up, brighten up (lit. and fig.); विशाः प्रसेतुर्वक्त्रे वयः सुभाः R. 8. 14; प्रसादोदयार्थः कुम्भयोर्देवमोजसः 4. 21. 4 to bear fruit, succeed, be successful; क्रिया हि वसुधाहिता प्रसीदति R. 3. 29; see प्रसक्त. (-Caus.) 1 to propitiate, to secure the favour of, pray, beseech; तस्मात्प्रमथ्य प्रतिपाद्य काचं प्रसादे स्वाभिमोक्षमिदं Bg. 11. 44, R. 1. 88, Y. 9. 263. 2 to make clear; वेतः प्रसादयति Bh. 2. 23. -वि 1 to sink down, be exhausted. 2 to be dispirited or cast down, be afflicted or sorrowful, despond, despair; विह्वलति हसति विषीदति रोदिने चंचलि सुचलि ताप Gtt. 4, Bg. 2. 1;

Bk. 7. 89; R. 9. 76. (-Caus.) 1 to cause to despond or despair. 2 to make afflicted, pain.

सहः The fruit of trees.

सहस्रकः A crab.

सहस्रकुवाः A heron.

सहस्रं 1 A house, palace, mansion. 2 Sinking down, decaying, perishing. 3 Languor, exhaustion, fatigue. 4 Water. 5 A sacrificial hall. 6 The abode of Yama.

सहस्र a. Kind, tender, merciful. -च ind. Kindly, mercifully.

सहस्र n. 1 Seat, abode, residence, dwelling. 2 An assembly; संकीर्णनामो माति सहः कलजवर्तिना Bv. 1. 116; Bh. 2. 68 -Comp. -गत a. seated in an assembly; R. 3. 66. -ग्रहं an assembly-hall, council-room; R. 3. 67.

सहस्रप. 1 Any person present at or belonging to an assembly, a member of an assembly (an assessor, juror &c.) 2 An assistant at a sacrifice, superintending or assisting priest; S. 3.

सह ind. Always, ever, perpetually, at all times. -Comp. -आनन्द a. ever happy. (-दः) an epithet of Siva. -गतिः 1 wind. 2 the sun 3 everlasting happiness, final beatitude -लोपा, -नोर 1 N. of the Karatoya river. 2 a river always bearing water, a running stream. -दान a. always making gifts or exuding rut; Pt. 2. 79. (-नः) 1 a tuffish elephant. 2 a scented phant (चन्द्रिण q. v.). 3 N. of the elephant of Indra. 4 N. of Ganesa. -नतः a kind of bird, the wagtail. -कल a. always bearing fruit. (-लः) 1 the Bilva tree. 2 the jack tree. 3 the glomerous fig-tree. 4 the coconut tree -वोदिन m. an epithet of Krishna. -विश्वः N. of Siva.

सहस्र (स्त्री f.), सहस्र, सहस्र, (स्त्री f.) a. 1 Like, resembling, similar, of the same rank, (with gen. or loc., but usually in comp.); सप्तपातसहस्र, कुसुमसहस्र &c. 2 Fit, right, suitable, conformable, as in प्रसापसहस्र वाक्ये H. 2. 51. 3 Worthy, befitting, becoming अनय किं तसहस्रं कुलस्य R. 14. 61, 1. 15.

सहस्र a. 1 Possessing a country. 2 Belonging to the same place or country. 3 Proximate, neighbouring.

सहस्र n. 1 A house, dwelling, abode; चकितनतवतांगी सह सद्यो विवेश Bv. 2. 32. 2 A place, station. 3 A temple. 4 An altar. 5 Water.

सहस्र ind. 1 To-day, the same day; गणार्दीनां प्रबोध्यैषुः सद्यो वा जायते दधि, तापस्य हि कलं सहः Subhāsh. 2 Instantly, forthwith, immediately, on a sudden; चकितनतवतांगी सह सद्यो विवेश Bv. 2. 32; Ku. 3. 29; Me. 16. 3 Recently, a short time back; as in सद्यो हुताग्नीन् S. 4. -Comp. -कालः the present time.

-कालीन a. recent. -जल a (सद्योजात) newly born. (-तः) 1 a calf. 2 an epithet of Siva. -वातिव a. quickly perishing, frail; Me. 10. -सुखिः. -लोचं immediate purification.

सहस्र a. 1 New, recent. 2 Instantaneous.

सह a. 1 Resting, staying. 2 Going. सहस्र a. Quarrelsome, fond of strife, contentious.

सहस्रधः A village.

सहस्रम a. 1 Having similar properties. 2 Having similar duties. 3 Of the same sect or caste. 4 Like, resembling. -Comp. -चारिणी a legal wife, a legally married wife.

सहस्रिणी See सहस्रचारिणी above.

सहस्रिन् a. (लो f.) See सहस्र.

सहस्रि m. An ox, a bull.

सहस्री A female companion, confidante; Bk. 6. 7.

सहस्रीक a. Accompanying, associated with.

सहस्रं u. (सहस्री f.) Going along with, associated with, accompanying. -m. A companion (husband); Si. 8. 44.

सह 1 P., 8 U. (हनति, सनोति, सनुते, सह; pass. सन्यते, साधरे; desid. सिंसिचति, सिपासति) 1 To love, like. 2 To worship, honour. 3 To acquire, obtain. 4 To receive graciously. 5 To honour with gifts, give, bestow, distribute.

सनः The flapping of an elephant's ears.

सनत् m. An epithet of Brahman.

-ind. Always, perpetually. -Comp.

-कुमारः N. of one of the four sons of Brahman.

सनस्र See सनस्र.

सना ind. Always, perpetually.

सनात् ind. Always.

सनातन a. (स्त्री f.) 1 Perpetual, constant, eternal, permanent; स्र पदेः सनातनः 2 Firm, fixed, settled; U. 5. 22. 3 Primeval, ancient. -तः 1 The primeval being, Vishnu; सनातना वितरमुपायन्त्य स्वयं Bk. 1. 1. 2 N. of Siva, 3 Of Brahman. -नी 1 N. of Lakshmi. 2 Of Durgā or Pārvatī. 3 Of Sarasvatī.

सनाथ a. 1 Having a master, lord or husband; स्वदा नयेन वेदेही सनाथा ह्य चर्ते Rām. 2 Possessed of a guardian or protector; सनाथा इदानीं धर्मचारिणः S. 1. 3 Occupied by, possessed by. 4 Provided or furnished with, having, possessing, endowed with, full of, usually in comp.; लतामनाथ इव प्रतिभाति S. 1; शिखरतलसनाथो लतामथः V. 2; Me. 98; Ku. 7. 94; R. 9. 42, V. 4. 10.

सनाथि a. 1 Connected by the same navel or womb, uterine. 2 Kindred, related. 3 Like

संघानं १ Joining, uniting. २ Union, junction, combination; यद्धं विच्छिन्नं यवति कृतसंघानमिव तत् S. 1. 9; Ka. 5. 27 : R. 12. 101. ३ Mixing, compound-

ing (of medicines &c.). 4 Restoration, repairing. 5 Fitting, fixing (as an arrow to the bow-string); तत्पाद-  
कृतसंवाचनं प्रतिपन्नं सत्यं S. 1. 11; Si. 20.  
6 Alliance, league, friendship, peace; दृष्टवत्सलसुखमेवो दुःसंवाचनं दुर्जनो  
भवति H. 1. 92 (where it has sense  
1 also). 7 A joint; दृष्टवत्सलः सवाचने  
दुःखः Suar. 8 Attention. 9 Direction.  
10 Supporting. 11 Distillation (of  
liquors). 12 Spirituous liquor or a  
kind of it. 13 A kind of relish eaten  
to excite thirst. 14 Preparation of  
pickles. 15 Contraction of the skin  
by means of astringents. 16 Sour  
rice-gruel.

संवाचित *a.* 1 United, strung to-  
gether. 2 Bound, tied.

संवाची 1 Distillation. 2 Brazery,  
foundry.

संवाः 1 Union, junction, combina-  
tion, connection; संवा सरला सुवी चका  
छेदाय कर्तरी Subhāsh. ; Me. 58. 2 A  
compact, agreement. 3 Alliance,  
league, friendship, peace, treaty of  
peace (one of the six expedients to  
be used in foreign politics); कनि  
चकाराः संवातं भवति H. 4; (the several  
kinds are described in H. 4.  
106-126); वाचनी न हि संवाचनं किञ्चित्वापि सं-  
वाचनं H. 1. 88. 4 A joint, articula-  
tion (of the body); तुरगानुवाचनं कथितं  
संवाः S. 2. 5 A fold (of a garment).  
6 A breach, hole, chasm. 7 Especial-  
ly a mine, chasm or opening made  
by thieves in a wall or underneath  
a building; वृक्षनाटिकापरितरे संवा दृष्ट्वा  
प्रविष्टोऽस्मि मय्यसक्तं Mk. 3; Ms. 9. 276. 8  
Separation, division. 9 Euphony,  
euphonic junction or coalition (In  
gram). 10 An interval, a pause. 11  
A critical juncture. 12 An opportune  
moment. 13 A period at the expira-  
tion of each Yuga or age. 14 A  
division or joint (in a drama); they  
are five, see S. D. 330-332; Ku. 7.  
91. 15 The vulva. -Comp. -अक्षरं a  
dipthong. -खोरः a house-breaker, a  
thief who breaks into a house.  
-छेदः making holes or breaches.  
(in a wall &c.). -जं spirituous  
liquor. -जीवकाः one who lives by  
dishonest means (particularly as a  
go-between). -दूषणं violation of a  
treaty; अरिषु हि विजयार्थिनः क्षिप्रं विद-  
धति सोऽपि संविदूषणानि Ki. 1. 45. -बंधः  
a ligament, tendon, nerve. -बन्धः, -दुःखः  
f. dislocation of a joint. -विग्रहं *m.*  
du. peace and war. -अधिकारः the  
office of the minister for foreign  
affairs. -विचक्षणः one skilled in  
negotiating peace. -विद् *m.* a  
negotiator of treaties. -वहः 1 the  
time of twilight. 2 Any connecting  
period. -घारकः a house-breaker.

संवाकः A kind of fever.

संवाका Distillation (of liquors).

संवाक *a.* 1 United, joined. 2  
Bound, tied. 3 Reconciled, allied. 4  
Fixed, fitted. 5 Mixed together. 6  
Pickled, preserved. -सं 1 Pickles. 2  
Spirituous liquor.

संवाचनी 1 A cow in heat (united  
with the bull or impregnated by  
him). 2 A cow milked unseasonably.

संवाच 1 A hole or breach made  
in a wall, pit, chasm. 2 A river.  
3 Spirituous liquor.

संवाचनं 1 Kindling, inflaming. 2  
Exciting, stimulating.

संवाचन *p. p.* Kindled, inflamed,  
excited.

संवाच *a.* 1 To be united or joined.

2 Capable of being reconciled;  
सुजनस्य कनकचदतम् दुर्मेयश्चासुसंवाचः H. 1.  
92. 3 To be made peace with. 4 To  
be aimed at.

संवाच 1 Union. 2 Joint, division. 3  
Morning or evening twilight; अनुवाच-  
यती संवा दिवस्तस्युरस्वरः । अहो वैवर्गतिक्ष्णा  
तदावि न समागतः K. P. 7. 4 Early morn-  
ing. 5 Evening, dusk. 6 The period  
which precedes a Yuga, the time in-  
tervening between the expiration of  
one Yuga and the commencement of  
another; Ms. 1. 69. 7 The morning,  
noon and evening prayers of a  
Brahmana; Ms. 2. 69, 4. 93. 8 A  
promise, an agreement. 9 A bound-  
ary, limit. 10 Thinking, meditation.  
11 A kind of flower. 12 N. of a  
river. 13 N. of the wife of Brahman.  
-Comp. -अक्षरं 1 an evening cloud  
(tinged with the sun's rays); संवाच-  
स्त्रियं सुहृत्समाः Pt. 1. 194. 2 a kind of  
red-chalk. -कालः 1 the period of  
twilight. 2 evening. -सद्विद् *m.* an  
epithet of Shiva. -दुष्पती 1 a kind of  
jasmine. 2 a nutmeg. -बलः a demon  
(राक्षस). -रत्नः red lead. रत्नः (some  
take अरत्न as the word here) an epi-  
thet of Brahman. -वन्दनं the morning  
and evening prayers.

संवा *p. p.* 1 Sitting down, settling  
down, lying. 2 Dejected, sunk down,  
downcast. 3 Drooping, relaxed. 4  
Weak, low, feeble. 5 Wasted away,  
decayed. 6 Perished, destroyed. 7  
Still, motionless. 8 Shrunken. 9 Ad-  
jacent, near. -वाः The tree called  
बिवाल. -कं A little, a small quantity.

संवाक *a.* Low, dwarfish. -Comp.  
-दुःखः the Piyāla tree.

संवाकर *a.* Lower, more depressed  
(as a tone).

संवाच *p. p.* 1 Bent down, stooping.  
2 Downcast. 3 Contracted.

संवाचिः *f.* 1 Obedience, respectful  
salutation, reverence. 2 Humility. 3  
A kind of sacrifice. 4 A sound,  
noise.

संवाच *p. p.* 1 Tied or bound to-  
gether, girded or put on. 2 Clad or  
dressed in armour, accoutred, mail-  
ed. 3 Arranged, ready, or prepared  
for battle, armed, fully equipped;  
नवजलधरः संवाचोऽयं न हानिनापरः V. 4. 1;  
Ms. 8. 4 Ready, prepared, formed,  
arranged in general; R. 3. 7. 5 Per-  
vading; दुष्टनामिह संवाचमिह दीपनमेव संवाचं  
S. 1. 21. 6 Well-provided with any-  
thing. 7 Murderous. 8 Closely at-  
tached, bordering, near.

संवाच 1 A collection, multitude,  
quantity, number. 2 Rear, rear-guard  
(of an army).

संवाचनं 1 Preparing, equipping,  
arming oneself. 2 Preparation. 3  
Fastening tightly. 4 Industry, effort.

संवाचः 1 Arming (oneself) or pre-  
paration for battle, putting on  
armour. 2 Warlike preparation,  
equipment. 3 Armour, mail; अस्त्रि-  
काली संवाचमुद्रावाचयन्ते । कथं जीविजयनस्युः  
संवाचः सज्जना इति Ki. K. 1. 36, Ki.  
16. 12.

संवाचः A war-elephant.

संवाचकः 1 Drawing near.  
bringing near. 2 Vicinity,  
proximity; presence; उत्कलते च वृ-  
क्षसंवाचकस्य U. 6; 3. 74; R. 7. 8, 6.  
20. 3 Connection, relation. 4 (In  
Nyāya phil.) Connection of an or-  
gan of senses (इन्द्रिय) with its object  
(विषय); this is of six kinds.

संवाचकणं 1 Bringing near. 2  
Approaching, approximating. 3 Pro-  
ximity, vicinity.

संवाचक *p. p.* 1 Approximate. 2  
Proximate, adjacent, near. -ह Proxi-  
mity, vicinity.

संवाचकः A collection.

संवाचक *m.* 1 One who brings near.  
2 One who deposits. 3 A receiver of  
stolen goods; Ms. 9. 273. 4 An  
officer who introduces people at  
court.

संवाचनं, संवाचिः 1 Putting down  
together, juxta-position. 2 Proximi-  
ty, vicinity, presence; N. 2. 53. 3  
Perceptibility, appearance. 4 A re-  
ceptacle. 5 Receiving, taking charge  
of. 6 Combination, aggregate.

संवाचनः 1 Falling down, alighting,  
descent. 2 Falling together, meet-  
ing; Ki. 13. 58. 3 Collision, contact.  
4 Union, conjunction, combination,  
mixture, miscellaneous collection;  
सुखज्योतिःसलिलमकरां संवाचनः क मेघः Ms. 5.  
5 An assemblage, a collection,  
multitude, number; नारायणज्योतिषं संवा-  
चनैः Ki. 5. 36. 6 भीतिं हि देवो ह्यसंवाचनैः  
निमज्जति Ku. 1. 3. 6 Arrival. 7 A com-  
bined derangement of the three  
humours of the body causing fever  
which is of a dangerous kind. 8 A  
kind of musical time or measure.

-Comp. -अवरः fever arising from a vitiated state of the three humours of the body.

संनिधयः 1 Binding firmly. 2 Connection, attachment. 3 Effectiveness.

संनिधः a. Like, similar (at the end of comp.); R. 1. 11.

संनिधोः 1 Union, attachment. 2 Appointment.

संनिरोधः Obstruction, hindrance.

संनिवृत्तिः f. 1 Return; S. 6. 10; R. 8. 49, 10. 27. 2 Desisting from. 3 Restraint, forbearance.

संनिवेशः 1 Deep entrance into, ardent devotion or attachment, close application. 2 A collection, multitude, assemblage. 3 Union, combination, arrangement; रत्नविषयः यः पुनस्तु संनिवेशः Māl. 1, 9. 4 Site, place, situation, position; Ku. 7. 25; R. 6. 19. 5 Vicinity, proximity. 6 Form, figure; उद्गमसंनिवेशः Māl. 3. निर्वासनविशः K. 7. 4. 7 A hut, dwelling-place; R. 14. 76. 8 Seating in the proper place, giving seats to; क्रियतां समाजसंनिवेशः U. 7. 9. 9 Insertion. 10 An open space near a town where people assemble for amusement, exercise &c.

संनिहितः p. p. 1 Placed near, lying close, near, contiguous, neighbouring; S. 4. 2 Close, proximate, at hand. 3 Present; अवि संनिहितोऽन दूतपतिः S. 1; इदं संनिहितं S. 3. 20. 4 Fixed, placed, deposited. 5 Prepared, ready; Mu. 1. 6 Staying or being in -Comp. -अवयवः a. having destruction close at hand, frail, perishable, transitory; कावः संनिहितायवः Pt. 2. 177.

संन्यस्यः 1 Resignation, laying down. 2 Complete renunciation of the world and its attachments; न च संन्यासनांश्च मिच्छि समधिगच्छति Bg. 3. 4. 3 Consigning, entrusting to the care of. संन्यस्तः p. p. 1 Laid or placed down. 2 Deposited. 3 Entrusted, consigned. 4 Laid aside, relinquished, renounced.

संन्यासः 1 Leaving, abandonment. 2 Complete renunciation of the world and its possessions and attachments, abandonment of temporal concerns; Bg. 6. 2, 18. 2; Ms. 1. 114; 5. 108. 3 A deposit, trust. 4 A stake or wager in a game. 5 Giving up the body, death. 6 Indian spike-nard.

संन्यासिन् m. 1 One who lays down and deposits. 2 One who completely renounces the world and its attachments, an ascetic, a Brāhmana in the fourth order of his religious life; हेतुः स नित्यसंन्यासी यो न द्वेष्टि न कश्चित् Bg. 5. 3. 3 One who abstains from food (त्यक्ताहारः); Bk. 7. 76.

सर्वः 1 P. (सर्वः) 1 To honour, worship. 2 To connect.

सर्वः a. 1 Winged, having wings.

2 Having a side or party. 3 Belonging to the same side or party. 4 (Hence) Kindred, like, similar (Bh.); इत्येवमसिद्धिर्भवत्यस्य सर्वः Bv. 2. 77. 5 Containing the root or subject of an inference. -कः 1 An adherent, a follower, partisan. 2 A kindred, a kinsman; M. 4. 3 (In logic). An instance on the same side, a similar instance; विहितसाम्याद् सर्वः T. S.

सर्वानः An enemy, adversary, a rival; R. 9. 6.

सर्वस्त्री A rival or fellow wife, rival mistress, co-wife (having the same husband with another); विशुः सर्वस्त्री यम् इक्षितः R. 6. 63, 14. 86.

सर्वस्त्रीकः a. Attended by a wife.

सर्वस्त्राकरणं 1 Wounding in such a manner that the feathered part of the arrow enters the body. 2 Causing excessive pain; cf. शिवस्त्राकरणं.

सर्वस्त्राकृतिः f. Great agony or pain, excessive affliction or torment.

सर्वस्त्रि ind. Instantly, in a moment, immediately; सर्वस्त्रि मदनलो दृष्टिं नम मातसे Gt. 10; Ku. 3. 76; 6. 4.

सर्वस्त्रि 1 Worship, honouring; सर्वस्त्रि शशिमासेन R. 5. 22, 2. 23, 11. 35, 13. 46; Si. 1. 14. 2 Service, attendance.

सर्वपादः a. 1 Having feet. 2 Increased by a fourth-part.

सर्वपिः 'Having the same पि or funeral rice-ball offering', a kinsman connected by the offering of the funeral rice-ball to the Manes of certain relations; Y. 1. 52; Ms. 2. 247, 5. 59.

सर्वपिच्छकः The performance of a particular Śrādhā in honour of deceased relatives called सर्वपिच्छकः q. v., to be performed at the end of one full year after the death of a relative, but now usually performed on the 12th day after death as part of the funeral obsequies.

सर्वपितः f. Drinking together or in company, comotation.

सर्वकः a. (का or की f.) 1 Containing seven. 2 Seven. 3 Seventh. -कः A collection of seven things, (verses &c.)

सर्वकी A woman's girdle or zone.

सर्वसिः f. Seventy. 'सर्व' a. 70th.

सर्वथा ind. Seven-fold.

सर्वत्र num. a. (always pl. सर्वत्र nom. and acc.) Seven. -Comp. -अर्थः a. 1

having seven tongues or flames. 2 evil-eyed, of inauspicious look. (-m.) 1 N. of fire. 2 of Saturn. -अष्टासिः f. eighty-seven. -अष्टाः a haplagon. -अष्टः the sun. 'अष्टा' the sun. -अष्टः seven days, i. e. a week. -आरम्भः m. an

epithet of Brahman. -अष्टि (अष्टिः)

m. pl. 1 the seven sages; i. e. मरीचि, जमि, अंगिरः, पुलस्त्य, पुलह, वसु and वसिष्ठ.

2 the constellation called Ursa Major (the seven stars of which are said to be the seven sages mentioned above).

-अष्टवारिस्तु f. forty-seven. -अष्टिः -अष्टिः fire. -अष्टिः a sacrifice; Si. 14. 6. -अष्टिस्तु f. thirty-seven. -अष्टिस्तु a. seventeen. -अष्टिस्तुः N. of fire. -अष्टिः an epithet of the earth. -अष्टि m. pl. the seven constituent elements of the body; i. e.

chyle, blood, flesh, fat, bone, marrow, and semen. -अष्टिः f. ninety-seven. -आर्षाचक्रः a kind of astrological diagram used as a means of fore-

telling rain. -अर्षः (so सर्वपिच्छकः सर्वपिच्छः) N. of a tree. -अर्षः the seven steps at a marriage (the bride and bridegroom walk together seven steps, after which the marriage becomes irrevocable).

-अर्षिः f. pl. the seven constituent parts of a kingdom; सर्वपिच्छकः सर्वपिच्छकः अर्षिः Ak.; see अर्षिः also. -अर्षिः the Sirtana tree -अर्षिः, -अर्षिः a. seven stories high (as a palace). -अर्षिः a period of seven nights. -अर्षिः f. twenty-seven. -अर्षिः a. seven-fold, of seven sorts. -अर्षिः 1 700. 2 107. (-सी) an aggregate or collection of 700 verses or stanzas. -अर्षिः an epithet of the sun; सर्वपिच्छः सर्वपिच्छकः सर्वपिच्छकः सर्वपिच्छः M. 2. 13.

अर्षः a. (सी f.) 1 The seventh. -सी f. The seventh or locative case (in gram.).

2 The seventh day of a lunar fortnight.

सर्षा A kind of jasmine (double jasmine).

सर्षिः 1 A yoke. 2 A horse; जरी हि सर्षिः सर्वे विदुषः Subhāsh.; see सर्वपिच्छः also.

सर्वपणः a. Affectionate, friendly.

सर्वपणः a. 1 Placing confidence in. 2 Certain, sure.

सर्वरः -री A small glittering fish; cf. सर्वरः.

सर्वलः a. 1 Fruitful, bearing or yielding fruit, productive (Bh. also).

2 Accomplished, fulfilled, successful.

सर्वपुः a. 1 Closely connected. 2 Having a friend, befriended. -पुः A relation, kinsman.

सर्वपिः Evening twilight.

सर्वपणः a. 1 Hurtful. 2 Oppressive.

सर्वपणः a. 1 A fellow-student (being disciples of the same teacher).

सर्वपणः m. 1 A fellow-student, one going through the same studies and observing the same austerities. 2 A fellow-sufferer, sympathiser; दुःखसहस्यपणः सर्वपणः क्व तां K.; हे व्यसनसहस्यपणः यदि न पुंसः ततः श्रोतुमिच्छति Mu. 6.





४ ; व च तद्वत्तावा वसन्ती ब्रह्मस्वसमन्वितये निमित्ते  
समन्वयेऽन्तरकल्पना युक्ता B. B. 3  
Conjunction.

समन्वित *p. p.* 1 Connected with,  
connected in natural order. 2 Fol-  
lowed. 3 Endowed with, possessing,  
full of. 4 Affected by.

समन्वित *p. p.* 1 Inundated. 2  
Eclipsed.

समन्वित्वाहारः 1 Mentioning together.  
2 Association, company. 3 Proxi-  
mity to or association with a word,  
the meaning of which is clearly  
ascertained or understood.

समन्वितरथ 1 Approaching. 2  
Seeking, wishing for.

समन्वितारः 1 Taking together. 2  
Repetition. 3 Surplus, excess.

समन्वितर्चनं Worshipping, reveren-  
cing.

समन्वित्वाहारः Accompaniment, as-  
sociation.

समयः 1 Time in general. 2 Occa-  
sion, opportunity. 3 Fit time, proper  
time or season, right moment, Ku.  
3. 25. 4 An agreement, a compact,  
contract, engagement; निवःसमयात् S.  
5. 5 Convention, conventional usage.  
6 An established rule of conduct, a  
ceremonial custom, usual practice;  
Ki. 1. 28; U. 1. 7 The convention  
of poets; (e. g. that persons separ-  
ated from their beloveds are affected  
at the sight of clouds). 8 An  
appointment, assignation. 9 A  
condition, stipulation; V. 5. 10 A  
law, rule, regulation; Y. 3. 19. 11  
Direction, order, instruction, precept.  
12 Emergency, exigency. 13 An  
oath. 14 A sign, hint, indication.  
15 Limit, boundary. 16 A demon-  
strated conclusion, doctrine, tenet;  
चौद्ध, वैशेषिक &c. 17 End, conclu-  
sion, termination. 18 Success,  
prosperity. 19 End of trouble.

-Comp. अनुवृत्तिर्यं & time at which  
neither the stars nor the sun is  
visible. अनुवृत्तिर्यं a. following estab-  
lished customs. अनुवृत्तिर्यं, उचितं  
ind. suitably to the occasion, as  
the occasion demands. आचारः con-  
ventional practice, established  
usage. क्रिया making an agreement.  
परिचयः observance of a compact,  
treaty or agreement; समवर्तिर्यं युद्धं ते  
Ki. 1. 45. अवधिचारः breaking an  
agreement, violation or breach of  
contract. अवधिचारिणः a. breaking an  
agreement.

समया ind. 1 Duly, seasonably, in  
due time. 2 At a fixed or appointed  
time. 3 In the midst, within, between.  
4 Near (with acc.); समया सीधमिति  
Dk.; Si. 6. 73, 15. 9, Nold. 4. 8.

समयार्थः War, battle, fight; कर्त्तव्योऽपि  
समयार्थमुद्धृतिरिति Ve. 3. -Comp.

-उद्देशः, -भूमिः battle-field. -पुर्वम् m.,  
-सिरसु a. the front or van of battle.  
समर्पणं Worshipping, honouring,  
adoration.

समर्पणं a. 1 Afflicted, pained, wound-  
ed. 2 Asked, solicited.

समर्थ a. 1 Strong, powerful. 2  
Competent, allowed, qualified;  
यतिग्रहसमर्थोऽपि Ms. 4. 186, Y. 1. 213. 3  
Fit, suitable, proper; तद्वत्तुग्रहणमेव सपरः  
प्रत्यययत समर्थमुत्तरं R. 11. 79. 4 Made fit  
or proper, prepared. 5 Having the  
same meaning. 6 Significant. 7  
Having proper aim or force, very  
forcible. 8 Being in apposition. 9  
Connected in sense. -कः 1 A signifi-  
cant word (in gram.). 2 The cohe-  
rence of words together in a  
significant sentence.

समर्थकं Aloe-wood.

समर्थनं 1 Establishing, supporting,  
corroborating 2 Defending, vindicat-  
ing, justifying; द्विजेतिरसमर्थनं K. P.  
7. 3 Pleading, advocating. 4 Judg-  
ing, considering, imagining. 5  
Deliberation, determination, decid-  
ing on the propriety or otherwise of  
anything. 6 Adequacy, efficacy,  
force, capability. 7 Energy, persever-  
ance. 8 Reconciling differences,  
allaying disputes. 9 Objection.

समर्थकः a. 1 Granting a boon. 2  
Causing to prosper.

समर्थनं Giving or handing over to,  
delivering, consigning.

समर्थयः a. 1 Limited, bounded. 2  
Near, proximate. 3 Correct in  
conduct, keeping within bounds of  
propriety. 4 Respectful, courteous.

समलः a. 1 Dirty, foul, filthy,  
impure. 2 Sinful. -लं Excrement,  
ordure, feces.

समवकारः A kind of drama; (thus  
described in S. D. :- एतन् समवकारे तु  
व्याते देवास्तथापि नैवदा निर्विभक्तिस्तु न्यवेकाः  
&c. 515 ).

समवतारः 1 A descent. 2 A  
descent into a river or sacred  
bathing place; समवतारसमन्वितरतः Ki.  
5. 7.

समवस्था 1 Fixed condition. 2  
Similar condition or state; S. 4. 3  
State or condition in general; R.  
19. 50; M. 4. 7.

समवस्थित *p. p.* 1 Remaining fixed.  
2 Steady.

समवाप्तिः *f.* Obtaining, acquisition.

समवायः 1 Combination, union,  
conjunction, aggregate, collection;  
सर्वाविषयानामेकमवेषामावायतनं किमुत समवायः  
K.; बहुनामवसाराणां समवायो हि बुद्धेयः  
Subhāsh. 2 A number, multitude,  
heap. 3 Close connection, cohesion.  
4 (In Vais. phil.) Intimate union,  
constant and inseparable connection,  
inseparable inherence or existence

of one thing in another, one of the  
seven categories of the Vaisesikas.

समवायिन् a. 1 Closely or inti-  
mately connected. 2 Multitudinous.  
-Comp. -कारणं inseparable cause,  
the material cause (one of the  
three kinds of कारणं mentioned in  
Vaisesika phil.).

समवेत *p. p.* 1 Come together,  
met, united, joined. 2 Intimately  
united or inherent, inseparably  
connected. 3 Comprised or contained  
in a larger number.

समष्टिः *f.* Collective pervasion or  
aggregate, an aggregate which is  
considered as made up of parts each  
of which is consubstantially the  
same with the whole (opp. व्यष्टि  
q. v.). समष्टिरीशः सर्वेषां स्वाभ्यन्तरात्म्यव-  
त्वात् तदभावाच्च द्रव्ये तु जायते व्यष्टिरेव ॥  
Panchdasi.

सममनं 1 Joining together, com-  
bination. 2 Compounding, forma-  
tion of compound words. 3  
Contraction.

समस्त *p. p.* 1 Thrown together,  
combined. 2 Compounded. 3  
Pervading the whole of anything. 4  
Abridged, contracted, condensed.  
5 All, whole, entire.

समस्तया 1 Proposing part of a  
stanza to another to be completed,  
the part of a stanza so given to be  
completed; कः श्रीरति का विभवा समस्तया  
Subhāsh.; thus the lines वागवादि  
गुणौ, इतकोटिप्रयित्वा, दृष्टावाहं युष्माय  
are completed by नेमः सर्वं मुराः शिबो. 2  
(Hence) Completing or filling up  
what is incomplete; गरीषं यथा युष्मा  
कदाचित्प्रश्नोपपन्नं तदुत्तरमस्तथा N. 7. 83.  
(समस्तया = संपदनं).

समः (Generally in pl. but used  
by Pāṇini in sing. also, e. g. समो  
समो P. V. 2. 12.) A year; तेनास्ती  
परिमितताः नमः कदाचित् R. 8. 92; तपोऽ-  
तुर्दक्षिणं समं ब्राह्मणजन्ममाः 12. 6; 19. 4;  
Mv. 4. 41. -ind. With, together  
with.

समोत्तमीना A cow bearing a calf  
every year.

समाकर्षिन् a (जी. f.) 1 Attract-  
ing. 2 Spreading far, diffusing  
fragrance. -m. Diffused odour, a  
scent spreading afar.

समाकुलः a. 1 Full of, thronged,  
crowded. 2 Greatly agitated,  
bewildered, confused, hurried.

समाकृषा 1 Fame, reputation,  
celebrity. 2 A name, appellation.

समाख्यात *p. p.* 1 Reckoned up,  
counted, summed up. 2 Fully  
related, declared, proclaimed. 3  
Celebrated, famous.

समागत *p. p.* 1 Come together,  
met, joined, united. 2 Arrived. 3  
Being in conjunction.

**समाधिः** *f.* 1 Coming together, union, meeting. 2 Arrival, approach. 3 Similar condition or progress.

**समाधयः** 1 Union, meeting, encountering, combination; अर्थः ऐक्यविवक्षा समाधिः समाधयः K. P. 7; R. 8. 4, 92, 19. 16. 2 Intercourse, association, society; as in समाधयः. 3 Approach, arrival. 4 Conjunction (in astr.).

**समाधानः** 1 Killing, slaughter. 2 War, battle.

**समाधयने** Accumulation.

**समाधरणे** Practising, observing, behaving.

**समाचारः** 1 Proceeding, going. 2 Practice, conduct, behaviour. 3 Proper conduct or behaviour. 4 News, information, report, tidings.

**समाजः** 1 An assembly, a meeting, विशिष्टः समवेष्टः समाजः विद्वत्सु मीनमण्डितानी Bb. 2. 7. 2 A society, club, an association. 3 A number, multitude, collection. 4 A party, convivial meeting. 5 An elephant.

**समाजिकः** A member of an assembly; see सामाजिक.

**समाज्ञा** Fame, reputation.

**समादानं** 1 Receiving fully. 5 Receiving suitable gifts. 3 The daily observances of the Jaina sect.

**समादेशः** Command, order, direction, instruction.

**समाधा** See समाध below.

**समाधानं** 1 Putting together, uniting. 2 Fixing the mind in abstract contemplation on the true nature of spirit. 3 Profound or abstract meditation, deep contemplation. 4 Intendence. 5 Steadiness, composure, peace (as of mind), satisfaction; निरुद्ध समाधानं; बुद्धेः समाधानं G. L. 18. 6 Clearing up a doubt, replying to the Pūrvapakṣa; answering an objection. 7 Agreeing, promising. 8 (In dramas) A leading incident which unexpectedly gives rise to the whole plot.

**समाधिः** 1 Collecting, composing, concentrating (as mind). 2 Profound or abstract meditation, concentration of mind on one object, perfect absorption of thought into the one object of meditation, i. e. the Supreme Spirit (the 8th and last stage of Yoga); आत्मेश्वरानां च हि जगत्तुल्यं समाधिभक्त्या मयि Ku. 3. 40, 59; Bh. 1. 1; Bh. 3. 54; R. 8. 78; St. 4. 55. 3 Intendence, concentration (in general), fixing of thoughts; तस्यां लक्ष्यसमाधिः (मात्रं) Gīt. 3. 4 Penance, religious obligation, devotion (to penance); अस्त्वैव समाधिर्भीरुः देवताः St. 1; तपःसमाधिः Ku. 3. 24, 5. 6; 1. 59, 5. 45. 5 Bringing together, concentration, combination, collec-

tion; तं देवा विद्वे दृष्टं नारायणसमाधिरा B. 1. 29. 6 Reconciliation, settling or composing differences. 7 Silence. 8 Agreement, assent, promise. 9 Requital. 10 Completion; accomplishment. 11 Perseverance in extreme difficulties. 12 Attempting impossibilities. 13 Laying up corn (in times of famine), storing grain. 14 A tomb. 15 The joint of the neck, a particular position of the neck; Ki. 16. 21. 16 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech thus defined by Mammata; समाधिः सुकरं कार्यं कालान्तरयोः K. P. 10; see S. D. 614. 17 One of the ten Gunas or merits of style; see Kāv. 1. 93.

**समाधायत** *p.* 1 Blown into. 2 Elated, puffed up, inflated.

**समान** *a.* 1 Same, equal, like similar; समानशीलस्यसंगे तु सर्वं Subhāsh. 2 One, uniform. 3 Good, virtuous, just. 4 Common, general. 5 Honoured. -*न*; 1 A friend, an equal. 2 One of the five life-winds or vital airs, which has its seat in the cavity of the navel and is essential to digestion. -*न* ind. Equally with, like (with instr.); जलधरेण समानमुपावृत्तिः Ki. 18. 4. -*Comp.* -*अधिकरण* *a.* 1 having a common substratum. 2 being in the same category or predicament. 3 being in the same case-relation or government (in gram.); (-*न*) 1 same location or predicament. 2 agreement in case, apposition. 3 a predicament including several things, a generic property. -*अर्थः* *a.* having the same meaning, synonymous. -*उद्बन्धः* a relative connected by the libations of water to the Manes; of common ancestors; this relationship extends from the seventh (or eleventh) to the thirteenth (or fourteenth according to some) degree; समानोद्बन्धभावनं विधेयं तावत्तुल्यं; see Ma. 6. 60. also. -*उत्सृपः* a brother of whole blood, uterine brother. -*उत्पन्न* a kind of Upanā; see Kāv. 2. 29. -*काल*, -*कालीन* *a.* synchronous. -*गोत्र* = मणीष १. १. -*दुःख* *a.* sympathising. -*धर्मन्* *a.* possessed of the same qualities, sympathiser, appreciator of merits; Māl. 1. 6. -*यसः* the same pitch of voice. -*रुचि* *a.* agreeing in tastes.

**समानयन्** Bringing, together, collecting, conducting.

**समाप** Offering sacrifices or oblations to the gods.

**समापदिः** *f.* 1 Meeting, encountering. 2 Accident, chance accidental encounter; समापदिहृष्टेन केशिना दानवेन V. 1.; किञ्च समापदिनिर्वर्तितानि R. 7. 23; Ku. 7. 75.

**समापक** *a.* (पिका *f.*) Finishing, accomplishing, fulfilling.

**समापनं** 1 Completion, conclusion, bringing to an end; Ma. 5. 88. 2 Acquisition. 3 Killing, destroying. 4 A section, chapter. 5 Profound meditation.

**समापन** *p. p.* 1 Attained, obtained. 2 Occurred, happened. 3 Come, arrived. 4 Finished, completed, accomplished. 5 Proficient. 6 Endowed with. 7 Distressed, afflicted. 8 Killed.

**समापादयन्** Accomplishing, restoring.

**समाप्त** *p. p.* 1 Finished, concluded, completed. 2 Clever.

**समाप्तः** A lord, husband.

**समाप्तिः** *f.* 1 End, conclusion, completion, termination. 2 Accomplishment, fulfilment, Perfection. 3 Reconciling or settling differences, making up quarrels.

**समाप्तिक** *a.* 1 Final, concluding. 2 Finite. 3 One who has finished the whole of anything. -*कः* 1 A finisher. 2 One who has completed the whole course of holy studies.

**समाप्लुत** *p. p.* 1 Flooded, inundated. 2 Filled with.

**समाभाषणं** Conversation, talking with; R. 6. 16.

**सामान्य** 1 Repetition, mention. 2 Enumeration. 3 Traditional repetition or mention.

**सामान्यः** 1 Traditional repetition or mention, handing down traditionally. 2 A traditional collection (of words &c.); अथ इति पञ्चसामान्ये वदन्ति U. 4. 3 Tradition, repetition (in general). 4 Reading, recitation, enumeration. 5 Totality, an aggregate, a collection; अक्षरसामान्यः Sik. 57; (i. e. the letters from अ to ह which are said to have been revealed by Śiva to Pāṇini).

**समापः** 1 Arrival, coming. 2 A visit.

**समापत** *p. p.* Drawn out, extended, lengthened.

**समायुक्त** *p. p.* 1 Joined, connected, united. 2 Intent on, devoted to. 3 Made ready, prepared. 4 Endowed or furnished with, filled with, provided, supplied. 5 Charged, appointed.

**समायुत** *p. p.* 1 Connected or united together, joined. 2 Collected, brought together. 3 Endowed or furnished with, having, possessed of.

**समायोगः** 1 Union, connection, conjunction. 2 Preparation. 3 Fitting (an arrow). 4 A collection, heap, multitude. 5 A cause, motive, object.

**समारम्भः** 1 Beginning, commencement. 2 An enterprise, undertaking,

a work, an action; अव्ययः समासः  
...तस्य गृहं विधिः R. 17. 53; Bg. 4.  
19. 3 An unguent; see समाज.

समासाय १ A means of satisfy-  
ing, gratification, delight; नार्थ  
विशेषः समासाय १ समासाय १ M. 1. 4. 2  
Attendance, service; R. 2. 5, 19. 10.  
समासाय १ Depositing, placing in  
or upon. 2 Delivering over,  
consigning.

समासाय p. p. 1 Caused to mount  
or ascend. 2 Strung (as a bow),  
मत्ता यावे समासाय K. P. 10. 3  
Deposited, planted, lodged. 4  
Consigned, delivered over.

समासाय १ Ascending, mounting.  
2 Riding upon. 3 Agreeing  
समासाय १ Resting on, clinging to.  
समासाय a. Clinging to. -नी A  
kind of grass.

समासाय १ समासाय १ Taking hold  
of, seizing. 2 Seizing a victim for  
sacrifice. 3 Smearing the body with  
unguents or coloured cosmetics;  
मत्ता समासाय विचाराः S. 4.

समासाय १ Return. 2 Especially,  
a pupil's return home after finishing  
his course of holy study.

समासाय १ Association, connec-  
tion. 2 Inseparable connection; see  
समासाय. 3 Aggregation. 4 A multitude,  
number, heap.

समासाय A residence, habitation,  
dwelling-place.

समासाय p. p. 1 Entered thoroughly,  
completely occupied, pervaded. 2  
Seized, overcome, engrossed. 3  
Possessed by an evil spirit. 4  
Endowed with. 5 Settled, fixed,  
seated. 6 Well instructed.

समासाय p. p. 1 Enclosed, sur-  
rounded, enclosed, beset. 2  
Screened, veiled. 3 Hidden, conceal-  
ed. 4 Protected. 5 Shut out, exclud-  
ed. 6 Stopped.

समासाय १ समासायः A pupil who  
has returned home after finishing  
his course of holy study.

समासाय १ Entering or abiding  
together. 2 Meeting, association. 3  
Inclusion, comprehension. 4 Penetra-  
tion. 5 Possession by an evil spirit.  
6 Passion, emotion.

समासाय १ Seeking protection or  
shelter. 2 Refuge, shelter, protec-  
tion. 3 A place of refuge, asylum,  
resting or dwelling place. 4 Dwell-  
ing, residence.

समासाय A close embrace.

समासाय १ Recovering breath,  
breathing a sigh of relief. 2 Relief,  
encouragement, consolation. 3 Trust,  
confidence, belief.

समासाय १ Reviving, encourag-  
ing, comforting. 2 Consolation;  
Y. 2.

समासाय १ Aggregation, union,  
composition. 2 Composition of  
words, a compound; (the principal  
kinds of compounds are four: अद्,  
अद्, अद् and अव्ययः q. v. v.). 3 Reconciliation, composition  
of differences. 4 A collection, an  
assemblage. 5 Whole, totality. 6  
Contraction, conciseness, brevity.  
(समासाय, समासाय means 'in short',  
'briefly', 'succinctly', यथा परमं नो  
यतिः समासायः समासायः Ms. 2. 25, 3. 20;  
Bg. 13. 18; समासायः समासायः V. 2).

-Comp. -समासायः f. a figure of speech  
thus defined by Manuṣya:—परोक्षि-  
यतिः समासायः समासायः K. P. 10.

समासायः f. समासायः Union, ad-  
hering together, attachment.

समासाय १ Joining, uniting. 2  
Fixing or placing on. 3 Contact,  
combination, connection.

समासाय १ Abandoning com-  
pletely. 2 Consigning.

समासाय १ Approaching. 2  
Finding, meeting with, obtaining.  
3 Accomplishing, effecting.

समासाय १ Uniting, collecting,  
combining, accumulating.

समासाय m. 1 One who is accus-  
tomed to collect or get together. 2  
A collector (as of taxes).

समासाय १ A collection, an aggre-  
gate, assemblage; Mā. 8. 2  
Composition of words. 3 Con-  
junction of words or sentences. 4 A  
subdivision of Dharma and Dharma  
compounds, expressing an aggregate.  
5 Abridgment, contraction, con-  
ciseness.

समासाय p. p. 1 Brought together,  
assembled. 2 Adjusted, settled. 3  
Composed, collected, calm (as  
mind). 4 Intent on, absorbed in,  
concentrated. 5 Finished. 6 Agreed  
upon.

समासाय p. p. 1 Brought together,  
collected, accumulated. 2 Abundant,  
excessive, much. 3 Received, accept-  
ed, taken. 4 Abridged, curtailed.  
समासाय f. Compilation, abridg-  
ment.

समासाय Challenge, defiance.

समासाय १ Calling out, challenging.  
2 War, battle. 3 A single combat. 4  
Setting animals to fight for sport,  
battling with living creatures; Y. 2.  
203; Ms. 9. 221. 5 A name, an  
appellation.

समासाय A name, an appellation;  
St. 11. 26.

समासाय १ Calling together, con-  
vocation. 2 Challenge.

समासाय A javelin, dart.

समासाय f. War, battle; समासायः पति-  
विनासायः &c. N. 12. 75

समासाय Wheat-flour.

समासाय १ Meeting, union, associa-  
tion. 2 An assembly. 3 Flock, herd;  
Kl. 4. 82. 4 War, battle; S. 2. 14;  
Kl. 3. 15; St. 16. 13. 5 Likeness,  
equality. 6 Moderation.

समासाय a. Victorious in battle.

समासाय १ War, battle. 2 Fire.

समासाय p. p. 1 Lighted up, kindled,  
2 Set on fire. 3 Inflamed, excited.

समासाय f. Wood, fuel; especially  
fuel for sacrificial sticks for the  
sacred fire; समासायः S. 1; Ku. 1.  
5; 5. 33.

समासाय Fire.

समासाय १ Kindling. 2 Fuel.

समासाय Wind.

समासाय War, battle; St. 15. 83.

समासाय १ Complete investiga-  
tion. 2 The Sākhya system of  
philosophy; St. 2. 59.

समासाय १ Investigation, search. 2  
Consideration. 3 Close or thorough  
inspection. 4 Understanding, intel-  
lect. 5 Essential nature or truth. 6  
An essential principle. 7 The  
Mīmāṃsā system of philosophy.

समासाय The ocean.

समासाय Copulation, sexual  
union.

समासाय १ A doe. 2 Praise.

समासाय १ Good, right. 2 True,  
correct. 3 Fit, proper. 4 Consistent.  
-नी १ Truth 2 Propriety.

समासाय Fine wheat-flour.

समासाय a. 1 Yearly, annual. 2  
Hired for a year. 3 A year hence.

समासाय A cow calving every  
year.

समासाय a. Near, close by, adjacent,  
at hand. -र Proximity, vicinity.  
(समासाय, समासाय and समासाय are used  
adverbially in the sense of 'near',  
before, in the presence of'; अतः  
समासायः समासायः S. 6. 17.

समासाय १ Air, wind; समासायः समासायः  
Gīt. 5. 2 The Same tree.

समासाय १ Air, wind; समासायः समासायः  
विनासायः समासायः समासायः Ku. 3.  
21; 1. 8. 2 The breath. 3 A travel-  
ler. 4 N. of plant (समासाय). -नी  
Throwing, sending forth.

समासाय Longing, desire, striving  
after.

समासाय p. p. 1 Longed for, de-  
sired, wished. 2 Undertaken. -नी  
Wish, longing, desire.

समासाय Shedding, effusion.

समासाय १ Collection, assemblage,  
aggregation, mass, multitude. 2  
Conjunction of words or sentences;  
समासायः समासायः समासायः K. P.  
10. (Kārikās 115 and 116).

समासाय १ Ascending. 2 Tra-  
versing.

समासाय Complete destruction,  
extermination, eradication.

**समुद्रः** 1 Elevation, height. 2 Opposition, enmity.

**समुद्रः** Elevation, height. **समुद्रः** Sighing deeply, a heavy or deep sigh.

**समुद्रः** a. 1 Abandoned, left. 2 Let go. 3 Free from.

**समुद्रः** 1 Exaltation. 2 Setting oneself up, belonging to a tribe higher than his own; Ms. 11. 56.

**समुद्रः** 1 Rising upwards, ascent. 2 Transgression of proper bounds.

**समुद्रः** 1 Crying aloud. 2 A loud uproar. 3 An outcry.

**समुद्रः** a. 1 Rising, getting up. 2 Sprung or produced from, born from (at the end of comp.); अथ वनसमुद्रं ज्योतिर्विराजते R. 2. 75; Bg. 7. 27. 3 Occurring, occasioned.

**समुद्रः** 1 Rising, getting up. 2 Resurrection. 3 Perfect cure, complete recovery. 4 Healing (as of a wound); Ms. 8. 287; Y. 2. 222. 5 A symptom of disease. 6 Engaging in industry, active occupation; as in समुद्रगुणं Ms. 8. 4.

**समुद्रः** 1 Flying up, ascending. 2 Effort, exertion.

**समुद्रः** f. 1 Production, birth, origin. 2 Occurrence.

**समुद्रः** समुद्रिजल a. Excessively confused or bewildered, disorganised. -जा -लः 1 An army in great disorder. 2 Great confusion.

**समुद्रः** A great festival.

**समुद्रः** 1 Abandoning, leaving. 2 Shedding or casting forth, giving away. 3 Discharge of feces, voiding of excrement; Ms. 4. 50.

**समुद्रः** 1 Driving away. 2 Pursuing, hunting.

**समुद्रः** a. 1 Very uneasy or anxious, impatient; विविध समुद्रः V. 4. 20, R. 1. 33; Ku. 5. 76. 2 Languishing or eager for, fond of. 3 Sorrowful, regretting.

**समुद्रः** 1 Height, elevation. 2 Fatness, thickness.

**समुद्रः** p. p. Raised or drawn up (as water from a well).

**समुद्रः** 1 Ascent, rising up (of the sun). 2 Rise (in general). 3 A collection, multitude, number, heap; समुद्रमयि समुद्रः संख्या वा गुणानां U. 6. 9. 4 Combination. 5 The whole. 6 Revenue. 7 Effort, exertion. 8 War, battle. 9 Day. 10 The rear of an army.

**समुद्रः** Full knowledge.

**समुद्रः** 1 Proper practice or usage. 2 Proper mode of address. 3 Purpose, intention, design.

**समुद्रः** A collection, multitude &c.; see समुद्र.

**समुद्रः** 1 Declaring, pronouncing. 2 Illustration.

**समुद्रः** p. p. 1 Gave up, risen, ascended. 2 Lofty, elevated. 3 Produced, arisen, occasioned. 4 Assembled, collected, united; समुद्रमयं समुद्रः इति गुणानां भा. 1. 6. 5 Proceeded of, furnished with.

**समुद्रः** 1 Uttering, speaking, pronouncing. 2 Repeating.

**समुद्रः** a. 1 Rising, ascending. 2 Completely pervading. 3 Having a covering or lid. 4 Having beans. -तः 1 A covered box or casket. 2 A kind of artificial stanza; see समुद्र below.

**समुद्रः** 1 A covered box or casket; S. 4. 2 A kind of artificial stanza, the two halves of which exactly correspond in sound, though they differ in meaning; e. g. Ki. 15. 16.

**समुद्रः** 1 Rising, ascent. 2 Arising, issuing. 3 Birth, production.

**समुद्रः** 1 Vomiting, ejecting. 2 That which is vomited. 3 Raising, lifting up.

**समुद्रः** A loud song.

**समुद्रः** 1 Fully pointing out. 2 Full description. Particularising, enumeration.

**समुद्रः** p. p. 1 Upraised, uplifted, elevated. 2 Excited, drawn up. 3 Puffed up with pride, proud, arrogant. 4 Ill-mannered, ill-behaved. 5 Impudent, rude.

**समुद्रः** 1 Upraising, lifting up. 2 Picking up. 3 Drawing or lifting out. 4 Extrication, deliverance. 5 Eradication, extirpation. 6 Taking out from (a shore). 7 Food thrown up or vomited.

**समुद्रः** m. A deliverer, redeemer.

**समुद्रः** Origin, production.

**समुद्रः** 1 Lifting up. 2 Great effort or exertion; कैमं सह योद्धव्यमि-ममसमुद्रं Bg. 1. 22; समुद्रः कार्यः &c. 3 An undertaking, commencement. 4 An onset.

**समुद्रः** Active exertion, energy.

**समुद्रः** a. Sealed, bearing a seal, stamped; समुद्रो देवाः. -तः 1 The sea, ocean. 2 An epithet of Śiva. 3 The number 'four.' -Comp. -अंतः 1 the sea-shore. 2 nutmeg. -अंतः 1 the cotton-plant. 2 the earth. -अंतः 1 a crocodile. 2 a large fabulous fish. 3 Rāmā's bridge; cf. रामेश्वर. -अंतः, -देवः the turtle-fish-bone. -न a. sea-faring. (-न) 1 a sea-trader. 2 a seaman, a sea-farer; so समुद्रमयि, -वशिष्ट &c. (-न) a river. -रुद्रः a summer-house built in the midst of water. -समुद्रः an epithet of Agastya. -नक्षत्रं 1 the moon. 2 ambrosia, nectar. -देवता, -रत्नम्, -वसना the earth. -वसः 1 a sea-voyage. 2 a vessel, ship, boat. -वसः 1 a sea-voyage. -वशिष्ट. see समुद्रः. -वशिष्ट f. a river. -वशिष्टः submarine fire. -गङ्गा the Ganges.

**समुद्रः** 1 Bearing up. 2 One who lifts up.

**समुद्रः** 1 Bearing up. 2 Marriage.

**समुद्रः** Great fear, alarm, terror.

**समुद्रः** 1 Moistening. 2 Wetness, moisture.

**समुद्रः** a. Wet, moist.

**समुद्रः** p. p. 1 Upraised, lifted up. 2 Elevated, high, lofty. 3 Exalted, sublime. 4 Proud. 5 Projecting. 6 Upright, just.

**समुद्रः** f. 1 Lifting up, raising. 2 Height, loftiness, elevation (mental also); मन्त्रः शिवराजं च तस्मिन् समुद्रः Ku. 6. 66; R. 3. 10. 3 Eminence, high position or dignity, exaltation; उच्यते समुद्रं कोनं वशि समुद्रं, जातेन जातेन वशि वशिः समुद्रं Subhāsh. 4 Rise, prosperity, increase, success; विविधा-तोषि सवः समुद्रः Ki. 2. 34, or वृद्धिः समुद्रः सवः सवः समुद्रं वया 2. 21. 5 Pride, arrogance.

**समुद्रः** p. p. 1 Elevated, exalted. 2 Swollen. 3 Full. 4 Proud, arrogant, overbearing. 5 Conceited, thinking oneself to be learned. 6 Unfettered.

**समुद्रः** 1 Getting, obtaining. 2 Occurrence, event.

**समुद्रः** Uprooting, eradication, complete destruction.

**समुद्रः** Approach, contact.

**समुद्रः** ind. 1 Entirely according to wish. 2 Happily.

**समुद्रः** Sexual union, coition.

**समुद्रः** 1 A building, habitation, residence. 2 Seating down.

**समुद्रः** समुद्रार्थः 1 Approach, approximation. 2 Proximity, nearness.

**समुद्रः** Happening, befalling, occurrence

**समुद्रः** समुद्रार्थः q. v.

**समुद्रः** Acquiring together, simultaneous acquisition.

**समुद्रः** p. p. 1 Come together, assembled, collected. 2 Arrived at. 3 Furnished or endowed with, possessed of.

**समुद्रः** p. p. 1 Gone upwards, risen. 2 Increased. 3 Brought near. 4 Restrained.

**समुद्रः** 1 Excessive brilliance. 2 Great joy, exhilaration.

**समुद्रः** p. p. 1 Brought together, assembled. 2 Accumulated, collected. 3 Enveloped. 4 Associated with. 5 Produced quickly. 6 Calmed, tamed down, tranquillized. 7 Crooked, bent. 8 Purified, cleansed. 9 Borne along. 10 Led, conducted. 11 Married.

**समुद्रः** समुद्रः, समुद्रः A kind of deer.

**समुद्रः** a. Along with the roots; as in समुद्रं 'having completely exterminated; tearing up root and branch'.

**समुद्रः** 1 A multitude, collection, assemblage, aggregate, number; जन-

सङ्घः, विप्रसङ्गः, पदसङ्घः &c. 2 A flock, troop.

सङ्ग्रह 1 Bringing together. 2 A collection, plenty.

सङ्ग्रही A hyom.

सङ्ग्रहः A kind of sacrificial fire.

सङ्ग्रह p. p. 1 Prosperous, flourishing, thriving. 2 Happy, fortunate. 3 Rich, wealthy. 4 Rich is, richly endowed with, abounding in. 5 Fruitful.

सङ्ग्रहिः f. 1 Great growth, increase, thriving. 2 Prosperity, opulence, affluence. 3 Wealth, riches. 4 Exuberance, profusion, abundance; as in स्वयं सङ्ग्रहिः. 5 Power, supremacy.

सङ्गते p. p. 1 Come or met together, assembled. 2 United, combined. 3 Come near, approached. 4 Accompanied by. 5 Endowed or furnished with, having, possessed of. 6 Come into collision, encountered. 7 Agreed upon.

सङ्गतिः f. 1 Prosperity, increase of wealth; सङ्गती च विपरीत च महत्तमैकत्वता Subhāsh. 2 Success, fulfilment, accomplishment. 3 Perfection, excellence; as in स्वसङ्गतिः. 4 Exuberance, plenty, abundance.

सङ्गत् f. 1 Wealth, riches; नीता-विशेषादुपमेन सङ्गत् Ku. 1. 32; आपत्तिप्रसन्न-कलाः सङ्गदो धनमाना Me. 53. 2 Prosperity, affluence, advancement; (opp. विपत् or आपत्); ते ह्यस्या वृत्तेः कलमनितरे सङ्गत् वापत् च Mu. 1. 15. 3 Good fortune, happiness, luck. 4 Success, fulfilment, accomplishment of desired object; N. 7. 30. 5 Perfection, excellence; as in स्वसङ्गत्; Si. 3. 35. 6 Richness, plenty, exuberance, abundance, excess; तुषारवृक्षिनमसङ्गदो Ku. 5. 27; It. 10. 59. 7 Treasure. 8 An advantage, benefit, blessing. 9 Advancement in good qualities. 10 Decoration. 11 Right method. 12 A necklace of pearls. -Comp. -वरः a king. -विनिमयः an interchange or reciprocity of benefits or services; R. 1. 26.

सङ्गत p. p. 1 Prosperous, thriving, rich. 2 Fortunate, successful, happy. 3 Effected, brought about, accomplished. 4 Finished, completed. 5 Perfect. 6 Full-grown, mature. 7 Procured, obtained. 8 Right, correct. 9 Endowed with, possessed of. 10 Turned out, become. -जः An epithet of Siva. -जं 1 Riches, wealth. 2 A dainty, delicacy.

सङ्ग्राहः 1 Conflict, encounter, war, battle. 2 A calamity, misfortune. 3 Future state, futurity. 4 A son.

सङ्ग्राह(यि)कं Encounter, war, battle.

सङ्गर्कः 1 Mixture. 2 Union, contact, touch; रादिन नापेक्षत दृश्योपा सङ्गर्कमार्शजित-

दुरीय Kn. 3. 26; Me. 25, V. 1. 13. 3 Society, association, company; व दृष्ट-जनसङ्गः हृदयमनेष्वपि Bh. 2. 14. 4 Sexual union, copulation.

सङ्गर्ग Lightning.

सङ्गर्ग a. 1 Reasoning well, a reasoner. 2 Cunning, subtle. 3 Lustful, lewd. 4 Small, little. -जः 1 Maturing. 2 N. of a tree (आरुव).

सङ्गर्गः 1 Intersection. 2 A spindle.

सङ्गर्गः 1 Falling together, concurrence. 2 Meeting together, encountering. 3 Collision, butting against. 4 Falling down, descending; Bg. 1. 20. 5 Alighting ((as of a bird). 6 Flight (of an arrow). 7 Going, moving. 8 Being removed, removal; Ma. 6. 56. 9 A particular mode of the flight of birds; cf. दं. 10 The residue (of an offering).

सङ्गर्गः N. of a fabulous bird, son of Garuda and elder brother of Jatayu.

सङ्गर्गः 1 Completion, accomplishment. 2 Acquisition.

सङ्गर्गः 1 Accomplishing, effecting, fulfilment. 2 Gaining, obtaining, acquiring. 3 Cleaning, clearing, preparing (as ground); Ma. 3. 225.

सङ्गर्हित p. p. 1 Formed into a mass. 2 Contracted.

सङ्गीडः 1 Squeezing together, compression. 2 Pain, torture. 3 Agitating, disturbing. 4 Sending, directing, driving onward, propelling; सङ्गीडसुनिजलेषु केवदेव Ki. 7. 12.

सङ्गीडनं 1 Squeezing, pressing together. 2 Sending. 3 Punishment, chastigation. 4 Stirring up, agitating.

सङ्गीतिः f. Drinking together, copulation.

सङ्गुहः 1 A cavity; स्वायां समरुक्तिमङ्गुह-मते (पयः) सम्भोक्तिकं जायते Bh. 2. 67 v. 1; Kāv. 2. 288; Rs. 1. 21. 2 A casket, covered box. 3 The Khravaka flower.

सङ्गुहकः सङ्गुहिका A box, casket.

सङ्गुहं a. 1 Filled &c. 2 All, whole; see पुण. -र्जं Ether.

सङ्गुह p. p. 1 Blended, mixed. 2 Connected together, related, in close relation; वसवतिव सङ्गुहो R. 1. 1. 3 Touching.

सङ्गुहाशनं 1 Complete ablution. 2 Bathing. 3 Inundation.

सङ्गुहवृत्त m. A ruler, judge.

सङ्गुति ind. Now, at present, at this time; अयि सङ्गुति देहि दर्शनं Ku. 4. 28.

सङ्गुतिपतिः f. 1 Approach, arrival. 2 Presence. 3 Gain, obtaining, acquiring. 4 An agreement. 5 Admission, confession; Mu. 5. 18. 6 Admission of a fact, a particular kind of reply in law. 7 Assault, attack. 8 Occurrence. 9 Co-operation. 10 Doing, performing.

सङ्गुतिरोपकाः-कं 1 Complete obstruction. 2 Confinement, imprisonment.

सङ्गुतिर p. p. 1 Returned. 2 Fully convinced. 3 Proved, admitted. 4 Renowned. 5 Respectful.

सङ्गुतीतिः f. 1 Full ascertainment. 2 Compliance, fame, celebrity, notoriety; Ki. 3. 43.

सङ्गुत्वः 1 Firm conviction. 2 Agreement.

सङ्गुतीक्ष्ण Expectation.

सङ्गुदानं 1 Giving or handing over completely. 2 Bestowal, gift, donation. 3 Giving in marriage. 4 The sense expressed by the dative case.

सङ्गुदानोप A gift, donation.

सङ्गुदायः 1 Tradition, traditional doctrine or knowledge, traditional handing down of instruction; U. 5. 15. 2 A peculiar system of religious teaching, a religious doctrine inculcating the worship of one peculiar deity. 3 An established custom, usage.

सङ्गुधानं Ascertainment.

सङ्गुधारण-जः 1 Deliberation. 2 Determining the propriety or otherwise of anything.

सङ्गुपदः Roaming about.

सङ्गुभिन्न p. p. 1 Split open, cleft. 2 In rut.

सङ्गुलोदः Great joy, jubilee.

सङ्गुलोपः Loss, destruction, abstraction.

सङ्गुपणं Departure.

सङ्गुयोगः 1 Union, connection, meeting, conjunction, contact; (जलस्य) सङ्गुत्वमन्यातपमयोगमात्र R. 5. 54; M. 5. 8. 2 A connecting link, fastening; एतेन भोचयति धृष्टममयोगमात्र Mk. 3. 16. 3 Relation, dependence. 4 Mutual relation or proportion. 5 Connected series or order. 6 Sexual union, coition. 7 Application. 8 Magic.

सङ्गुयोगिन् a. Joining together. -m. 1 A joiner, unitor. 2 A conjurer. 3 A libertine. 4 A catamite.

सङ्गुदृष्ट Complete rain-fall.

सङ्गुधः Full or courteous inquiry. 2 An inquiry.

सङ्गुसादः 1 Propitiation. 2 Favour, grace. 3 Serenity, sedateness. 4 Trust, confidence. 5 The soul.

सङ्गुसारणं The change of इ, ए, ऊ, and ह, to इ, उ, अ and इ respectively.

सङ्गुयः सङ्गुयः P. J. 1. 45.

सङ्गुहारः 1 Mutual striking. 2 Encounter, war, battle, conflict; U. 6. 7.

सङ्गुसातिः f. Attainment, acquisition.

सङ्गुतिः f. 1 Attachment, affection. 2 Friendly assent. 3 Delight, joy.

सङ्गुक्षणं 1 Observing, beholding. 2 Considering, investigating.



**संज्ञा** 1 Sending away, dismissing. 2 Direction, command, order. **संज्ञोष्ण** Sprinkling over, consecration.

**संज्ञ** 1 Submersion, inundation. 2 Surge. 3 Flood. 4 Falling into ruin. 5 Subversion.

**संज्ञा** A ram, sheep.

**संज्ञे** An angry or tumultuous conflict, an incident describing the mutual encounter of angry persons; see S. D. 379, 420; c. g. the encounter between शत्रु and शत्रोरष्ट in Mā. act 5.

**संज्ञ** I. 1 P. (संज्ञि) To go, move. -II. 10 U. (संज्ञति) To collect, accumulate.

**संज्ञ** The second ploughing of a field; (संज्ञा to plough twice) see संज्ञ also.

**संज्ञ** p. p. 1 Bound or fastened together. 2 Attached to. 3 Connected with, related to, belonging to. 4 Endowed with.

**संज्ञ** 1 Connection, union, association. 2 Relation, relationship. 3 Relation, as the meaning of the genitive case. 4 Matrimonial alliance; Ku. 6. 29, 30. 5 Friendly connection, friendship; संज्ञमायाज्यपूर्वमाह; R. 2. 58. 6 Fitness, propriety. 7 Prosperity, success.

**संज्ञ** a. 1 Relating, concerning. 2 Fit, suitable. -कः 1 A friend. 2 A relation by birth or marriage. 3 A kind of peace

**संज्ञि** a. 1 Relating or belonging to. 2 Connected with, serving as an adjunct, inherent. 3 Possessing good qualities. -म. 1 A relation by marriage; U. 4. 9. 2 A relation, kinsman (in general).

**संज्ञ** 1 A dam, bridge. 2 A kind of deer. 3 N. of a demon slain by Pradyumna; see संज्ञ and प्रद्युम्न. 4 N. of a mountain. -र 1 Restraint. 2 Water, -oomp. -रिगुः Cupid.

**संज्ञा**-लं Provisions for a journey, viaticum. -लं Water.

**संज्ञ** a. Thronged or crowded with, blocked up, narrow; संज्ञां बृहद्वि तदयुधं बर्हि Si. 8. 2. व्योम्नि संज्ञावर्हिभिः R. 12. 67. -र 1 Being thronged with. 2 Pressing on, striking, hurting; सनसंज्ञाधरो जघान च Ku. 4. 26. 3 Obstruction, difficulty, danger, impediment; Ki. 3. 53. 4 The road to hell. 5 Fear, dread. 6 The vulva.

**संज्ञ** 1 Blocking up, obstructing. 2 Compressing. 3 A barrier, gate. 4 The vulva. 5 The point of a stake. 6 A door-keeper.

**संज्ञि** f. 1 Perfect knowledge or perception. 2 Full consciousness. 3 Calling to, addressing. 4 (In gram.)

The vocative case; रश् हुस्वात्सुद्वेः P. VI. 1. 69.

**संज्ञ** 1 Explaining, instructing, informing. 2 Full or correct perception. 3 Sending, throwing. 4 Loss, destruction.

**संज्ञोष्ण** 1 Explaining. 2 Addressing. 3 The vocative case. 4 An epithet (used in calling a person); Bv. 3. 13.

**संज्ञा** f. 1 Sharing in, possessing. 2 Distributing.

**संज्ञ** p. p. Shattered, dispersed. -कः An epithet of Śiva.

**संज्ञी** A procurer; see संज्ञी.

**संज्ञ** 1 Birth, production, springing up, arising, existence; शिवस्य सुदो यम मम तपस संज्ञो भूवात् Mā. 9; मातृपौत्रं कथं वास्तव्यस्य स्वस्य संज्ञः S. 1. 26; Bg. 3. 14; oft. at the end of comp. in this sense; अस्तरसंज्ञेन S. 1. 2 Production and bringing up; Ms. 2. 227, (see Kull. thereon). 3 Cause, origin, motive. 4 Mixing, union, combination. 5 Possibility; संज्ञोहि विद्योमस्य संज्ञवति संज्ञं Subhāsh. 6 Compatibility, consistency. 7 Adaptation, appropriateness. 8 Agreement, conformity. 9 Capacity. 10 Equivalence (one of the Pramāṇas). 11 Acquaintance. 12 Loss, destruction.

**संज्ञ** 1 Bringing together, collecting. 2 Preparation, provisions, necessaries, requisites, apparatus, things requisite for any act; मयि संज्ञं न पृथगसंज्ञं मया यद्विद्यं यदीदं Mā. 5; R. 12. 4; V. 2. 3 An ingredient, a constituent part. 4 Multitude, heap, quantity, assemblage; as in शत्रुसंज्ञमार. 5 Fullness. 6 Wealth, affluence. 7 Maintenance, support.

**संज्ञ**-मा 1 Considering, reflecting; R. 5. 28. 2 Fancying, supposition; संज्ञावन्मयोलेखा वक्रस्य संज्ञेन यत् K. P. 10. 3 An idea, fancy, thought. 4 Respect, honour, esteem, regard; संज्ञावाग्यमवेहि तमीयवाग्यं S. 7. 3. 5 Possibility. 6 Fitness, adequacy; Ki. 3. 39. 7 Competency, ability. 8 Doubt. 9 Affection; love. 10 Celebrity.

**संज्ञित** p. p. 1 Considered, supposed, imagined; विमं संज्ञितं संज्ञितः K. 2 Esteemed, honoured, respected; Bh. 2. 34. 3 Suited, fitted, adequate, fit. 4 Possible.

**संज्ञ** Conversation; Ms. 2. 195; 8. 354.

**संज्ञा** 1 Discourse, conversation. 2 Greeting. 3 Criminal connection. 4 An agreement, a contract. 5 A watch-word, war-cry.

**संज्ञि** f. 1 Birth, origin, production; Ms. 2. 147. 2 Combination,

union. 3 Fitness, suitability. 4 Power.

**संज्ञ** p. p. 1 Brought together, collected, concentrated. 2 Got ready, prepared, provided, equipped. 3 Furnished or endowed with, possessed of. 4 Placed, deposited. 5 Full, complete, entire. 6 Gained, obtained. 7 Carried, borne. 8 Nourished. 9 Produced, caused.

**संज्ञि** f. 1 Collection. 2 Preparation, equipment, provision. 3 Palace. 4 Support, maintenance, nourishment.

**संज्ञ** 1 Breaking, splitting. 2 Union, mixture, combination; अलोक-तिमिरसंज्ञे Mā. 10. 11; हर्षद्विषयसंज्ञ उपनतः Mā. 8. 3 Meeting (as of glances). 4 Confluence, junction (of two rivers); तदुत्तिष्ठ पारान्मृगसंज्ञं व-गाय नगरिभ्यः प्रविशायः; अयमसी महानदी संज्ञे Mā. 4; मयुष्यसंज्ञं सुसंज्ञं दद्यात् 9.

**संज्ञ** 1 Enjoyment (in general); संज्ञोपश्रयः शिवः Subhāsh. 2 Possession, use, occupation; Ms. 8. 200. 3 Carnal enjoyment, sexual union, copulation; संज्ञोऽस्ति मम सद्यचितो हस्तसंज्ञाह्वानात् Ms. 95. 4 A lecher, catamite. 5 A subdivision of the sentiment of love; see under संज्ञ.

**संज्ञ** 1 Turning round, whirling, revolving. 2 Haste, hurry. 3 Confusion, agitation, flurry; Ku. 3. 48. 4 Fear, alarm, fright; S. 1; Ki. 15. 2. 5 Error, mistake, ignorance, 6 Keel, activity. 7 Respect, reverence; सद्यस्य संज्ञं शिवः Bh. 2. 63; तव संज्ञः कश्चिद्वारि मयि संज्ञः Rām. -oomp.

**संज्ञ** a. excited by agitation. -संज्ञ a. embarrassed, flurried.

**संज्ञ** p. p. 1 Whirled about. 2 Flurried, agitated, perplexed, bewildered.

**संज्ञ** p. p. 1 Agreed or consented to, approved of. 2 Liked, dear, beloved. 3 Like, resembling. 4 Regarded, considered, thought. 5 Highly respected, honoured, esteemed. -संज्ञ Agreement; see संज्ञ.

**संज्ञ** f. 1 Agreement. 2 Concurrence, assent, approbation, approval. 3 Wish, desire. 4 Knowledge of self, or knowledge of the soul, true knowledge. 5 Regard, respect, esteem; कथं न तव संज्ञं विमिश्रं समस्तुमि-द्विनायकमित्यस्य Ki. 10. 36. 6 Love, affection.

**संज्ञ** Great joy, delight, happiness; Si. 15. 77.

**संज्ञ** 1 Rubbing together, friction. 2 Throng, crowd, concourse; बहोवतरकलने संज्ञं मयि मज्जती R. 15. 101; Mā. 10. 3 Treading or 'trampling on. 4 War, battle.

**संज्ञा** संज्ञात् १. १. under संज्ञ.

**संज्ञ** Intoxication, frenzy.

संमानः Respect, honour. -सं १ Measure. २ Comparing.

संमार्जकः A sweeper.

संमार्जनं १ Sweeping, cleansing. २ Purifying, cleaning, brushing.

संमार्जनी A broom.

संमिष्ट p. p. १ Meted, measured out.

२ Of equal measure, extent or value, equal, similar, like, resembling; कौतुकिप्रसन्नोऽप्युक्तः K. P. १; R. ३. १६. ३ As large as, reaching to. ४ Conformable, corresponding, commensurate. ५ Provided or furnished with.

संमिश्र, संमिश्रित a. Mixed together, intermixed.

संमिश्रः An epithet of Indra.

संमोचनं Closing up (of a flower &c.), covering, enveloping.

संमुख a. (सा or सी f.), संमुखीय a. १ Facing, fronting, face to face, opposite, confronting; काम न सिद्धिं नयामसंमुखी वा S. १. ३१; ll. १५. १७; S. १०. ८६. २ Encountering, meeting. ३ Disposed to.

संमुखिक m. A mirror, looking-glass.

संमूर्तनं १ Fainting, insensibility, २ Congealing, becoming dense. ३

Thickening, increasing. ४ Height.

५ Universal pervasion, co-extension, complete permeation.

संमृष्ट p. p. १ Well swept, cleansed.

२ Strained, filtered.

संमेलनं १ Meeting together, union.

२ Mixture. ३ Assembling, collecting.

संमोहः १ Bewilderment, confusion.

infatuation. २ Insensibility, swoon.

३ Ignorance, folly. ४ Fascination.

संमोहक Fascinating, fascination.

-सं: N. of one of the five arrows of Cupid; Ku. ३. ६६.

सम्बन्ध, सम्बन्ध a. (सम्बन्धी f.) १

Going with, accompanying. २

Right, fit, proper, due. ३ Correct,

true, accurate. ४ Pleasant, agreeable;

किं न कुड्मसि कधीन विमर्शयन्ति (तत्तु R. G.

५ Same, uniform. ६ All, whole,

entire. -ind. (सम्बन्ध) १ With, together

with. २ Well, properly, rightly,

correctly, truly; सम्बन्धना S. १; Ms.

२. ५. १४. ३ Duly, suitably, correctly,

truly. ४ Honourably. ५ Completely,

thoroughly. ६ Distinctly.

सम्राज m. A paramount sovereign,

universal lord; especially one who

rules over other princes and has

performed the Rājāsūya sacrifice;

येनेन राजसूयं प्रकृत्यैवराजः ५; शरित् अमरः

राजः स सम्राट् Ak. ; R. ३. ५.

सम् १ A. (सम्ने) To go, move.

सम्बन्धः One of the same stock or

tribe.

सम्पत्ति a. Having the same womb, uterine. -सि १ A whole or uterine brother. २ A pair of nippers for cutting betel-nut. ३ N. of Indra.

सम् १ Going or moving. २

Cathartic, purgative. -सि १ Going,

motion. २ An arrow. ३ The co-

agulum of curds or milk, cream. ४

Bait. ५ A string, necklace; अम् ६

वातः क्षितिलयनी येनिकरः U. १. ३९, २९.

६ A water-fall. -सि १ Water. २ A

lake, pool. -Comp. -सम्बन्धः a crane

-सं fresh butter; cf. सम्बन्ध.

सम्बन्ध-सं १ A continuous line of road.

२ Spirituous liquor, spirits. ३ Drink-

ing spirits; चक्रस्य सम्बन्धजित्वास्तु

सम्बन्धः Si. १५. ८०, १०. १२. ४ A

drinking vessel, wine-glass, goblet;

Si. १०. २०. ५ Distribution of spiritu-

ous liquor. -सं १ Going. २ A pond,

lake. ३ Heaven.

सम्बन्ध १ A bee; सम्बन्ध वायव्यसि स

सम्बन्धसि R. ४. ६८; Si. १५. २८.

सम्बन्धः १ A quadruped. २ A bird.

सम्बन्ध-सा f., सम्बन्धका A woman

during menstruation.

सम्बन्ध m. १ Air, wind. २ A cloud. ३

A lizard. ४ A bee.

सम्बन्धः १ Wind. २ A lizard; सम्बन्धि-

नराणां च तिरसा वायव्यसि Ms. १२. ५७.

सम्बन्धः १ Wind. २ A cloud.

सम्बन्धः A lizard, chameleon.

सम्बन्ध a. Going, moving, flowing. -सं

१ Proceeding, going or flowing. २

Iron rust.

सम्बन्धः, -सि f. १ A Path, way, road,

course; A. L. १८. २ Arrangement,

mode. ३ A straight or continuous

line. ४ A disease of the throat.

सम्बन्धः १ A bird. २ A libertine,

dissolute man. ३ A lizard. ४ A rogue.

५ A kind of ornament.

सम्बन्धः १ Air, wind. २ A cloud. ३

Water. ४ The spring. ५ Fire. ६ N.

of Yama.

सम्बन्धः m. f. A kind of cubit-measure; cf. सन्धि or अस्ति.

सम्बन्ध a. Riding in the same car

-सं: A warrior riding in a chariot.

सम्बन्ध a. १ Speedy, quick. २

Violent, impatient. ३ Passionate. ४

Delighted. -सं ind. Impetuously hur-

riedly &c.

सम्बन्ध १ The bitch of the gods. २

N. of a daughter of Dakṣa. ३ N.

of the wife of Bibhishana, brother

of Ravana.

सम्बन्धः Air, wind. -सं-सं f. N. of

a river on which stands Ayodhyā,

or Oude; R. ३. ९५, १३. ६१, ६३, १४. ८०.

सम्बन्ध a. १ Straight, not crooked. २

Honest, upright, sincere, candid. ३

Simple, artless, simple minded;

सम्बन्ध वाचस्पत्ये शरित् M. ६. १०; अम्बु सन्धि

किञ्च यथा सम्बन्धः सम्बन्धः ३. -सं १ A kind

of pine tree; विष्णुसाम्बन्धः Ku. १. ९; Ms. ८८; R. ४. ७५. २ Fire.

-Comp. -सम्बन्धः 'the exudation of

Sarala', resin, turpentine. -सम्बन्धः fragrant resin.

सम्बन्ध See सम्बन्ध.

सम्बन्धः a. १ A lake, pond, pool, a large sheet of water; सम्बन्धसि सम्बन्धः

Bg. १०. २१. २ Water. -Comp. -सं,

-सम्बन्ध m., -सं, (सम्बन्ध, सम्बन्धसम्बन्धः)

सम्बन्धः) also सम्बन्धः, सम्बन्धः a lotus;

सम्बन्धसम्बन्धः सम्बन्धसम्बन्धः S. १. २०; सन्धि सम्बन्धः

सम्बन्धः सम्बन्धसम्बन्धः R. १. २४. -सम्बन्धः,

-सम्बन्धः १ a lotus-plant; अम्बु सम्बन्धः सम्बन्धः सम्बन्धः

सम्बन्धः सम्बन्धः Bv. १. १८०. २ a pond

abounding in lotuses. -सम्बन्धः (सम्बन्धः)

the guardian of a pool. -सम्बन्धः (सम्बन्धः)

a lotus. -सम्बन्धः (सम्बन्धः) a lake.

सम्बन्ध a. १ Juicy, succulent. २

Tasty, acid. ३ Wet; Si. ११. ५४. ४

Wet with perspiration; Ku. ५. ८५. ५

Full of love, impassioned; Bv. १. १०० (where it means 'full of

honey' also). ६ Charming, lovely,

agreeable, beautiful; सम्बन्धः Gt. १.

७ Fresh, new. -सं १ A lake, pond.

२ Alchemy.

सम्बन्ध A lake, pool; Bv. २. १४४.

-Comp. -सं a lotus.

सम्बन्ध a. १ Having water, watery.

२ Juicy, succulent. ३ Elegant. ४

Sentimental. -m. १ The ocean. २ A

lake. ३ A male river (सं). ४ A

buffalo. ५ N. of Vāyu.

सम्बन्ध १ N. of the goddess of

speech and learning, and represent-

ed as the wife of Brahman. २

Speech, voice, words; Ku. ४. ३९, ४३;

R. १५. ४६. ३ N. of a river (which is

lost in the sands of the great desert).

४ A river in general. ५ A cow. ६

An excellent woman. ७ N. of Durgā.

८ N. of a female divinity peculiar to

the Buddhists. ९ The Soma plant.

१० The plant called वेतिमन्ति.

सम्बन्ध a. १ Coloured, tinged, tinted.

(अकृति) सम्बन्धस्य सम्बन्धस्य Ku. ६,

१०. २ Dyed with red lac; R. १६. १०.

३ Impassioned, full of love, en-

amoured; सम्बन्धः सम्बन्धः सम्बन्धः

Subbāsh.

सम्बन्ध a. Sounding, making a noise.

-सं: १ A lid, cover. २ A shallow

dish, saucer; cf. सम्बन्ध.

सम्बन्ध f. A spring, fountain.

सम्बन्ध f. १ A river; अस्ति सम्बन्धः सम्बन्धः

सम्बन्धः सम्बन्धः M. ५. १९. २ A

thread, string. -Comp. -सम्बन्धः, -सम्बन्धः

(also सम्बन्धः), -सम्बन्धः m. the ocean.

-सम्बन्धः (also सम्बन्धः) N. of the

Ganges. -सम्बन्धः an epithet of Bhishma.

सम्बन्ध (सं) सम्बन्ध m. १ Motion, creeping.

२ Wind.

सम्बन्ध Water; cf. सम्बन्ध.

सम्बन्धः A serpent.

सम्बन्ध The handle of a sword.

सम्बन्ध a. १ Having the same form. २

Like, resembling, similar; R. ६. ५९.

सम्बन्ध, -सं १ Likeness. २ Assimila-

tion to the deity, one of the four

states of Mukti.

सर्पेय a. Angry, wrathful. 2 Enraged.

सर्पः 1 Wind, air. 2 The mind.

सर्पः 1 Relinquishment, abandonment. 2 Creation; श्रवणः सर्पविधि प्रजा-पतिरुद्भवो दु ज्ञातव्यः V. 1. 9. 3 The creation of the world; Ku. 2. 6; R. 3. 27. 4 Nature, the universe. 5

Natural property, nature. 6 Determination, resolve; गृह्यतु सर्पं यदि सर्पं एव ते R. 3. 51; 14. 42; Si. 19. 38. 7 As-

sent, agreement. 8 A section, chapter, canto (as of a poem.) 9

Rush, onset, advance (of troops). 10 Voiding of excrement. 11 N. of Siva. -Comp. -कर्मः the

order of creation. -रूपः a great poem having several cantos, a Mahākāvya; सर्परोप महाकाव्यं S. D.

सर्पः 1 P. (सर्जति) 1 To acquire, gain. 2 To earn by labour.

सर्पः 1 N. of a tree (सर्पः) 2 The resinous exudation of the Sāla tree. -Comp. -निर्घोषका, -मणिः -रसः, resin.

सर्पकः The Sāla tree.

सर्जन् 1 Abandoning, quitting. 2 Letting loose. 3 Creating. 4 Voiding.

5 The roar of an army.

सर्जि, सर्जिका, सर्जी f. Natron.

सर्जः A trader. -f. 1 Lightning. 2 Necklace. 3 Going, following.

सर्पः 1 Serpentine or winding motion, sliding. 2 Flowing, going.

3 A snake, serpent. -Comp. -अरातिः -अरिः 1 an ichneumon. 2 a peacock.

3 an epithet of Garuda. -अनासः a peacock. -आवासः, -इष्ट the sandal tree. -कृष्णः a mushroom. -कुण्डः an

ichneumon. -कुण्डः a snake's fang. -प्राक्काः a snake-charmer. -गुह्यः m. 1

a peacock. 2 a crane. 3 a large snake. -मणिः a snake-gem. -राजः N.

of Vāsuki.

सर्पन् 1 Creeping, gliding. 2 Tortuous motion. 3 The flight of an

arrow nearly parallel to the ground.

सर्पिणी 1 A female serpent. 2 N. of a small medicinal herb.

सर्पिण्ड a. 1 Creeping, gliding, winding, going tortuously. 2 Moving, going (in general); दूता सर्पिण्डे Pt. 1. 252.

सर्पिण्ड n. Clarified butter (for the difference between घृत and सर्पिण्ड, see भाष्य). -Comp. -समुद्रः the sea of

clarified butter, one of the seven seas.

सर्पिण्डम् a. Dressed with clarified butter.

सर्पः 1 P. (सर्जति) To go, move

सर्पः 1 Going, motion. 2 The sky.

सर्पः 1 P. (सर्जति) To hurt, injure, kill.

सर्पः pron. a. (noun. pl. सर्वे m.) 1 All, every; उपर्यपरि सर्वतः सर्व एव दृष्टिनि

II. 2. 2; रिक्तः सर्वो भवति दि लघुः पूर्णता

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गोपय Me. 20, 93. 2 Whole, entire, complete. -र्षः 1 N. of Vishnu. 2 Of

Siva. -Comp. -अंशः the whole body.

-अंशिक a. pervading or thrilling through the whole body; सर्वांशिकः सर्वः

गुह्यतु V. 5. 11. -अधिकारिण् m., -अध्यक्षः a general superintendent.

-अक्षीय a. eating every kind of food; सर्वाक्षीयिन् &c. -आकारं (in comp.)

entirely, thoroughly, completely. -आत्मन् m. the whole soul; सर्वात्मनः

entirely, completely, thoroughly. -ईश्वरः a paramount lord. -म, -मानिन् a.

all-pervading, omnipresent. -जित् a all-conquering, invincible. -ज्ञ,

-विद् a. all-knowing, omniscient. (-m.) 1 an epithet of Siva. 2 of

Buddha. -दुम्भन् a. all-subduing, irresistible. -दामन् n. a class of

pronominal words. -दंगला an epithet of Parvati. -रसः resin. -रिपिन् m. a

heretic, an impostor. -स्वपिन् a. all-pervading. -देवन् m. one who per-

forms a sacrifice by giving away all his wealth. -सहा (also सर्वसहा) the

earth -हर्ष 1 every thing, the whole of one's possessions; as in सर्वस्वद्वयः

'confiscation of the whole property'. 2 the very essence, the all-in-all of anything; see S. 1. 24,

6. 2; Mā. 8. 6; Bv. 1. 63.

सर्वक a. 'All-destroying', all-powerful; सर्वकया भगवती भवितव्येव Mā. 1. 23; Bv. 4. 2. -रः A villain, rogue.

सर्वद्वय ind. 1 From every side or quarter. 2 On all sides, everywhere, all round. 3 Completely, entirely.

-Comp. -मानिन् a. 1 having access everywhere; Ku. 3. 12. -मङ्गः 1 the

car of Vishnu. 2 a bamboo. 3 a kind of verse artificially arranged; c. g. Ki. 15. 25. 4 a temple or

palace having openings on four sides; (n. also in this sense). (-दा) a

dancing girl, an actress. -दुम्भन् a. of every kind, complete, unlimited; S. 5. 25. (-क) 1 an epithet of

Siva. 2 of Brāhman; Ku. 2. 3. (having faces on all sides) 3 the

Supreme Being. 4 the soul. 5 a Brāhman 6 fire. 7 heaven or

Swarga (of Indra).

सर्वेव ind. 1 Everywhere, in all places. 2 At all times.

सर्वथा ind. 1 In every way, by all means; U. 1. 5. 2 At all, altogether (usually with negation). 3 Com-

pletely, entirely, utterly. 4 At all times.

सर्वदा ind. At all times, always for ever.

सर्वसि See सर्वसि.

सर्वस्य ind. 1 Wholly, entirely, completely. 2 Everywhere. 3 On all

sides.

सर्वांशः See सर्वांशः.

सर्वपा 1 Mustard; लघुः सर्वपात्राण पर-चिद्राणि इत्यति Subhāṣṭ.; Mā. 10. 6.

2 A small measure of weight. 3 A sort of poison.

सर्ग 1 P. (सर्जति) To go, move.

सर्ग Water.

सर्गिल Water; हृद्यगाललाघवाः S. 1.

3. -Comp. -अपिन् a thirsty. -आशयः a tank, reservoir of water. -इष्टनः

the submarine fire. -उत्पन्नः inunda-

tion, deluge, flood of water. -किरा the funeral rite of washing a

corpse. 2 = उदकक्रिय q. v. -जं a lotus. -जिह्वः the ocean.

सर्लज्ज a Modest, bashful.

सर्लल a. Sportive, wauton. amorous

सर्ललकता Being in the same world, residence in the same heaven with a

particular deity, (one of the four states of Mukti).

सर्ललकी A kind of tree; cf. सर्ललकी.

सर्ललः 1 Extraction of Soma juice. 2 An offering, a libation. 3 A sacrifice.

4 The sun. 5 The moon. 6 Progeny.

-र्ष 1 Water. 2 The honey of flowers.

सर्ललः 1 Extracting the Soma juice or drinking it. 2 A sacrifice; अथ तं

सर्वनाम इति R. 8. 75; S. 3. 28. 3

Bathing, purificatory ablution. 4

Generation, bearing or bringing forth children.

सर्ववय a. Of the same age. -m. 1 A contemporary, coeval. 2 A

companion of the same age. -f. A woman's female companion or

confidante.

सर्ववः 1 N. of Siva 2 Water.

सर्ववः 1 Of the same colour. 2 Of like appearance, like, resembling;

सर्ववसिर्ललः सर्ललवसवः Si. 4. 28; Me. 18; R. 9. 51. 3 Of the same caste or

tribe. 4 Of the same kind, similar.

5 Belonging to the same class of letters, requiring the same effort (of the organs of speech) in

pronunciation; तुल्यास्यप्रदलं सर्ववः P. 1. 1. 9

सर्विकल्प, -सर्विकल्पक a. 1 Optional. 2 Doubtful. 3 Recognizing a

distinction as that of subject and object, or of the knower and the known (opp. निर्विकल्पक q. v.).

सर्विकल्प a. 1 Possessing a body, embodied. 2 Having meaning or import. 3 Engaged in strife, quarrelling.

सर्विकल्प, -सर्विकल्प a. Thoughtful. -र्ष, -र्षी ind. Thoughtfully.

सर्विकल्प a. (सि f.) Generating, producing, yielding; सर्ललिकी कामानां यदि तानि प्राप्तिं भवती G. L. 23. -m. 1 The sun; उदेति सर्ललिका तान्त्रास्तं दवास्तमेति च K. P. 7. 2 N. of Siva. 3 Of Indra. 4 The Arka tree.

संवित्री 1 A mother; Ku. 1. 24. 2 a cow.

संविध *a.* 1 Of the same kind or sort. 2 Near, adjacent, proximate; धृते धृते: संविधनगरीरथयया पर्यन्ते MAL. 1. 15. -*अं* Proximity, vicinity; यस्य न संविधे दृष्टिता वृषदहनस्तुदिनश्रीवित्तस्तस्य K. P. 9; किमासेयं पुंसां संविधननवयं द्युतरितः 10; N. 2. 47, Si. 14. 69; Bv. 2. 182.

संविधय *a.* Modest, humble. -*इ* ind. Modestly.

संविधन *a.* Sportive, coquettish.

संविशेष *a.* 1 Possessing characteristic qualities. 2 Peculiar, extraordinary. 3 Special, particular; U. 4. 4 Pre-eminent, superior, excellent. 5 Discriminative. (संविशेष and संविशेषतः are used adverbially in the sense of 'especially', 'particularly', 'exceedingly'; अनेन परमैः संविशेषतया ये विवर्णसारः प्रतिपादि मासिनि Ku. 5. 38; oft. in comp.; Ku. 1. 27, R. 16. 53).

संविस्तर *a.* Detailed, minute, complete. -*इ* ind. In detail, in extenso.

संविस्तर्य *a.* Surprised, astonished.

सहृदिक *a.* Bearing interest.

संवेष्ट *a.* 1 Decorated, ornamented, dressed. 2 Near, proximate.

सव्य *a.* 1 Left, left-hand. 2 Southern. 3 Contrary, backward, reverse. 4 Right. -*अ* ind. The usual position of the sacred thread when it hangs down over the left shoulder; cf. अपसव्य. -*Comp.* -*इतर* *a.* right.

-संविन् *m.* an epithet of Arjuna; निमित्तमात्रं मय सव्यसंविन् Bg. 11. 33; (the name is thus derived in M.p. - उग्रो मे दाक्षिणी पाणी साक्षीवत्स विकर्षणे। तमं श्वेत्तनुश्चेत्तु सव्यतां चानि सा विदुः ॥).

सव्यपेक्ष *a.* Connected with, dependent on; सवेष्ट निमित्तसव्यपेक्षेति विपति-विह्वलयन् MAL. 1; U. 6.

सव्यभिचारः One of the five main divisions of *Hetva'bhā'sa* (in logic), a too general middle term; for explanation, see अनेकान्तिक.

सव्याज *a.* 1 Artful. 2 Plausible, cunning.

सव्यापार *a.* Engaged, employed.

सत्रीष्ट *a.* 1 Bashful. 2 Ashamed.

सर्वधु *m.*, सर्वधुः A charioteer.

सर्पलप *a.* 1 Thorny. 2 Pierced by darts or thorns.

सर्पस्य *a.* Having or yielding corn. -*र* *a.* A variety of sun-flower.

सर्पमर्द्ध *a.* Bearded. -*f.* A woman with a beard.

सर्प्रीक *a.* 1 Prosperous, fortunate. 2 Lovely, beautiful.

सत् 2 P. (सति) To sleep.

सत्सव्य *a.* 1 Possessed of vitality, energy, vigour, courage &c. 2 Pregnant. -*र* *a.* A pregnant woman.

सत्संदेह *a.* Doubtful. -*इ*: N. of a figure of speech; see संदेह.

ससनं Immolation.

ससंध्य *a.* Evening, vespertine.

ससाधसत *a.* Alarmed, frightened, timid.

सस्य See संस्य.

सस्य 1 Corn, grain; (पतानि) सस्यः पूर्वे जटाविटे प्रणिना संभवति Pt. 5. 27; see शस्य also. 2 Fruit or produce of any plant. 3 A weapon. 4 A good quality, merit. -*Comp.* -*हृदि*: *f.* a sacrifice made on the ripening of new grain. -*यद्* *a.* fertile. -*मारिन्* *a.* destructive of grain. (-*m.*) a kind of rat or mouse. -*सैवरा* the Sāla tree.

सस्यक *a.* Possessed of good qualities, meritorious. -*कः* 1 A sword. 2 A weapon. 3 A kind of precious stone.

सस्यद् *a.* Covered over or moist with sweat, perspired. -*रा* A girl recently, deflowered.

सह 1. 4. P. (सहति) 1 To satisfy. 2 To be pleased. 3 To endure, bear.

-*II.* 1 A. (सहने, epic Paras. also; सहा the *स* of सह is changed to *ह* after prepositions ending in *ह*, as नि, परि, वि, except when *ह* is changed to *ङ*)

1 (a) To bear, endure, suffer, put up with; सलोद्धारयः सोढाः Bh. 3. 6; पदं सहने अमरस्य पल्लव शिरीषपुष्पे न पुनः पतन्निजः Ku. 5. 4; so दासः, संतापः, क्रोधः &c.; R. 12. 63; 11. 52; Bk. 17. 59. (b) To tolerate, allow; प्रकृतिः सत्तु सा महीयसः सहने गम्यसमुपति वया Ki. 2. 21; Me. 105; R. 14. 63. 2 To forgive, forbear, वांश्चार् महेन्द्रायपयः सोढाः H. 3; Bg. 11. 44. 3 To wait, be patient; द्विषाण्यहन्वहंति सोढुमर्द्ध R. 5. 25, 15. 45. 4 To bear, support, bear up. S. 3. 5 To conquer, defeat, oppose, be able to resist. 6 To suppress, stop. 7 To be able (with inf.). -*Caus.* (सहयतिने) 1 To cause to bear or suffer. 2 To make bearable or supportable; प्रवि विरहदुःखमाज्ञा-बन्धः साहयति S. 4. 16. -*Desid.* (सिंहयिष्ये) To wish to bear &c. -*With* उद् 1 to be able, have power or energy for, dare, venture; तवाद्गुर्वि न च कर्तुं सन्ते Ku. 5. 65 'I cannot approve &c.'; Bk. 3. 54, 5. 54, 14. 89; Si. 14. 83. 2 (a) to attempt, be prompted to; Ki. 1. 36. (b) to cheer up, not to sink or give way; Bk. 19. 16. 3 To be at ease; Ku. 4. 36. 4 to go forward, march on. (-*Caus.*) to stir up, rouse, Bk. 9. 69. -*परि* to bear; Bk. 9. 73. -*य* 1 to bear, endure; न तेजसोऽस्यो यदुत्तम-रिणं प्रहने U. 6. 14. 2 to withstand, resist, overpower; सैवमं साधुनीं तस्ययत्नं प्रहनेत कः Ku. 2. 57 3 to exert oneself, attempt. 4 to be able. 5 to have power or energy; see अय also. -*वि* 1 to bear, endure; R. 3. 63, 8. 56. 2 to resist, withstand, be able to resist; R. 4. 49. 3 to be able. 4 to allow. 5 to wish, like.

सह *a.* 1 Bearing, enduring, suffering. 2 Patient. 3 Able; see असह. -*हः* The mouth मार्गशीर्ष. -*इ*: *ह* Power, strength.

सह ind. 1 With, together with, along with, accompanied by (with instr.) शशिना सह याति कौस्तुभो सह मेघेन तद्विलीयते Ku. 4. 83. 2 Together, simultaneously, at the same time; असतोद्देहो सहवासो कुरुते नृपतिर्दिवा Subhāsh. -*Comp.* -*अभ्यायिन्* *m.* a fellow student. -*अर्थ* *a.* synonymous. (-*र्थः*) the same or common object. -*उक्तिः* *f.* a figure of speech in rhetoric; सा सदीक्षिः सहार्थस्य बलदिकं द्विवाचकं K. P. 10; e. g. पपात हृदी सह सैनिकाश्रुभिः R. 8. 61. -*उद्वजः* a hut made of leaves. -*उद्गः* *f.* a uterine brother, brother of whole blood; Vikr. 1. 21. -*उपमा* a kind of Upamā. -*जहः*, -*जहजः* the son of a woman pregnant at marriage; (one of the 12 kinds of sons recognised in old Hindu law). -*कार* *a.* having the sound *क*; Nalod. 2. 14. (-*रः*) 1 co-operation. 2 a mango tree; क इदानीं सहकारमेतरेण पशु-विनामिषकलता सहते S. 3. -*भक्षिका* a kind of game. -*कारिन्*, -*कृत्* *a.* co-operating. (-*m.*) a co-adjutor, associate, colleague. -*कृत* *a.* co-operated with, assisted or aided by. -*गमन* 1 accompanying. 2 a woman's burning herself with her deceased husband's body, self immolation of a widow.

-*व्य* *a.* accompanying, going or living with; U. 3. 8. (रः) 1 a companion, friend, associate. 2 a husband. 3 a surety. (रि *f.*) 1 a female companion. 2 a wife, mate. -*व्यरित* *a.* accompanying, attending, associating with. -*चारः* 1 accompaniment. 2 agreement, harmony. 3 (in logic) the invariable accompaniment of the *hetu* (middle term) by the *Sādhyā* (major term). -*चारिन्* see सहचर. -*ज* *a.* 1 inborn, natural, innate. 2 hereditary. (-*जः*) 1 a brother of whole blood. 2 the natural state or disposition. -*अरिः* a natural enemy. -*मित्र* *a.* a natural friend. -*जात* *a.* natural; see सहज. -*द्वार* *a.* 1 with a wife. 2 married. -*युवः* N. of the youngest of the five Pāṇdavas; the twin brother of Nakula, born of Mādrī by the gods Asvina. He is regarded as the type of manly beauty. -*यमः* same duties. -*व्यारिन्* *m.* a husband. -*चारिणी* 1 a lawful wife, one legally married. 2 a fellow-worker. -*सांघु* कीदृशः, -*सांघुकि* *m.* a friend from the earliest childhood. -*मथिन्* *m.* a friend, partisan, follower. -*यु* *a.* natural, innate; Rātn. 1. 2. -*भोजन* eating in company with friends. -*सर्व* see सहगमन. -*युवन्* *m.* a brother in arms. -*वसतिः*, -*वासः* dwelling together; सहवासविशेषः विवाहाः कृत इव सुखविशेषः नोपदेशः S. 2. 3.

सहस्र, सह Union, association.  
सहन *a.* Bearing, enduring. -न 1 Bearing, enduring. 2 Patience, forbearance.

सहस्र *m.* 1 The month called Mārgaśrēṣa; Si. 6. 57; 16. 47. 2 The winter season. -न 1 Power, might, strength. 2 Force, violence. 3 Victory, conquering. 4 Lustre, brightness.

सहसा *ind.* 1 With force, forcibly. 2 Rashly, precipitately, inconsiderately; सहसा विद्वत्तः न विद्यामविद्वत्तः परमावृत्तः पदं Ki. 2. 30. 3 Suddenly, all at once; सहस्रगन्धैः सहस्रोत्पलैः R. 13. 11. सहसानः 1 A peacock. 2 A sacrifice, an oblation.

सहस्रः The month called Pauṣa; सहस्रशीर्षकसप्तत्यः Ka. 5. 26.

सहस्रं A thousand. -Comp. -अक्षि, -अक्षि, -कर, -किरण, -दीप्ति, -धामन, -पाद, -मरीचि, -हसि *m.* the sun; S. 7. 4; R. 13. 44; Mu. 3. 17. -अक्ष *a.* 1 thousand-eyed. 2 vigilant. (-रः) 1 an epithet of Indra. 2 of Pāruṣa; Rv. 10. 90. 3 of Viṣṇu. -कान्त white Dhruvā grass. -कुलसू *ind.* a thousand times. -द *a.* liberal. (-रः) an epithet of Śiva. -दंष्ट्रः a kind of fish. -दुष्ट, -नयन, -नेत्र, -लोचन *m.* 1 epithet of Indra. 2 of Viṣṇu. -धरः the deities of Viṣṇu. -धरं a lotus; R. 7. 11. -धरः 1 an epithet of king Kārtavīrya (U. v. 2 of the demon Māna. 3 of Śiva (or of Viṣṇu according to some). -धृजः, -धृञ्, -मोहि *m.* epithets of Viṣṇu. -रोमन् *n.* a blanket. -वीर्यं sea foetid. -शिखरः an epithet of the Vindhya mountain.

सहस्रधा *ind.* In a thousand parts, a thousand-fold; दीर्घं हि न सहस्रधाद्वयव्यकरणे हि दुष्टः U. 6. 40.

सहस्रशत *ind.* By thousands.

सहस्रिन् *a.* 1 Possessed of a thousand; सहस्री लक्ष्मीर्हते Pt. 5. 82. 2 Consisting of thousands. 3 Amounting to a thousand (as a fine); Ms. 8. 376. -न 1 A body of a thousand men &c. 2 The commander of a thousand.

सहस्रवत् *a.* Strong, powerful.

सहा 1 The earth. 2 The aloepant or flower.

सहायः 1 A friend, companion; सहायाः प्रदीपति सिद्धयः Ki. 14. 44; Ku. 3. 21. 2 A follower, an adherent. 3 An ally. 4 A helper, patron. 5 The ruddy goose. 6 A kind of perfume. 7 N. of Śiva.

सहायता -रं 1 A number of companions. 2 Companionship, union, friendship. 3 Help, assistance; कुड्मसास्त्रेण सहायता बहुशः शीघ्रं गतस्त्वभाषयैः Ku. 4. 25; R. 9. 19.

सहायवत् *a.* 1 Having a friend. 2 Befriended, assisted.

सहाराः 1 The mango tree. 2 Universal destruction.

सहित *a.* Accompanied or attended by, together with, united or associated with; पञ्चाग्निसमायुक्तो हवर्गः सहितं गच्छेत् पञ्चजनेन सा 3. 8. 4. -तं *ind.* Together with, with.

सहिष्णु *a.* Enduring, patient.

सहिष्णु *a.* 1 Able to bear or endure, capable of enduring; सहिष्णुसहिष्णुः कुसलेयः पदं S. 2. 4. 2 Patient, resigned, forbearing; सुकरलुक्कसहिष्णुना विदुः स्यादिति महानवि Ki. 2. 50.

सहिष्णुता -रं 1 Power to bear or support. 2 Patience, resignation.

सहस्रिः The sun. -रः The earth.

सहृदय *a.* 1 Good-hearted, kind, compassionate. 2 Sincere. -वः 1 A learned man. 2 An appreciator (of merits &c.), a man of taste, a man of critical faculty; हृदयपूर्वकं कथं सहृदयः न करोति K. P. 1; परिशुद्धस्य सहृदयः पुरीणाः कतिपये R. G.

सहस्रल *a.* Questionable, doubtful. -रं Questionable food.

सहेल *a.* Sportive, playful.

सहोदः A thief caught with the stolen property in his possession.

सहोद *a.* Good, excellent. -रः A saint, sage.

सह्य *a.* 1 Bearable, supportable, endurable; अग्निं सह्यं ते शिरोवेदना Mn. 5; M. 3. 4. 2 To be borne or endured; कथं तुष्णीं सह्यं त्रिष्विदिनीयु विदः U. 3. 44. 3 Able to bear. 4 Adequate or equal to, able to bear. 5 Strong, powerful. -रः N. of one of the seven principal mountain ranges in India, a part of the western Ghats at some distance from the sea; रामस्योत्सारीतोत्पलीसह्यश्च स्वर्णयः R. 4. 53, 52; Ki. 18. 5. -रः 1 Health, convalescence. 2 Assistance. 3 Fitness, adequacy.

सा 1 N. of Lakṣmī. 2 Of Pārvatī.

सायात्रिकः A sea trader, a merchant trading by sea; (नौवणिक्); Pt. 1. 316.

सायुधीन *a.* Warlike, skilled in war; R. 11. 30; V. 5. -नः A great warrior, a soldier skilled in war; Ku. 2. 57.

सांसारविणः A general or loud shout, tumultuous uproar; उचालः कटपूतनामनयः सांसारविणं कुर्वते Mā. 5. 11; Bk. 7. 43.

सांख्यिकः (री. f.), सांख्यिक (की. f.) *a.* Annual, yearly. -कः An astrologer.

सांवादिक *a.* (की. f.) 1 Colloquial. 2 Controversial. -कः A disputant.

सांघिक *a.* (की. f.) Illusory, phenomenal.

सांघिक *a.* (की. f.) 1 Doubtful. 2 Uncertain, irresolute.

सांसारिक *a.* (की. f.) 1 Worldly, mundane; संसारिकेषु च सत्त्वेषु बन्धे सन्नाः U. 2. 22.

सांसाधिक *a.* 1 Natural, existing naturally, innate, inherent. 2 Effected naturally, spontaneous. 3 Absolute. 4 Effected by supernatural means -Comp. -द्रवः natural fluidity (opp. भवितिक 'generated'); belonging to water only).

सांस्थानिकः A fellow-countryman.

सांसारविणः A general howl or stream.

सांघनिक *a.* (की. f.) Bodily, corporeal.

सांघय *ind.* 1 With, together with (with instr.); वान्ती दुहन्तेः सांघयमाना नानावृत्तः U. 2. 182, 1. 41. 2 At the same time, simultaneously.

सांघल्यं Entirety, totality, the whole or entire part of a thing; यावत्सांघल्ये; Nalod. 3. 19. (सांघल्येन 'entirely, completely, thoroughly'; Ms. 12. 25).

साङ्गत *a.* 1 Having meaning, significant, meaning; साङ्गतमितं Git. 2; साङ्गतं वचनं &c. 2 Intentional. 3 Amorous, wanton. -तं *ind.* 1 Meaningfully, significantly; as in साङ्गतं न निवेद्य. 2 Amorously. 3 Feelingly, pathetically.

साङ्केत N. of the city of Ayodhyā;

साङ्केतः नागैश्चित्रभिः प्रवेष्टाः R. 14. 13. 13. 79, 18. 35; अहमवयवः साङ्केतं Mbh. -ताः (*m. pl.*) The inhabitants of Ayodhyā.

साङ्केतकः An inhabitant of Ayodhyā.

साङ्ककः A quantity of fried grain (नक्त). -कः Barley.

साक्षात् *ind.* 1 In the presence of before the very eyes, visibly, openly, evidently. 2 In person, actually, in bodily form; साक्षात् विद्यामुपगतमवश्यं पूर्व S. 6. 16, 1. 6. 3 Directly. In comp. often translated by 'incarnate'; साक्षात्तमः; or by 'open, direct'; तस्मात्साक्षात् विद्याः कौपाय Mā. 1. 11. (साक्षात् 'to see with one's own eyes, realise personally'). -Comp. -करणं 1 causing to be visibly present. 2 making evident to the senses. 3 intuitive perception. -कारः perception, apprehension, knowledge.

साक्षिन् *a.* (की. f.) 1 Seeing, observing, witnessing. 2 Attesting, testifying. -म. A witness, an observer, an eye-witness; कञ् सपः साक्षिद्रुद्वेषयि Ku. 5. 60.

सादयं 1 Evidence, testimony; तमेव भाषाय विवाहनादये R. 7. 20. 2 Attestation.

साक्षेय *a.* Taunting, abusive.

साख्य *a.* (की. f.) 1 Relating to a friend. 2 Friendly, amicable.

साख्ये Friendship.

सागरः 1 The ocean, sea; सागरः समशीतलः (fig. also); दयासागर, विद्या-सागर &c.; cf. सम. 2 The number 'four' or 'seven'. 3 A kind of



deer. -**00mp.** -अधकूल a. situated along the sea-coast. -अन a. bounded by the sea, sea-girt. -अनरा, -अनिः, -अनल the earth. -अनलः N. of Varuṇa. -अनल sea-salt. -अन the Ganges. -अनिनी a river.

साधि a. 1 Having fire. 2 Taking the sacred fire.

साधिक a. 1 Maintaining or possessing fire. 2 Attended by fire. -का A house-holder who maintains a sacred fire.

साध a. 1 Entire. 2 With a surplus, more than.

साधक Mixture, confusion, promiscuous or confused mixture.

साधक a. (की f.) Produced or effected by addition.

साधक-द्वय N. of the capital of Kusadhvaṇa, brother of Janaka.

साधकिक a. (की f.) 1 Symbolical, indicatory. 2 Conventional.

साधकिक a. (की f.) Abridged, short, concise.

साधक a. 1 Relating to number. 2 Calculating, enumerating. 3 Discriminative. 4 Deliberating, reasoning, a reasoner; त्वं गतिः सर्व-साधकानां योगिनां त्वं पराजयं Mb. -लघुः, -लघु N. of one of the six systems of Hindu philosophy, attributed to the sage Kapila; (this philosophy is so called because it 'enumerates' twenty-five *Tattvas* or true principles; and its chief object is to effect the final emancipation of the twenty-fifth *Tattva*, i. e. the *Purusha* or soul from the bonds of this worldly existence—the fetters of phenomenal creation—by conveying a correct knowledge of the twenty-four other *Tattvas* and by properly discriminating the Soul from them. It regards the whole universe to be a development of an inanimate principle called *Prakṛiti* q. v., while the *Purusha* is altogether passive and simply a looker-on. It agrees with the Vedānta in being synthetical and so differs from the analytical Nyāya or Vaiśeṣika; but its great point of divergence from the Vedānta is that it maintains two principles which the Vedānta denies, and that it does not admit God as the creator and controller of the universe, which the Vedānta affirms). -अनः A follower of the Sāṅkya philosophy; Bg. 3. 5, 5. 11. -**00mp.** -असाधः, -असाधः epithets of Śiva.

साध a. 1 Having members. 2 Complete in every part. 3 Together with the *angas* or auxiliary members.

साधकिक a. (की f.) Relating to union or society, associating. -कः A visitor, guest, new-comer.

साधकः Union, meeting; cf. धन.

साधकिक a. (की f.) Relating to war, warlike, martial; U. 5. 22. -कः A general, commander.

साधि ind. Obliquely, crookedly, awry, in a sidelong manner; साधि लोचनयुग्मं ददर्शती Ki. 9. 44, 10. 57. (साधिक means 'to turn or bend aside, make crooked'; निनाय साधिकन-पादरश्मः R. 6. 14; Ku. 3. 68; साधि-करोषाननं M. 4. 14.

साधिक 1 The office of a minister, ministership. 2 Ministry, administration. 3 Friendship.

साधक्ये 1 Sameness of caste, class, or kind. 2 Community of genus, homogeneity.

साधकः A lizard.

साध 10 U. (साधयिने) To show, manifest.

साधोप a. 1 Elated or puffed up with pride, haughty. 2 Majestic, stately. 3 Swollen (as with water); Pt. 1. -इं ind. Proudly, arrogantly, in a stately manner, struttingly.

साध ind. A Taddhita affix added to a word to show that something is completely changed into the thing expressed by that word, or that it is left at the complete disposal or control of that thing; अस्मसात् भू 'to be completely reduced to ashes'; अग्नितात्पृष्ठा M. 5; अस्मसात्कृत्वा विद्विषः पात्राच्छ बभूव सततम् R. 11. 86; विमज्ज मेहनं यद्विस्तारकः N. 1. 16; so ब्राह्मणसात्, राजसात् &c.; Si. 14. 36.

साधस्य Continuity, permanence.

साधिः f. 1 Giving, a gift, donation. 2 Gaining, obtaining. 3 Help. 4 Destruction. 5 End, conclusion. 6 Sharp or acute pain.

साधिकः, साधिकः Pease.

साधिक a. (की f.) 1 Real, essential. 2 True, genuine, natural. 3 Honest, sincere, good. 4 Virtuous, amiable. 5 Vigorous. 6 Endowed with the quality *Sattva* (goodness). 7 Belonging to or derived from the *Sattva* quality; वेदेष साधिका भाषाः Bg. 7. 12, 14. 16. 8 Caused by internal feeling or sentiment (as of love), internal; तद्विस्तारकिकात्मया लघ्वेयभाषासं विजति भाषयमावितीन् Mā. 1. 26. -कः 1 An external indication of (internal) feeling or emotion, one of the kinds of *Rhāṣas* in poetry; (these are eight)—स्तनः स्नेहोऽथ रोमाञ्चः स्फुरन्मोहः वेपथुः । वेपथुश्च त्रसः सत्यं इत्येवं साधिकाः स्मृताः ॥ S. D. 116. 2 A Brāhmana. 3 N. of Brahman.

साधकः N. of a Yādava warrior, who acted as charioteer to Kṛishṇa,

and took part with the Pandavas in the great war.

साधकः, साधकः A metonymy of the sage Vyāsa.

साधक m. A follower, worshipper (of Kṛishṇa &c.)

साधकः 1 N. of Viṣṇu. 2 Of Balarāma. 3 The son of an outcast Vaisya. -ताः (m. pl.) N. of a people; Si. 16. 14.

साधकती 1 N. of one of the four dramatic styles; see S. D. 418. 2 N. of the mother of Śiṣupāla; Si. 2. 11.

साधः 1 Sinking, settling down. 2 Exhaustion, weariness; उदितोऽसाधः (नरेवयम् Si. 9. 77. 3 Leanness, thinness, emaciation; अस्मितादसाधमयव्या R. 3. 2. 4 Perishing, decay, loss, destruction, cessation; गतिविममसाधोऽपि R. 8. 56; Nalod. 3. 24. 5 Pain, torment. Clearness, purity.

साधन 1 Wearying, exhausting. 2 Destroying. 3 Exhaustion. 4 A house, dwelling.

साधिः 1 A charioteer. 2 A warrior.

साधिन a. 1 Sitting down. 2 Exhausting, destroying &c. -म. 1 A horseman. 2 One riding on an elephant or seated in a car.

साधुर्ध 1 Likeness, resemblance, similarity; तद्विपुलान्धियसाधुर्धानि S. 7; त्वान्नितादृश्यमेव यदुज्जते Ku. 5. 35, 7. 18. R. 1. 40; 15. 67. 2 A likeness, a portrait, an image; मरुतादृश्यं विरहतनुं वा मरणार्थं लिखती Me. 85.

साधन a. Entire, complete.

साधक a. (की f.) Quick, instantaneous.

साध I. 5 P. (साधति) 1 To complete, finish, accomplish. 2 To conquer. -II. 4 P. (साधति) To be completed or accomplished. -Caus. 1 To accomplish, effect, bring about, perform; अग्निं साधय साधयितुं N. 2. 62; Ku. 2. 33; R. 5. 25. 2 To complete, finish, conclude. 3 To gain, secure, obtain; R. 17. 38, Ms. 6. 75. 4 To prove, substantiate. 5 To subdue, overpower, conquer (as a foe &c.), win over; न हि साधनं न साधनं न भवेत् न पादधः । शक्याः साधयितुं Mb. 6. 31. 6 To kill, destroy; शक्यते न साधयः साधयिष्याम इत्या Bk. 7. 31. 7 To learn, understand. 8 To cure, heal. 9 To go, depart, go one's way; साधयामहे नमस्तु ते R. 11. 91; S. 1. 7; शक्यते न साधयः साधयितुं यदु-ज्जते S. D. 340. 10 To recover (as a debt). 11 To make perfect. -With a (caus.) 1 to advance, promote. 2 to accomplish, effect. 3 to gain, obtain, 4 to overcome, subdue. 5 to dress, decorate. -त् 1 to be successful (Atin.). 2 to accomplish, complete; Ms. 2. 100. 3 to secure, obtain. 4 to

settle. 5 to regain; Ms. 8. 50. 6 to cause to be settled or paid; Ms. 8. 213. 7 to destroy, kill. 8 to extinguish.

**साधक** *a.* ( *सधा* or *सिधा* *f.* ) 1 Accomplishing, fulfilling, effecting, completing. 2 Efficient, effective; Ku. 3. 12. 3 Skilful, adept. 4 Effecting by magic, magical. 5 Assisting, helping.

**साधन** *a.* ( *सी* *f.* ) Accomplishing, effecting &c. -*नं* 1 Accomplishing, effecting, performing; as in स्वार्थ-साधनं. 2 Fulfilment, accomplishment, complete attainment of an object; स्वार्थसाधने सो हि परमोऽनन्तरं R. 4. 16. 3 A means, an expedient, a means of accomplishing anything; सतिरसाधनं सत्त्वं स्वसाधनं Ku. 5. 83, 52; R. 1. 9, 3. 12, 4. 36, 62. 4 An instrument, agent; कुटारः सिद्धिर्निर्वाहसाधनम्. 5 The efficient cause, source, cause in general. 6 The instrumental case. 7 Implement, apparatus. 8 Appliance, materials. 9 Matter, ingredients, substance. 10 An army or a part thereof; Mu. 5. 10. 11 Aid, help, assistance (in general). 12 Proof, substantiation, demonstration. 13 The *hetu* or middle term in a syllogism, reason, that which leads to a conclusion; साधये निमित्तमन्वयेन वतिर्न निमित्तपक्षे स्थितिं व्यापृषं च विपक्षेनो मयति वन-साधनं सिद्धये Mu. 5. 10. 14 Subduing, overcoming. 15 Subduing by charms. 16 Accomplishing anything by charms or magic. 17 Healing, curing. 18 Killing, destroying; कले च तस्य प्रतिसाधनं Ki. 14. 17. 19 Conciliating, propitiating, winning over. 20 Going out, setting forward, departure. 21 Going after, following. 22 Penance, self mortification. 23 Attainment of final beatitude. 24 Medicinal preparation, drug, medicine. 25 ( *In law* ) Enforcement of the delivery of anything, or of the payment of debt, infliction of fine. 26 A bodily organ. 27 The penis. 28 An udder. 29 Wealth. 30 Friendship. 31 Profit, advantage. 32 Burning a dead body. 33 Obsequies. 34 Killing or oxydation of metals. -*Comp.* -*क्रिया* a finite verb. -*पदं* a document used as evidence.

**साधनतारः** The state of having means, possession of means to accomplish a desired object; प्रतिफलता-स्यये हि विधौ विकलत्वमेति बहुसाधनता Si. 9. 6.

**साधना** 1 Accomplishment, fulfilment, completion. 2 Worship, adoration. 3 Conciliation, propitiation.

**साधनः** A mendicant, beggar.

**साधर्म्यं** 1 Sameness or community of duty, office &c.; एवमेव लोकसाधारणस्य साधर्म्ययोगः R. 17. 78. 2 Sameness of nature, common character, likeness, community of properties; साधर्म्यविषया भेदे K. P. 10; Bg. 14. 2; B. 1. 12.

**साधारण** *a.* ( *सा* or *सा* *f.* ) 1 Common (to two or more) joint; साधारणी-रं प्रपञ्चः S. 3; साधारणं दृश्यदृश्यमात्रः Ku. 1. 43; R. 16. 5, V. 2. 16. 2 Ordinary, common; साधारणी न सत्त्वं वाया मयस्य Asvad. 10. 3 General, universal. 4 Mingled, mixed with, in common with; उत्कंडासाधारणं परितोषमनुभवानि S. 4; वीज्ये न हि समुद्रः आसन्नाधारणानिहैः Ku. 2. 42. 5 Equal, similar, like. 6 ( *In logic* ) Belonging to more than one instance alleged, one of the three divisions of the fallacy called अनैकान्तिक *q. v.* -*नी* 1 A common or general rule, a rule or precept generally applicable. 2 A generic property. -*Comp.* -*जनं* joint property. -*नी* a common woman, harlot, prostitute.

**साधारणता** *रं* 1 Community, universality. 2 Joint interest.

**साधारण्यं** Commonness; see साधारणता.

**साधिका** 1 A skilful or accomplished woman. 2 Deep sleep.

**साधित** *p. p.* 1 Accomplished, effected, achieved. 2 Completed, finished. 3 Proved, demonstrated. 4 Obtained, secured. 5 Discharged. 6 Overcome, subdued. 7 Made good, recovered. 8 Fined. 9 Made to pay. 10 Awarded (as fine or punishment).

**साधिमत्त्व** *m.* Goodness, excellence, perfection.

**साधित्व** *a.* 1 Best, most excellent, most proper. 2 Very strong, hard or firm (superl. of साधु or साध *q. v.*).

**साधीयत्त्व** *a.* 1 Better, more excellent; Bv. 1. 88. 2 Harder, stronger; ( *compar.* of साधु or साध *q. v.* ).

**साधु** *a.* ( *धु* or *ही* *f.* ; *compar.* साधियत्; superl. साधित्व ) 1 Good, excellent, perfect; ब्रह्मसाधु न विभे स्वास्तिक-वते तत्तद्व्यथा S. 6. 13; आचरितोपाधिपुत्रा न साधु मन्त्रे प्रयोगविज्ञानं 1. 2. 2 Fit, proper, right; as in साधुवृत्त, साधुसमाचार. 3 Virtuous, righteous, honourable, pious. 4 ( *a* ) Kind, well disposed; R. 2. 28; Pt. 1. 247. ( *b* ) Well-behaved ( *with loc.* ); मातरि साधुः Sk. 5 Correct, pure, classical ( *as language* ). 6 Pleasing, agreeable, pleasant; अतोऽस्मि संतुलसाधु साधु वा Ki. 1. 4. 7 Noble, well-born, of noble descent. -*युः* 1 A good or virtuous man; R. 13. 65, 2. 62; Ms. 80. 2 A sage, saint; साधोः प्रकीर्तिस्तथापि मनो नालान विक्रियां Subhāsh. 3 A merchant; H. 2. 73. 4 A Jaina saint. 5 A usurer, money-lender. -*जल*. 1 Well, well

done, very nice, bravo; साधु वति S. 1; साधु रे विमलवर्णः साधु M. 4. 2 Enough, away with -*Comp.* -*वी* *a.* well-disposed. -*वाहः* a cry of 'well done', a cry of approbation; Si. 18. 55. -*वृत्त* *a.* 1 well-conducted, upright, virtuous; प्रायेण साधुवृत्तानामस्यादिव्यो विद-यवा Bh. 2. 85; ( *where the next sense is also intended* ). 2 well rounded. ( -*सः* ) a virtuous man. ( -*नं* ) good conduct, virtue, piety; righteousness; so साधुवृत्ति.

**साधून** 1 A stall, shop. 2 An umbrella. 3 A flock of peacocks.

**साध्य** *a.* 1 To be effected or accomplished, to be brought about; साध्ये सिद्धिर्विधीयता H. 2. 15. 2 Feasible, practicable, attainable. 3 To be proved or demonstrated; आहवागमुमानास्यं साध्यं त्वं वति का कथा R. 10. 28. 4 To be established or made good. 5 To be inferred or concluded; अनुमानं तदुक्तं यस्यान्वयसाधनवैयर्थ्यः K. P. 10. 6 To be conquered or subdued, conquerable; Ku. 3. 15. 7 Curable. 8 To be killed or destroyed. -*रूपः* 1 A particular class of celestial beings; cf. Ma. 1. 22, 3. 195. 2 A deity in general. 3 N. of a Mantra. -*स्य* 1 Accomplishment, perfection. 2 The thing to be proved or established, the matter, at issue. 3 ( *In logic* ) The predicate of a proposition, the major term in a syllogism; साधये निमित्तमन्वयेन वदितं...&c.; वत्साधयं स्वयमेव वदितुमर्हसिः एते विकृतं च वत् Mu. 5. 10. -*Comp.* -*अभावाः* the absence of the major term. -*सिद्धिः* *f.* 1 accomplishment. 2 conclusion.

**साध्यता** 1 Feasibility, practicability. 2 Curableness. -*Comp.* -*अवच्छेदकं* that which marks out; or measures the साध्य or major term, its characteristic property.

**साधसं** 1 Fear, alarm, fright, terror; कुहमस्तेयसाधसात् Ku. 2. 35, 3. 51. 2 Torpor. 3 Agitation, perturbation.

**साधवी** 1 A virtuous or chaste woman. 2 A faithful wife. 3 N. of a kind of root.

**साधेय** *a.* Happy, delighted.

**साधनसिः** Gold.

**सानिका, सानेयिका, सानेयी** A pipe, flute.

**साधु** *m. n.* 1 A peak, summit, ridge; साधुनि ५५५ मूर्धनिकानि Ku. 1. 9; Ms. 2; Ku. 1. 6; Ki. 5. 36. 2 A level ground on the top of a mountain, table-land. 3 A shoot, sprout. 4 A forest, wood. 5 A road. 6 Any surface, point, end. 7 A precipice. 8 A gale of wind. 9 A learned man. 10 The sun.

**साधुमत्त्व** *m.* A mountain. -*नी* N. of an Aparas; S. 6.

साधुकोश *a.* Tender, compassionate.  
साधुस्व *a.* Courteous, civil.  
साधुसंघ *a.* Uninterrupted, continuous.

साधुसंग *a.* Attached, enamoured, in love.

साधुपण *a.* A kind of rigid penance; cf. Ms. 11. 212.

साधुप *a.* 1 Having interstices or intervals. 2 Open in texture.

सांतापिक *a.* (की. फ.) 1 Stretching, spreading, extending (as a tree). 2 Relating to offspring or descendants. 3 Relating to the tree Santāna, q. v. -कः A Brāhmaṇa who wishes to marry for the sake of issue.

साधु 10 U. (साधुपति-ने) To pacify, appease, conciliate, soothe, comfort; Bk. 3. 23.

साधु, साधुने वा 1 Appeasing, pacification, consolation. 2 Conciliation, mild or gentle means. 3 Kind or conciliatory words. 4 Mildness. 5 Friendly salutation and inquiry.

सांक्षिपिकः N. of a sage. [According to Vishnu Purāṇa, he was the tutor of Krishna and Balarama, and asked as his preceptor's fee that his son, who was kept by a demon named Panchajanya underneath the waters, should be restored to him. Krishna, having undertaken to get him up, plunged into the sea, killed the demon, and brought back the boy to his father].

सांक्षिपिक *a.* (की. फ.) Relating to present perception, visible at the same time. -कः Immediate consequence.

साक्ष *a.* 1 Close, compact, having no interstices. 2 Coarse, gross, thick, dense; दुर्बलमितिह साक्षप्राप्तवर्णः Si. 4. 28, 64; 9. 15; R. 7. 41; Rs. 1. 20. 3 Clustered together collected. 4 Stout, strong, robust. 5 Excessive, abundant, much; साक्ष नदधुमिहव्यपन्नवेगेव सिकः U. 6. 22. 6 Intense, strong, vehement; व्यासतः सांक्षिपिकः R. 7. 11; Si. 9. 37. 7 Unctuous, oily, viscid. 8 Bland, soft, smooth. 9 Pleasing, agreeable. -कः A heap, cluster.

सांक्षिकः A distiller.

सांक्षिपिकः A minister (or Secretary of State) for foreign affairs (deciding upon peace and war).

सांध्य *a.* (की. फ.) Relating to the twilight or evening; सांध्य तेजः प्रनिवृत्तवायुश्चक्रे द्वापः Mc. 36; Ki. 5. 8; R. 11. 60; Si. 9. 15.

सांक्षिक *a.* (की. फ.) 1 Bearing or putting on an armour. 2 Calling to arms, encouraging to prepare for battle; Si. 15. 72. -कः An armour-bearer.

सांक्षिक Any substance mixed

with clarified butter and offered as an oblation to fire; Si. 11. 41.

सांक्षिकः 1 Vicinity, proximity; वदामहेतुसांक्षिकः Mā. 3. 5. 2 Presence, attendance; R. 4. 6, 7. 3; Ku. 7. 33.

सांक्षिक *a.* (की. फ.) 1 Miscellaneous. 2 Complicated. 3 Having a complicated derangement of the three bodily humours; Ku. 2. 48; Pt. 1. 127.

सांक्षिकः 1 A Brāhmaṇa in the fourth order of his religious life; see संन्यासिक. 2 A man joist in general.

सांक्षिक *a.* Hereditary.

साधुपण *a.* (की. फ.) Born from or belonging to a rival wife. -स्त्राः (m. pl.) The children of different wives of the same husband.

साधुपण 1 The state or condition of a rival wife. 2 Rivalry, ambition, enmity. -स्त्राः 1 The son of a rival wife. 2 An enemy.

साधुपण *a.* Guilty, criminal.

साधुपण Connection by the offering of rice-balls to the same Manes, kindred, consanguinity.

साधुपण *a.* Having regard to, dependent on.

साधुपण *a.* (की. फ.) साधुपण *a.* Formed by walking together seven steps, or by talking together seven words; वः सत्ता सप्तगाम्यं संगतं मनीषिणः साधुपणमुच्यते Ku. 5. 39 (where the latter sense appears better); Pt. 2. 43, 4. 103. -कः, -न 1 Circumambulation of the nuptial fire by the bride and bridegroom in seven steps (which makes the marriage tie irrevocable). 2 Friendship, intimacy.

साधुपण *a.* (की. फ.) Extending to or including seven generations. -मः 37. 146.

साधुपण 1 Fruitfulness, usefulness, productiveness. 2 Profit, advantage. 3 Success.

साधुपण A kind of grape.

साधुपण *a.* Envious, jealous.

साधु 10 U. (साधुपति-ने) To appease, conciliate, soothe.

साधुपण The principal of a debt. -कः A whet-stone.

साधुपण 1 Collection or assemblage of materials, apparatus, furniture; Bh. 3. 155. 2 Stock, provision.

साधुपण 1 Entireness, perfection, completeness, totality; प्रायेण सप्तव्यविधौ धनानां पराक्रमी विन्यस्यः प्रवृत्तिः Ku. 3. 28. 2 Train, retinue. 3 A collection of implements, apparatus. 4 Stock, effects.

साधुपण 1 Fittingness, consistency, propriety; cf. असमन्वय. 2 Accuracy, correctness.

साधुपण *a.* 1 Appeasing, calming, comforting, soothing. 2 Conciliation, pacific measures, negotiation, (the first of the four *upa'ngas* or expedients to be used by a king against an enemy); साधुपणो वृत्तिरिति विश्वसिद्धे Ms. 7. 109. 3 Conciliatory or mild means, pacific or conciliatory conduct, gentle words; Pt. 4. 26, 48. 4 Mildness, gentleness. 5 A metrical hymn or song of praise; सप्तसिद्धिस्तुत R. 10. 21, Bg. 10. 35. 6 A verse or text of the Sāmaveda. 7 The Sāmaveda itself (said to have been produced from the sun; cf. Ms. 1. 23). -Comp.

-उत्तरः an elephant. -उत्तरः, -उत्तरः mild or conciliatory means, gentle or pacific measures. -नः a Brāhmaṇa who chants the Sāmaveda.

-जः, -जात *a.* 1 produced by the Sāmaveda. 2 produced by conciliatory means. (-जः, -तः) an elephant; Si. 12. 11, 18. 33. -कोविः

1 Brahman. 2 an elephant. -नादः kind words, conciliatory words; Si. 2. 55. -वेदः the third of the four Vedas.

साधुपण *a.* 1 Bordering, bounding, neighbouring. 2 Universal. -तः 1 A neighbour. 2 A neighbouring king. 3 A feudatory or tributary prince; साधुपणो विजयसिद्धिः V. 3. 19, R. 5. 28, 6. 32. 4 A leader, general. -तः Neighbourhood.

साधुपण *a.* (की. फ.) 1 Customary, conventional. 2 Agreed upon, stipulated. 3 Conforming to agreement, keeping an appointment or engagement; देवि साधुपणः मयः M. 1. 4. 4 Punctual, exact. 5 Seasonable, timely; Ki. 2. 10. 6 Periodical. 7 Temporary. -Comp. -अवयवः temporary non-existence.

साधुपण 1 Power, force, capacity, ability, strength. 2 Sameness of aim or object. 3 Oneness of meaning or signification. 4 Adequacy, fitness. 5 The force or sense of words, the signifying power of a word. 6 Interest, advantage. 7 Wealth.

साधुपण *a.* (की. फ.) 1 Belonging to an assembly or collection. 2 Belonging to inseparable connection. -कः A minister, counsellor.

साधुपण *a.* (की. फ.) Belonging to an assembly. -कः A member of an audience or assembly, a spectator at an assembly or meeting; तेन हि तत्त्वयोगोदाहरणः सामाजिकप्राप्तिरिति Mā. 1.

सामान्यशब्दकोष 1 Being in the same predicament or situation. 2 Common office, function or government, common relationship (as of case).

3 The state of relating to the same object.

**सामान्य** *a.* 1 Common, general; सामान्यवेत्ता प्रथमादयः Ku. 7. 44; आहार-विद्युः सामान्यवेत्तुः च सामान्यवेत्तुः सामान्यवेत्तुः Subhāsh. ; R. 14. 67; Ku. 2. 36. 2 Alike, equal, same. 3 Ordinary, of an average or middle degree; Bh. 2. 74. 4 Vulgar, commonplace, insignificant. 5 Entire, whole. -स्य 1 Community, generality, universality. 2 Common or generic property, general characteristic. 3 Totality, entireness. 4 Kind, sort. 5 Identity. 6 Equanimity, equability. 7 Public affairs. 8 A general proposition; इतिविद्युः सामान्यः स्वसामान्य-विशेषोः Chandr. 5. 120. 9 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech thus defined by Mammata:—प्रत्ययस्य दृष्ट्येन ह्यसामान्य-वेत्तुः। एकात्म्यं दृष्ट्येन योगात् सामान्यमिति स्तम्भः K. P. 10. -Comp. -ज्ञानं knowledge or perception of generic properties. -पक्षः the mean. -लक्षणं *a.* generic definition; इति द्रव्यसामान्य-लक्षणानि Tarka. K. -कनिसा a common woman, prostitute. -ज्ञानं a general rule.

**सामासिक** *a.* (की. *f.*) 1 Comprehensive, comprehending the whole, collective. 2 Condensed, concise, brief. 3 Relating to a compound word. -कं The whole class of compounds; द्वयः सामासिकस्य च Bg. 10. 33.

**सामानि** *ind.* 1 Half; *i. e.* unfinished; अर्धवैद्युः सामासिकमयः यतीः कुरुक्षेत्रीयिगल-द्वयः द्वयः Si. 13. 31, R. 19. 16. 2 Blamable, vile, contemptible.

**सामिधेनी** 1 A kind of prayer recited while the sacrificial fire is being kindled or fed with fuel. 2 *uel.*

**सामिची** Praise, eulogium.

**सामिप्यं** Vicinity, nearness, proximity. -द्वयः A neighbour.

**सासुद्ध** *a.* (की. *f.*) Sea-born, marine, *as* in सासुद्धं लघुः. -द्वयः A mariner, voyager. -द्वयः 1 Sea-salt. 2 The cuttle-fishbone. 3 A mark or spot on the body.

**सासुद्धकं** Sea-salt.

**सासुद्धिक** *a.* (की. *f.*) 1 Sea-born; oceanic. 2 Relating to marks on the body (which are supposed to indicate good or bad fortune). -कः One who is acquainted with palmistry, who knows how to interpret the various marks on the body. -कं The science of palmistry.

**सासुद्ध** *a.* (की. *f.*) 1 Relating to war, warlike. 2 Relating to the other world, future. -वः, -द्वयः 1 Conflict, contention. 2 Future life, the future. 3 The means of attaining the future world. 4 Inquiry into the

future. 5 Inquiry, investigation. 6 Uncertainty.

**सासुद्धिक** *a.* (की. *f.*) 1 Warlike. 2 Military, strategic. 3 Calamitous. 4 Relating to the other world. -कं War, battle, conflict; Si. 18. 1. -कः A war-chariot. -Comp. -कः a strategic array (of troops).

**सासुद्ध** *a.* 1 Fit, proper, suitable; Vs. 3. 3. 2 Relevant. -सं *ind.* 1 Now, at this time; इतः स्थानं क्रोशस्य सासुद्धं देव्याः Ve. 1. 2 Immediately. 3 Fitly, properly, seasonably.

**सासुद्धिक** *a.* (की. *f.*) 1 Belonging to the present time. 2 Fit, proper, right; U. 3.

**सासुद्धिक** *a.* (की. *f.*) Relating to the traditional doctrine, handed down by successive tradition, traditional.

**सासुद्ध** N. of Siva.

**सासुद्धिक** *a.* (की. *f.*) Arising from relationship. -कं Relationship, alliance.

**सासुद्ध** A sorceress.

**सासुद्धी** 1 The red Lodhra tree. 2 Possibility.

**सासुद्ध** 1 Equality, sameness, evenness; Ku. 5. 31. 2 Likeness, resemblance, similarity; स्पष्टं सासुद्ध-मयविरस्य Si. 18. 38; H. 1. 45; Ki. 17. 51. 3 Equability. 4 Concord, harmony. 5 Indifference, impartiality, sameness of view; येषां सासुद्धं मनः स्थितं Bg. 5. 19.

**सासुद्ध** 1 Universal or complete sovereignty, imperial sway; साम्राज्यशक्तिः सासुद्धः कृशस्य च लघुस्य च U. 6. 23; R. 4. 5. 2 Empire, dominion.

**सासुद्ध** 1 End, close, termination. 2 Close of day, evening. 3 An arrow. -Comp. -अह्नः *m.* (forming सासुद्धः) evening, evening time; Bv. 2. 157.

**सासुद्ध** An arrow; तस्मात्सुद्धं तस्मान् प्रति-संहर सासुद्धं S. 1. 11. 2 A sword. -Comp. -पुच्छः the feathered part of an arrow; यत्कं पुच्छः सासुद्धपुच्छ एव R. 2. 31.

**सासुद्ध** The longitude of a planet reckoned from the vernal equinoctial point.

**सासुद्ध** *a.* (की. *f.*) Belonging to the evening, evening; सासुद्धे सवनकर्माणि संपद्युः S. 3. 27.

**सासुद्ध** *ind.* In the evening; प्रयता मत्तस्तेषु सासुद्धं प्रयुज्यते R. 1. 80. -Comp. -कालः evening. -अह्नः 1 sunset. 2 the sun. -संहरा the evening twilight. 3 the evening prayer.

**सासुद्ध** *m.* A horseman.

**सासुद्ध** 1 Intimate union, identification, absorption, especially into deity (one of the four states of *Mukti*). 2 Similarity, likeness.

**सासुद्ध** *a.* 1 Essential. 2 Best, highest, most excellent; Mu. 1. 13. 3 Real, true, genuine. 4 Strong, vigor-

ous. 5 Sound, thoroughly proved. -रः, -र (but usually *m.* only except in the first 4 senses). 1 Essence, essential part, quintessence; स्नेहस्य तत्क-रमसोऽप्यस्य सारः Mā. 1. 9; असारे खलु संसारे सारं तत्त्वतुल्यम्। काश्याः वासः सतां संगी गंगाः संसृष्टेऽप्येन॥ Dharm. 14. 2 Substance, pith. 3 Marrow. 4 Real truth, main point. 5 The sap or essence of trees; *as* in खदिरसारः सर्जसारः. 6 Summary, epitome, compendium. 7 Strength, vigour, power, energy; सारं परिशीलनस्य च Ku. 1. 17; R. 2. 74. 8 Prowess, heroism, courage; R. 4. 79. 9 Firmness, hardness. 10 Wealth, riches; R. 5. 26. 11 Nectar. 12 Fresh butter. 13 Air, wind. 14 Cream, coagulum of curds. 15 Disease. 16 Matter, pus. 17 Worth, excellence, highest percep- tion. 18 A man at chess. 19 Impure carbonate of soda. 20 A figure of speech corresponding to English 'climax'; उत्तरेत्तरमुत्कर्षोऽन्वेषसारः पराधिः K. P. 10. -रः 1 Water. 2 Fitness, propriety. 3 Wood, thicket. 4 Steel. -Comp. -अस्तर *a.* valuable and worth- loss, strong and weak. (-रः) 1 worth and worthlessness. 2 substance and emptiness. 3 strength and weakness. -मयः sandal wood. -नीचः N. of Siva. -कं fresh butter. -सदः the plantain tree. -द्वयः 1 N. of Sarasvati. 2 of Durgā. 3 the Khadira tree. -भंगः loss of vigour. -भाण्डः 1 a natural vessel. 2 a bale of goods, merchandise. 3 im- plements. -लोहं steel.

**सासुद्ध** Honey.

**सारंग** *a.* (की. *f.*) spotted, variegat- ed. -मयः 1 The variegated colour. 2 The spotted deer, an antelope; एष राजेव दुष्यन्तः सारंगमतिरहसा S. 1. 5. 3 A deer in general; सारंगस्य जलजन्मस्यः दुष्यन्ति मयि Me. 20 (where it is pre- ferable to take this sense rather than that of 'elephant' or 'bee'). 4 A lion. 5 An elephant. 6 A large black bee. 7 The cuckoo. 8 A large crane. 9 The flamingo. 10 A peacock. 11 An umbrella. 12 A cloud. 13 A garment. 14 Hair. 15 A conch-shell. 16 N. of Siva. 17 The god of love. 18 A lotus. 19 Camphor. 20 A bow. 21 Sandal. 22 A kind of musical in- strument. 23 An ornament. 24 Gold. 25 The earth. 26 Night. 27 Light.

**सारंगिकः** A fowler, bird-catcher.

**सारंगी** 1 A kind of stringed instru- ment, violin. 2 A kind of spotted deer.

**सारंग** *a.* (की.) Causing to go or flow. -मयः 1 Dysentery. 2 The bog- plum. -मयः A kind of perfume.

**सारंग** A kind of process to which metals—particularly mercury—are subjected.

**सारंगि** -नी *f.* 1 A canal, drain,

water-course, channel 2 A small river.

सर्पः The egg of a serpent.

सार्थक *ind.* 1 According to wealth. 2 Vigorously.

सार्थकः 1 A charioteer; स सार्थकः न त्वया राजन् न च सार्थका युतः R. 1. 78; मातुलिसार्थक्यो 3. 67. 2 A companion, helper; R. 3. 37. 3 The ocean.

सार्थक्यः The office of a charioteer-ship, coachmanship.

सार्थक्यः A dog. -र्थः 1 A bitch.

सार्थक्यः Straightness (*fig.* also), usefulness, honesty, uprightness.

सार्थक्यः 1 Substantial. 2 Fertile. 3 Having asp.

सार्थक्यः ( *की. f.* ) Belonging to a lake; Kāv. 3. 14; Nalod. 2. 40. -नः 1 The ( Indian ) crane; or swan ( according to some ); विविद्यमाना विस्मयः सार्थक्यस्य तिरिक्ते तिरिक्तेति Ki. 3. 31, Si. 6. 75, 12. 44, Me. 31; R. 1. 41. 2 A bird in general. 3 The moon. -र्यः 1 A lotus. 2 The zone or girdle of a woman.

सार्थक्यः ( *ज्ञ.* ) 1 A girdle or zone; सार्थक्यं गद्गदः Ki. 18. 32. 2 A military girdle.

सार्थक्यः ( *की. f.* ) 1 Relating to the goddess Sarasvatī. 2 Belonging to the river Sarasvatī; कृत्वा तासां भिन्नमयां सौम्यं सार्थक्यं Me. 49. 3 Eloquent. -नः 1 N. of a country about the river Sarasvatī. 2 N. of a particular class of Brāhmanas. 3 A particular ceremonial used in the worship of Sarasvatī. 4 A staff of the Bilva tree. -सः ( *m. pl.* ) The people of the Sārasvatā country. -सः Speech, eloquence; गुणसार्थक्यं Git. 12.

सार्थक्यः Sesamum.

सार्थक्यः ( *की. f.* ) 1 A man at chess, chessman. 2 A kind of bird. -Comp -फलकः a chess-board.

सार्थक्यः A kind of bird; आनन्दो ह्यस्योपेण चन्द्रे शुक्रसार्थकः Nubhah; सार्थक्यं वेजस्यो Me. 85.

सार्थक्यः ( *की. f.* ) 1 Going, resorting to. 2 Having the essence or substance of.

सार्थक्यः 1 Sameness of form, similarity, likeness, conformity, resemblance; Māl. 5. 2 Assimilation to the deity ( one of the four states of Mukti ). 3 ( In dramas ) An angry treatment of one mistaken for another through resemblance; see S. D. 464. 4 Surprise at seeing an object or its likeness seen elsewhere.

सार्थक्यः Kind of poison.

सार्थक्यः ( *की. f.* ) Barred, obstructed, impeded; R. 1. 79.

सार्थक्यः 1 Having meaning, significant. 2 Having an aim or

object. 3 Of like meaning or import.

4 Useful, serviceable. 5 Wealthy, rich, opulent. -र्थः 1 A rich man. 2

A company of merchants, caravan ( of traders ); सार्थक्यः सार्थक्येण वेद-

द्वयसिद्धिः R. 17. 64; see सार्थक्यः. 3 A

troop. 4 A herd, flock ( of animals of the same species ); अथ कदाचि-

रितस्ततो यमजिः सार्थक्यं ग्रहः कथमको नामोद्गः Pt. 1. 5 A collection or multitude

in general; अर्थिसार्थः Pt. 1; त्वया

चंद्रमया चातिसंधीयते कामिजनसार्थः S. 3. 6

One of a company of pilgrims. -Comp. -जः a. bred in a caravan.

-वाहः the leader of a caravan, a merchant, trader; S. 6.

सार्थक्यः ( *की. f.* ) 1 Having sense, significant. 2 Useful, serviceable

advantageous. सार्थक्यः ( *की. f.* ) 1 Having meaning, significant. 2 Having a large

company. सार्थक्यः A merchant, trader.

सार्थक्यः ( *की. f.* ) Wet, moist, humid, damp.

सार्थक्यः ( *की. f.* ) Increased by half, plus one-half, having a half over; सार्थक्यं &c.

सार्थक्यं *ind.* Together with, with, in company with ( with instr. ); ननं सार्थक्यं

सार्थक्यं सार्थक्यः R. 14. 63, Ms. 4. 43; Bk. 6. 26; Me. 89.

सार्थक्यः ( *की. f.* ) N. of the constellation Aśleśhā.

सार्थक्यः ( *की. f.* ), सार्थक्यः ( *की. f.* ) Dressed or cooked with clarified butter.

सार्थक्यः ( *की. f.* ) Satisfying every desire, granting all wishes; Ki. 18. 25.

सार्थक्यः ( *की. f.* ) Eternal, everlasting.

सार्थक्यः ( *की. f.* ) सार्थक्यः, ( *की. f.* ) Public, universal, general.

सार्थक्यः Omniscience.

सार्थक्यः ( *की. f.* ) Belonging to every place, general, applicable to all places or circumstances; as in सार्थक्यो नियमः.

सार्थक्यः ( *की. f.* ) Applicable to the whole of a radical term, or to the complete form of the verbal base after the conjugational characteristics have been affixed, i. e. to the four conjugational or special tenses. -क्यः N. of the verbal terminations of the four conjugational tenses ( strictly, the personal terminations of all tenses and moods except the Perfect and Benedictive and the affixes distinguished by a mute क् ).

सार्थक्यः ( *की. f.* ) 1 Belonging or relating to all elements or beings. 2 Comprising all animate beings.

सार्थक्यः ( *की. f.* ) Relating to consisting of, the whole earth

universal. -सः 1 An emperor, a universal monarch; नृपसामर्थ्यं सर्वे नृपः

नृपसामर्थ्यः सार्थक्यः Mu. 3. 22. 3 N. of the elephant presiding over the north, the quarter of Kubera.

सार्थक्यः ( *की. f.* ) Known to all people, prevailing throughout the whole world, public, universal; अनुपमसामर्थ्यं सार्थक्यः Māl. 1. 13.

सार्थक्यः ( *की. f.* ) 1 Of every kind or sort. 2 Belonging to every tribe or class.

सार्थक्यः ( *की. f.* ) Applicable or belonging to all the cases of a noun.

सार्थक्यः One who gives away all his wealth at a sacrifice or sacred rite.

सार्थक्यः A Brāhmana conversant with all the Vedas.

सार्थक्यः ( *की. f.* ) Made of mustard -र्यः Mustard-oil.

सार्थक्यः Possessing the same station, condition or rank, having the same power.

सार्थक्यः 1 Equality in rank, condition or power. 2 Equality with the Supreme Being in power and all the divine attributes, the last of the four states or grades of Mukti; सार्थक्यं नृपसामर्थ्यं ( सार्थक्यः ); Ms. 4. 232.

सार्थक्यः The fourth grade of Mukti, see above.

सार्थक्यः 1 N. of a tree or its resin.

2 A tree in general, as in कल्पसाल, रमलसाल. 3 A rampart, a fence or wall round a building. 4 A wall in general. 5 A kind of fish. ( *for compounds see under साल* ).

सार्थक्यः The resin of the Sala tree.

सार्थक्यः 1 A wall, rampart. 2 A house, an apartment; see साल.

-Comp. -करी 1 a house-worker. 2 a male captive ( particularly one taken in battle ). -द्वयः see सालद्वय.

सार्थक्यः A peg projecting from a wall, bracket.

सार्थक्यः A frog; see साल.

सार्थक्यः A kind of fennel; see साल.

सार्थक्यः 1 Being in the same world or sphere with another. 2 Residence in the same heaven with any deity.

सार्थक्यः 1 N. of a country, or its inhabitants ( *pl.* in this sense ). 2 N. of a demon slain by Vishnu.

-Comp. -स्य *m.* an epithet of Vishnu.

सार्थक्यः The bird called सार्थक्यः q. v.

सार्थक्यः A libation.

सार्थक्यः ( *की. f.* ) Productive generative, causing birth, ob-

stetric. -कः The young of an animal; ( *for सार्थक्यः q. v.* ).



शरणागत a. Having leisure, at leisure, unengaged. -*तु* ind. Leisurely, at one's convenience.

सायबल्ल म. Having the mark called  
avagraha q. v.

सावद्व ८. Despising, disdainful,  
feeling contempt.

साधन ( i. e. देव ) One of the three kinds of power attainable by an ascetic, ( the other two being शिव and मय ).

सम्यक् १. १ Attentive, bestowing  
attention, careful, heedful. २  
Cautious. ३ Diligent. -४ ind.  
Carefully, attentively, cautiously.

सावधि a. Having a bound or limit, limited, finite, defined, circumscribed ; सावधित्तोक्ताशित्ते बहोरा-  
शेस्तु सावधिः Subbāsh.

सर्वत्र अ. (बी. फ.) Relating to, or comprising, the three *sahasas*. —न. 1 An institutor of a sacrifice, or one who employs priests at a sacrifice. 2 The conclusion of a sacrifice, or the ceremony by which it is concluded. 3 N. of Varuna. 4 A month of thirty solar days. 5 A natural day from sunrise to sunset. 6 A particular kind of year.

संघयः a. Composed of parts ;  
 संघयवत् आभित्यप्रसंगः, न द्यविद्याकल्पितेन रूप  
 मेवेन सांघय्यं वस्तु संघयते S. B.

ਸਾਰ: 1 Fault, offence. 2 Sin, wickedness, crime. 3 The Lodhra tree.

साधरण १. 1 Clandestine, concealed, secret. 2 Covered, closed.

**सार्ध** *a.* (गी. *f.*) Relating or belonging to one of the same colour, tribe or caste. —**सार्धः** A metonymy of the eighth Manu ; see **सार्धः**. —**Comp.** —**सार्धः** 1 the mark of the sameness of colour or caste. 2 the akin.

**सावर्णिः** A metronymic of the eighth Manu ( son of the sun by Savarnā ).

समवर्णः 1 Sameness of colour. 2 Identity of class or caste. 3 The age or *Manvanlara* presided over by the eighth Manu.

साधलेप a. Full of pride, proud, haughty. -*वि.* Proudly, haughtily, arrogantly.

सावशेष १. 1 Having a remainder, leaving a remainder or residue. 2 Imperfect, incomplete, unfinished.

सावहेम ०. १ Proud, dignified, noble, majestic. २ Courageous, resolute. ३ Full of firmness. — ४ and Resolutely, firmly, courageously.

सपक्षेण a. Diadainful, diadainig,  
despising. -त ind. Diadainfully,  
scornfully.

सामिका A midwife.

संविष्ट ०. (बी. ए.) १ Belonging to  
the sun. २ Descended from the sun.

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belonging to the solar dynasty (of kings); सूर्यवंशीयः इति: U. 1. 42. 3 Accompanied by the *Gāyatrī*. -  
 ३ The sun. 3 An embryo or foetus. 3 A. Brāhmaṇa. 4 An epithet of Siva. 3 Of Kārya. -  
 The sacrificial thread (so called because the repetition of the *Gāyatrī* forms a principal part of the ceremony of putting on the sacred thread)

सवित्री 1 A ray of light. 2 N. of a celebrated verse of the *Rigveda*, so called because it is addressed to the sun ; it is also called अक्षर q. v. for further information. 3 The ceremony of investiture with the sacred thread. 4 N. of a wife of Brāhman. 5 N. of Pārvatī. 6 N. of a wife of Kasyapa. 7 N. of the wife of Satyavat, king of Śālva [ She was the only daughter of king Arvapati. She was so lovely that all the suitors that came to woo her were repulsed by her superior lustre, and thus though she reached a marriageable age, she found no one ready to espouse her. At last her father asked her to go and find out a husband of her own choice. She did so, and having made her selection returned to her father, and told him that she had chosen Satyavat, son of Dyumatsena, King of Śalva, who being driven out from his kingdom was then leading a hermit's life along with his wife. When Narada, who happened to be present there, heard this, he told her as well as Arvapati that he was very sorry to hear of the choice she had made for though Satyavat was in every way, worthy of her, yet he was fated to die in a year from that date, and in choosing him, therefore, Savitri would be only choosing life-long widow-hood and misery. Her parents, therefore, naturally tried to dissuade her mind, but the high-souled maiden told them that her choice was unalterably fixed. Accordingly the marriage took place in due time, and Savitri laid aside her jewels and rich apparel, and putting on the coarse garments of hermits, spent her time in serving her old father and mother-in-law. Still, though outwardly happy, she could not forget the words of Narada, and as she counted, the days seemed to fly swiftly like moments, and the fated time, when her husband was to die, drew near. ' I have yet three days ', thought she, ' and for these three days I shall observe a rigid fast '. She maintained her vow, and on the fourth day, when Satyavat was about to go to the woods to bring sacrificial fuel, she accompanied him. After having collected some fuel, Satyavat being fatigued, sat down, and reposing his head on the bosom of Savitri fell asleep. Just then Yama came down, snatched off his soul, and

proceeded towards the south. Savitri saw this and followed the god who told her to return as her husband's term of life was over. But the faithful wife besought Yama in so pathetic a strain that he granted her boon after boon except the life of her husband, until, being quite subdued by her devotion to her husband and the force of her eloquent appeal, the god relented and restored even the spirit of Satyavat to her. Delighted she returned, and found her husband as if roused from deep sleep, and informing him of all that had occurred, went to the hermitage of her father-in-law who soon reaped the fruits of the boons of Yama. Savitri is regarded as the *beau idéal* or highest pattern of conjugal fidelity, and a young married woman is usually blessed by elderly females with the words जयसवित्री नः thus placing before her the example of Savitri for lifelong imitation]. —Comp. -वसिष्ठ, -परिव्रज, a man of any one of the first three castes not invested with the sacred thread at the proper time; of नमः -नमः N. of a particular fast kept by Hindu women on the last three days of the bright half of Jyeshtha to preserve them from widowhood.

साविष्कार ५. 1 Proud, haughty. 2  
Manifest.

साद्यस a. Full of desire or passion, desirous, hopeful, expectant. -सं 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup>. Wishfully, hopefully.

साशंक a. Feeling fear, apprehensive, afraid, dismayed.

साहाय्यकः A small house-lizard.

साक्षकः A blanket.

साधये a. 1 Wonderful, marvelous. 2 Struck with wonder. -ई ind. With wonder or astonishment.

साध (स) १. Having angles or corners, angular. २ Tearful, weeping.

साधुपुं A wife's or husband's  
mother, a mother-in-law.

साष्टाङ्गम् *incl.* With humble prostration of the body (by touching the earth with the eight members; see अष्टाङ्गप्रणाम under अष्टम्).

सम a. Having a bow ; Ki. 15. 5

सामुद्र ४. Having arrows; Ki. 15. 5

साक्ष्य a. Envious, jealous, disdainful. -चं ind. Jealously, angrily, disdainfully; S. 2. 2.

सार्द्धा The dew-lap of an ox; गोः  
सार्द्धादिवत् लक्षणं T.S.; रोमधर्मवराचलद्वयसा-  
म्यसाधारणे निमीलदलसेखणमौलकेण Si. 5. 62.

साहचर्य Compañerismo, (constant)  
fellowship or association living

यदेकत्र नो विद्यारम्भश्च नानादिगत्यपेक्षो सादृच-  
र्यमासीत् Mū. 1; Kp. 3. 21, R. 16. 87,  
Pa. 1. 20, Si. 15. 24.

मानं Endurance, suffering.

साहसं 1 Violence, daring, rapine; Ms. 7. 48, 8. 6. 2 Any criminal act (such as robbery, rape, felony &c.), a heinous crime, an aggressive act. 3 Cruelty, oppression; Si. 9: 59. 4 Boldness, daring, daring courage; साहसि बौद्धिबलति Mk. 4. 5 Precipitation, rashness, temerity, an inconsiderate or reckless act, rash or daring act; तद्वि साहसामां Mā. 2; किमपरमतां निर्वृतं दस्युपरिमाह 9. 10; Ki. 17. 42. 6 Punishment, chastisement, fine (m. also in this sense), see Ms. 8. 138; Y. 1. 66, 265. -Comp. -अंकः 1 an epithet of king Vikramāditya. 2 of a poet. 3 of a lexicographer. -अव्यवसायिन् a. acting rashly or with inconsiderate haste. -देहरसिक a. wholly intent on violence, ferocious, brutal. -हारिन् s. 1 bold, audacious. 2 rash, inconsiderate. -कालिन् a. characterized by boldness. -कालिन् a. (की. f.) 1 Using great force or violence, brutal, violent, rapacious, cruel, felonious. 2 Bold, daring, rash, inconsiderate, reckless; न वहासि साहसमसाहसिकी Si. 9. 59; केचित् साहसिकादिलोचनमिति वेदः Malli. on Ku. 3. 44. 3 Castigatory, punitive. -कः 1 A bold or adventurous person, an enterprising man; Pt. 5. 81. 2 A desperado, desperate or dangerous person; या जित् विविधजीवोपहारविधेति साहसि, कानां प्रवाहः Mā. 1.; साहसिकः स्वध्वे 6. 3 A felon, freebooter, robber.

साहसिन् a. 1 Violent, ferocious, cruel. 2 Bold, daring, rash, impetuous.

साहस्र a. (की. f.) 1 Relating to a thousand. 2 Consisting of a thousand. 3 Bought with a thousand. 4 Paid per thousand (as interest &c.). 5 A thousand-fold. -अः 1 An army or detachment consisting of a thousand men. -जः 1 An aggregate of a thousand.

साहाय्यं 1 Assistance, help, aid; सहायित्वमिदं साहाय्यमुपेयिष्यात् R. 17. 5. 2 Fellowship, alliance, friendship. 3 A number of companions or associates. 4 Auxiliary troops.

साहाय्यं 1 Assistance, help, succour. 2 Friendship, alliance.

साहित्यं 1 Association, fellowship, combination, society. 2 Literary or rhetorical composition; साहित्यसंगीतकलाविहीनः साहित्यः शुक्लविद्यापीठः Bh. 3. 12. 3 The science of rhetoric, art of poetry; Vikr. 1. 11; साहित्यदर्पण &c. 4 A collection of materials for the production or performance of anything (a doubtful sense.)

साह्यं 1 Conjunction, union, fellowship, society. 2 Assistance, help. -Comp. -कृत् m. a companion.

साह्यः Gambling with fighting animals.

सि 5. 9. U. (सिमेति, सिद्धे, सिपति, सिपिने) 1 To bind, tie, fasten. 2 To ensnare.

सिंहः 1 A lion; (it is said to be derived from सिंह; cf. महेश्वरिकादुःसिंहो बर्हिर्विष्णुः Sk.) ; न हि वृत्तं सिंहस्य प्रविर्द्धेति इति वृत्ताः Subhāsh. 2 The sign Leo of the zodiac. 3 (At the end of comp.) Best, pre-eminent of a class; e. g. सुसिंह, दुःसिंह. -Oomp. -अवलोकने the (backward) glance of a lion. -अव्ययः the maxim of the lion's (backward) glance, generally used to mark the connection of a thing with what precedes and follows; for explanation see under व्यय. -आसनं a throne, a seat of honour. (नः) a particular mode of sexual enjoyment. -आस्यः a particular position of the hands. -वाः an epithet of Siva. -तलं the palms of the hand, opened and joined together. -तुष्टः a kind of fish. -दुष्टः an epithet of Siva. -द्वयं a. as proud as a lion. -व्यग्रीः, -गद्गद् 1 the roar of a lion; Ku. 1. 56; Mk. 5. 29. 2 a war-cry. -द्वारं the main or principal gate. -पार्वती, -पार्वती N. of the goddess Pārvati. -लीलः a kind of coitus. -बाहुनः an epithet of Siva. -सहजम् a. 1 as strong as a lion. 2 handsome. (-नः) the killing of a lion.

सिंहलं 1 Tin. 2 Brass. 3 Bark, rind. 4 The island or country of Ceylon (oft. in pl.); सिंहलेश्वरः स्वयम्भूता, सिंहलेश्वरुद्धिः फलकासाद्वं Rām. 1. -लाः (m. f.) The people of Ceylon.

सिंहलं 1 The island of Ceylon. सिंहलं (नः) 1 Rust of iron. 2 The mucus of the nose.

सिंहिका The mother of Rāhu. -Oomp. -अनन्तः, -दुःखः, -सुखः, -दुःखः epithets of Rāhu.

सिंहो 1 A lioness. 2 N. of the mother of Rāhu.

सिक्ता 1 Sandy soil. 2 Sand (generally in pl.). उभेत सिक्ताद रेतमपि वपतः रेतवत् Bh. 2. 5. 3 Gravel or stone (the disease).

सिक्किल a. Sandy; Bh. 8. 38.

सिक्किल p. p. 1 Sprinkled, watered. 2 Wetted, moistened, soaked. 3 Impregnated; see सिक्.

सिक्कः 1 Boiled rice. 2 A ball or lump of boiled rice; ग्रसोद्धितसिक्कदेव का हातिः कतिमे भवेत् Subhāsh. -वर्षं 1 Bees'-wax. 2 Indigo.

सिक्कं See सिक्क.

सिक्कः Crystal, glass.

सिक्कं (वा) 1 The mucus of the nose. 2 Rust of iron.

सिक्किनी The nose.

सिक् 6 U. (सिपति-ने, सिक्; ह् of सिक् is generally changed to ह् after

a preposition ending in त् or ह्) 1 To sprinkle, scatter in small drops; Bk. 19. 23. 2 To water, moisten, soak, wet; Ms. 26; Ms. 9. 255. 3 To pour out, emit, discharge, shed; R. 16. 66. 4 To infuse, instil, pour in; जाहं विदे हरति सिपति वापि सत् Bh. 2. 23. 5 To pour out for, offer to; अन्वा तिलोदं मे सिपत S. 5. -Caus. (सेवयति-ने) To cause to sprinkle. -Desid. (सिपिष्यति-ने) To wish to sprinkle. -With अस्मि 1 to sprinkle, pour down, water, wet, shower upon (fig. also); अयं वृष्टाभयं तारतम्यो-मिदं Si. 7. 75; Bk. 6. 21. 15. 8. 3 to anoint, consecrate, appoint (by sprinkling water over the head), to crown, inaugurate, install; अग्निर्वा-यिष्य रावः स्वे वदे R. 19. 1; 17. 13, V. 5. 23. (-Caus.) to cause to be crowned or inaugurated. -अस्मि 1 to sprinkle. (-Caus.) to cause to be poured or sprinkled; तमसावधेयं वदे वदे च पार्षवः Ms. 8. 272. -उच्च् to sprinkle, pour upon, spread. (-Pass.) 1 to spout or foam up, be thrown upwards. 2 to be puffed up or elated be proud; न तस्योत्तिष्ठि मे मनः R. 17. 43. 3 to be disturbed; Ms. 8. 71. (-Caus.) to fill with pride. -अस्मि 1 to sprinkle, pour down or upon, pour in; R. 3. 2; S. 4. 13; Ku. 2. 57. 2 to impregnate; भिषिष्यमावधेयं तमसा वीक्ष्य च नतयत् V. 2. 4. (where the first sense is also intended). -यति to sprinkle or pour.

सिक्कः Cloth, garment.

सिक्किता Long popper.

सिक्कि The jingling sound of metallic ornaments.

सिक्कि Tinkling, jingling; आदित्य-भिर्गुरुसिक्किना Ku. 1. 34, V. 4. 14.

सिक् 1 P. (हेति) To disregard, despise.

सित a. 1 White. 2 Bound, tied, fastened, fettered. 3 Surrounded. 4 Finished, ended. -तः 1 White colour. 2 The bright half of a lunar month. 3 The planet Venus. 4 An arrow. -रं 1 Silver. 2 Sandal. 3 Radish. -Oomp. -अयः a thorn. -अयः a peacock. -अयः, -अयः camphor. -अयः an ascetic dressed in white garments. -अयः white basil. अयः an epithet of Arjuna. -अयः an epithet of Balarāma. -अयः molasses. -अयः a cookie. -अयः a. other than white; i. e. black. -अयः white sandal. -अयः a crystal. -अयः candied sugar. -अयः 1 the moon. 2 camphor. -अयः a white mineral, chalk. -अयः the moon. -अयः m. N. of Arjuna. -अयः candied sugar. -सिक्किः wheat. -सिक्किः rock-salt. -अयः barley.

सिन्धु: 1 The sea, ocean. 2: The Indus. 3 The country around the Indus. 4 N. of a river in Málva; Mo. 29 ( where Malli's remark सिन्धुनाम नदी इत्युच्चायि नास्त्य is gratuitous);

**After** The milk-hedge plant,





(-वृः) the coral tree. (-वृः) 1 clove. 2 the menstrual excretion. -वर्यः a sound judgment. -वसिष्ठः spirituous liquor. -वसिष्ठः 1 standing well. 2 very celebrated, renowned, glorious, famous. (-वाः) 1 good position. 2 good reputation, fame, celebrity. 3 establishment, erection. 4 installation, consecration. -वसिष्ठः 1 well-established. 2 consecrated. 3 celebrated. (-वः) the Udumbara tree. -वसिष्ठः 1 thoroughly purified. 2 well-versed in. -वसिष्ठः 1 having a beautiful shape, lovely, handsome. 2 having a beautiful trunk. (-वाः) 1 an epithet of Kāmadeva. 2 of Śiva. 3 of the elephant of the north-east quarter. -वर्णः a good tank. -वः 1 very brilliant, glorious. (-वाः) one of the seven tongues of fire. -वराहः 1 an auspicious dawn or daybreak ; दिवा वृषात्मनश्च वरं देवि हः U. 6. 2 the earliest dawn. -वरोधः 1 good management or application. 2 dexterity. -वसाक्षः 1 very gracious or propitious. (-वाः) N. of Śiva. -विश्वः 1 very much liked, agreeable. (-वाः) 1 a charming woman. 2 a beloved mistress. -वलः 1 very fruitful, very productive. 2 very fertile. (-लाः) 1 the pomegranate tree. 2 the jujube. 3 a kind of bean. (-लः) 1 a pumpkin, gourd. 2 the plantain tree. 3 a variety of brown grape. -वंशः sesamum. -वलः 1 very powerful. (-वाः) N. of Śiva. -वीथः 1 easily apprehended or understood. (-वाः) good information or advice. -ब्रह्मन्तः an epithet of Kārtikeya. 2 N. of one of the sixteen priests employed at a sacrifice. -भद्रः 1 very fortunate or prosperous, happy, blessed, highly favoured. 2 lovely, charming, beautiful, pretty; बद्धुः श्रीमान्तेष्टः सुखमयपताकः भुवतिष्ठ S. 8. 9 ; Ku. 4. 54, R. 11. 80 ; Māl. 9. 3 pleasant, grateful, agreeable, sweet ; लघुचक्रमुप M. 3. 4, S. 1. 3. 4 beloved, liked, amiable, dear ; पुद्गलः सुखः पद्मः च स्वादिष्टः प्रसारिता Gīt. 5. 5 illustrious. (-वः) 1 borax. 2 the Asoka tree. 3 the Champaka tree. 4 red amaranth. (-विः) good fortune. "मानिव, सुखदीप्तम्" considering oneself fortunate, amiable, pleasing ; मानिवो यो न सत्तु दुःखदीप्तरूपमात्रं करोति Me. 94. -जया 1 a woman beloved by her husband, a favourite wife. 2 an honoured mother. 3 a kind of wild jasmine. 4 turmeric. 5 the holy basil. "सुतः" the son of a favourite wife. -जकाः the cocoa-nut tree. -जहः 1 very happy or fortunate. (-जाः) N. of Viṣṇu. (-जाः) N. of the sister of Balarāma and Kṛishṇa.



स्थित Ku. 4. 27; संदावने न सह सुखान्-  
तायंभुवा: Me. 38. 2 an ally. -  
separation of friends. -  
counsel of a friend. -  
दुःख a. 1 good-hearted. 2 dear,  
affectionate, loving.

सुख a. 1 Happy, delighted, joyful,  
pleased. 2 Agreeable, sweet, charm-  
ing, pleasant; विना प्रहेतुर्भवेत्तु वयः सुखाः  
R. 3. 14; so सुखवशा निरुद्धाः 3. 19. 3  
Virtuous, pious. 4 Taking delight in,  
favourable to; S. 7. 18. 5 Easy,  
practicable; Ku. 5. 49. 6 Fit, suit-  
able. -  
1 Happiness, joy, delight,  
pleasure, comfort; सुखोपपन्नं दुःखमस्तु  
तत्तत्तत्तत् V. 3. 21. 2 Prosperity; अर्जुन  
सुखः सुखोपपन्नं सुखास्वस्वाम्यु क्त्वा U. 1. 39.  
3 Well-being, welfare, health; देवी  
सुखं वदति गता M. 4. 4 Ease, comfort,  
alleviation (of sorrow &c.); oft. in  
comp.; as in सुखमस्ति, सुखमस्ति, सुखमय  
&c. 5 Facility, easiness, ease. 6  
Heaven, paradise. 7 Water. -  
1 Happily, joyfully. 2 Well; सुखमास्तु  
मया 'may you fare well'. 3 At ease,  
comfortably; असंज्ञातकिमस्तेषु सुखं स्वपिति  
मीमंति: K. P. 10. 4 Easily, with ease,  
agreed; सुखमाराधयः सुखतत्पाराधयते विद्वेषजः Bh.  
2. 3. 5 Rather, willingly. 6 Quietly,  
placidly. -Comp. -आशुः a. suitable for bathing.  
-आयतः, -आयनः a good or well-trained  
horse. -आरोह a. of easy ascent.  
-आलोक a good-looking, lovely,  
charming. -आवह a. conducing to  
happiness, pleasant, comfortable  
-आना N. of Varuṇa. -आनाक a cu-  
cumber. -आस्वाद a. 1 having a  
sweet taste, sweet-flavoured. 2 agree-  
able, delightful. (-दुःखः) 1 a pleasant  
flavour. 2 enjoyment (of pleasure).  
-उत्सवः 1 merry-making, pleasure,  
festival, jubilee. 2 a husband. -उत्कं  
warm water. -उदयः dawn or realiza-  
tion of happiness. -उदरः a. result-  
ing in happiness. -उद्यम a. to be spok-  
en easily or agreeably. -उपविष्ट a.  
comfortably seated, sitting at ease.  
-उपविष्ट a. denoting happiness, wish-  
ing well to. -कार, -कार, -दायक a.  
giving pleasure, pleasant. -द्व a.  
giving pleasure. (-दा) a courtesan  
of Indra's heaven. (-द्व) the seat of  
Viṣṇu. -द्वेषः 1 sensation of plea-  
sure. 2 easy knowledge. -ममिन्,  
-मात् a. happy. -मम, -ममिन् a. sweet  
to the ear, melodious; Ki. 14. 3.  
-सन्निध् a. attached to pleasure -स्पर्श  
a agreeable to the touch.

सुख p. 1 Poured out. 2 Extract-  
ed or expressed (as Soma juice).  
3 Begotten, produced, brought forth.  
-सः 1 A son. 2 A king. -Comp. आ-  
त्मजः a grandson. (-जा) a grand-  
daughter. -उत्पत्तिः f. birth of a son.  
-विभिन्नं ind. 'not differently from

a son', 'just like a son'; R. 5. 6.  
-वत्सरा the mother of seven children.  
-स्नेहः paternal affection.

सुखवत् a. Having sons. -m. The  
father of a son.

सुखा A daughter; तमर्चयिष मात्सवा  
सुखा सोममहंति Ku. 6. 79.

सुखिः f. Extraction of Soma juice.

सुखिन् a. (की f.) Having a child  
or children. -m. A father.

सुखिनी A mother; तेनवा यदि सुखिनी वद  
येत्तु कीदृशी भवति Subhāsh.

सुखम् a. Well-sounding.

सुखा 1 Extraction or preparation  
of Soma juice. 2 A sacrificial obla-  
tion. 3 Parturition.

सुखामन् m. N. of Indra.

सुखम् m. 1 An offerer or drinker  
of Soma juice. 2 A student who has  
performed his ablutions (subsequent  
or preparatory to a sacrifice).

सुखि ind. In the bright fortnight of  
a lunar month; cf. वदि.

सुखमाचार्यः The son of an outcast  
Vaiśya by a woman of the same  
class; cf. Ms. 10. 23.

सुखा 1 The beverage of the gods,  
nectar, ambrosia; निरिषि वस्य क्षिरेतक्षिणः  
कदा नवाद्यंते न दुषाः सुखामनि N. 1. 1. 2  
The nectar or honey of flowers. 3  
Juice. 4 Water. 5 N. of the Ganges  
6 White-wash, plaster, mortar;  
भलाभातिरिषेय सुखक्षितेन प्राकारेण परिमता K.,  
R. 16. 18. 7 A brick. 8 Lightning.  
9 The milk-hedge plant. -Comp.  
-अंशुः 1 the moon. 2 camphor. -रत्नं  
a pearl. -अनं, -आकारः, -आधारः the  
moon. -जीविन् m. a plasterer, brick-  
layer. -द्रवः a nectar-like fluid. -प्र-  
क्षित a. plastered, white-washed.  
-निधिः 1 the moon. 2 camphor. -भवनं  
a stuccoed house. -भिदिः f. 1 a  
plastered wall. 2 a brick wall. 3 the  
fif. h. Muhūrta or hour after noon.  
-मूर्त्त m. a god, deity. -भूतिः 1 the  
moon. 2 a sacrifice, an oblation. -अयं  
1 a brick or stone building. 2 a royal  
palace -वर्षः a shower of nectar.  
-वदिन् m. an epithet of Brahman.  
-वासः 1 the moon. 2 camphor.  
-वासः a kind of cucumber. -सित a.  
1 white as mortar. 2 bright as  
nectar. 3 bound by nectar; जगदीश्वर  
मुक्ते हरिकान्तः सुवासितः Ki. 15. 45.  
(where it has senses 1 and 2 also).  
-सुतिः 1 the moon. 2 a sacrifice. 3 a  
lotus. -स्वदिन् a. ambrosial, flowing  
with nectar; Bh. 2. 6. -सुवा uvula  
or soft palate. -हरः an epithet of  
Garuḍa; see गडुड.

सुखितिः m. f. An axe.

सुखरा 1 The udder of a bitch. 2  
The egg of a snake 3 A sparrow.

सुखासी(का) f. An epithet of  
Indra.

सुखः N. of a demon and brother of  
Upasunda, who were sons of  
Nikumbha. [They got a boon from the  
Creator that they would not die until  
they should kill them lives. On the  
strength of this boon they grew very op-  
pressive, and Indra had at last to send  
down a lovely nymph named Tilottama,  
and while quarrelling for her, they  
killed each other].

सुखर a. (री f.) 1 Lovely, beauti-  
ful, handsome, charming. 2 Right.  
-र N. of Cupid. -री A beautiful  
woman; वका मायां सुखरी वा हरी वा Bh. 2.  
115; विषावरसुखरी Ku. 1. 7.

सुख p. p. 1 Slept, sleeping, asleep;  
न हि सुखस्य सिद्धस्य सविज्ञंति सुखे इया H. Pr.  
36. 2 Paralyzed, benumbed, insen-  
sible; see सुख. -सु Sleep, sound sleep.  
-Comp. -जनः midnight. -जागं a  
dream. -सुख a. paralytic.

सुखिः f. 1 Sleep, sleepiness, drow-  
siness. 2 Insensibility, paralysis,  
numbness. 3 Trust, confidence.

सुखः 1 The moon. 2 Camphor. 3  
Sky. -अं A flower; Bv. 1. 84.

सुखः 1 A god, deity; सुखमिन्द्राद्  
देवाः सुख इत्यभिहितानाः Rām.; सुखा तप्यते  
पुरातं विदुषः V. 3. 7; R. 5. 16. 2 The  
number 'thirty-three'. 3 The sun.  
4 A sage, learned man. -Comp.  
-अनंवा a celestial woman or dam-  
sel, an apsaras; R. 8. 79. -अधिपः  
an epithet of Indra. -अरिः 1 an  
enemy of gods, a demon. 2 the  
chirp of a cricket. -अर्हं 1 gold. 2  
saffron. -आचार्यः an epithet of  
Bṛihaspati. -आपना 'the heavenly  
river', an epithet of the Ganges.  
-आलसः 1 the mountain Meru. 2 hea-  
ven, paradise. -इज्यः N. of  
Bṛihaspati. -इज्या the sacred basil.  
-इमा, -ईमा, -ईश्वरः N. of Indra.  
-उत्तमः 1 the sun. 2 Indra. -उत्तरः  
sandal-wood. -कविः (सुखः) a  
divine sage. -कारः an epithet of  
Vivakarman. -कारुणिक rainbow. -सुखः  
an epithet of Bṛihaspati. -सामन्वी m.  
N. of Indra. -उदेष्टः an epithet of  
Brahman. -तवः a tree of paradise.  
-तोषका the jewel called Kaustubha;  
q. v. -द्वार n. the Devadāru tree.  
-वर्षिष्ठा an epithet of the Ganges.  
-वृद्धो the sacred basil. -द्विपः 1 an  
elephant of the gods. 2 N. of  
Airāvata. -द्विन् m. a demon; R. 10.  
15. -सुखम् n. rainbow; सुखद्वारि  
सुख-  
द्वारं न नाम प्रासवं V. 4. 1. -सुखः  
turpentine, resin. -निजमग्न an epithet  
of the Ganges. -रतिः an epithet of  
Indra. -रथं the sky, heaven. -रथः  
the mountain Meru; q. v. -पादपः a  
tree of paradise, such as the कवचक.  
-विपः 1 N. of Indra. 2 of Bṛihas-  
pati. -सुख identification with a deity,  
deification, apotheosis. -सुखः the  
Devadāru tree. -सुखिः f. a oak



1 A thread, string, line, cord ;  
 उपमाकाव्यमेषु सूत्रं विहितं वाच्यते Subhāsh. ;  
 एषो वज्रसंश्लिष्टो ह्यसंश्लिष्टश्च मणिः R. 1.  
 2 A fibre, string, cord, line, thread ;  
 धृष्टान्द्रिच राजसी V. 1. 19, K. 1. 40,  
 49. 3 A wire. 4 A collection of  
 threads. 5 The sacred thread or  
 sacrificial cord worn by members of  
 the first three classes ; शिवसूत्रवान्  
 नामयः Turka. K. 6 The string or wire  
 of a puppet. 7 A short rule or pre-  
 cept, an aphorism. 8 A short or con-  
 cise technical sentence used as a  
 memorial rule ; it is thus defined :—  
 सन्नात्मसत्त्वं सारकाद्वैश्वसुखम् । अन्वयिभन-  
 यय च सूत्रं सूत्रायदो विदुः 9 Any work or  
 manual containing such aphoristic  
 rules ; e. g. मानवकल्पसूत्र. भास्करसूत्र,  
 गृहसूत्र &c. 10 A rule, canon, decree  
 (in law).—Comp.—आत्मसूत्र a, having  
 the nature of a string or thread.  
 (—m.) the soul. —आत्मी a string of  
 beads &c. worn round the neck, a  
 necklace. —कायः 1 a Brāhmaṇya. 2 a  
 pigeon, dove. 3 a wag-tail. —कर्मसूत्र n.  
 carpentry. —करारः, कृतम् m. an author  
 or composer of Sūtras. —कोषः  
 —कोषकाः a small drum shaped like  
 an hour-glass (इयम्). —गर्विका a  
 kind of stick used by weavers in  
 spinning threads. —चरणे N. of a  
 class of *charaṇas* or Vedic schools  
 which introduced various Sūtra  
 works. —वर्षि a. 'poor in threads',  
 having a small number of threads,  
 thread-bare ; अयं वरः सूत्रविदित्तयः Mk.  
 2. 9. —वरः —वररः 1 'the thread-hold-  
 er', a stage-manager, a principal  
 actor who arranges the cast of chara-  
 ters and instructs them, and takes



a. prominent part in the preface and prelude; he is thus defined —  
अथवा प्रस्तावनेन सत्त्वं स्तवस्तविकम् । अथवा  
प्रस्तावनेन सत्त्वं स्तवस्तविकम् ॥ ३ a. a carpenter,  
an artisan. ३ the author of a set of  
aphorisms 4 an epithet of Indra.  
-विद्वत्: N. of one of the three col-  
lections of Buddhist writings.  
-वृक्षः the cotton plant. -विद् m. a  
tailor. -वृत् m. = वृत्त q. v. -वृत्त १  
'a thread-machine', shuttle. २ a  
weaver's loom. -वीणा a kind of lute.  
-वेष्टनं a weaver's shuttle.

सूत्रणं १ The act of stringing toge-  
ther, putting in order, arranging. २  
Arranging in aphorisms.

सूत्रला A spindle or distaff.

सूत्रामय = सूत्रमय q. v.

सूत्रिका A kind of dish (Mar.  
शेखा).

सूत्रित p. p. १ Strung, arranged,  
methodized, systematized. २  
Prescribed in Sūtras, delivered in  
aphorisms.

सूत्रित् a. (जी f.) १ Having  
threads. २ Having rules. -m. A  
crow.

सूट् I. १ A. (सूट्) १ To strike, hurt,  
wound, kill, destroy. २ To offend,  
pour out. ३ To deposit. ४ To eject,  
throw away. -II. १० U. (सूट्) १  
To incite, prompt, excite, urge  
on, animate. २ To strike, hurt, kill.  
३ To cook, dress, season, prepare. ४  
To pour out, effuse. ५ To assent,  
agree, promise. ६ To eject, throw  
away. -With नि (निपूट्) to kill.

सूट् १ Destroying, destruction,  
massacre. २ Pouring out, distilling.  
३ A well, spring. ४ A cook. ५ Sauce,  
soup. ६ Anything seasoned, a pre-  
pared dish. ७ Split pease. ८ Mud,  
mire. ९ Sin, fault. १० The Lodhra  
tree. -Comp. -कर्मन् n. cookery.  
-शाला a kitchen.

सूट् a. (जी f.) १ Destroying, kill-  
ing, destructive. २ अतिशयसूट्; अतिशयसूट्  
&c. २ Dear, beloved. -न १ Destroy-  
ing, destruction, massacre. २  
Assenting to, promising. ३ Ejecting,  
throwing away.

सूट् p. p. १ Born, produced. २  
Blown, blossomed, opened, budded.  
३ Empty, vacant; (perhaps for  
सूट् or सूट् in this sense). -न १  
Bringing forth, parturition. २ A  
bud, blossom. ३ A flower.

सूट्नी A happy woman.

सूटा १ A slaughter-house, butcher-  
er's house; अथवा हिंसायाश्चैव यथ  
आमिषोल्लेखे भिक्षुकम् M. २. २ The sale  
of meat. ३ Hurting, killing, destroy-  
ing. ४ The soft palate, uvula. ५ A  
hurdle, zone. ६ Inflammation of the  
glands of the neck called mumps. ७  
A ray of light. ८ A river. ९ A

daughter. -यः (f. p.) The five  
things in a house by which animal  
life is likely to be destroyed, see  
nader सूया or सूया.

सूयि m. १ A butcher, flesh-seller.  
२ A hunter.

सूयः १ A son; पितृद्वयस्य सूयः K.  
२ A child, an offspring. ३ A grandson  
(daughter's son). ४ A younger  
brother. ५ The sun. ६ The Arka  
plant.

सूय f. A daughter.

सूय a. १ True and pleasant, kind  
and sincere; त्वं सूयगिरिः सूयः सुयस्य-  
सूयस्यगीर्वाण Si. 14. 21, R. 1. 93. २  
Kind, affable, gentle, courteous; न  
वाच्यं नानरं मेघनाथं पितुः पितुः सूयः कावमाहः  
U. 5. 31; नृणां भिक्षुदं नृणं सूयं न  
सूयः। पतन्वति न न गेहे नोच्छिन्ने कदाचन  
Ms. 3. 101; R. 6. 29. ३ Auspicious,  
fortunate. ४ Beloved, dear. -न १  
True and agreeable speech. २ Kind  
and pleasant discourse, courteous  
language; R. 8. 92. ३ Auspicious-  
ness.

सूयः १ Broth, soup; न स जमानि शा-  
नाथं दूषी ह्यस्तानि Subhāsh. ; Ms. 3.  
226. २ A sauce, condiment. ३ A  
cook. ४ A pan, vessel. ५ An arrow.  
-Comp. -कारः a cook. -पूयन्, -पूयन्  
मा फुटिदा.

सूयः १ Water. २ Milk. ३ Sky or  
heaven.

सूय ४ A. (सूय) १ To hurt, kill. २  
To make firm or be firm.

सूय a. Hurt, injured.

सूयः १ The sun. २ The Arka plant.  
३ The Soma. ४ A wise or learned  
man. ५ A hero, king. -Comp. -सूय  
a. radiant as the sun. -सूयः an epi-  
thet of Saturn. -सूयः the charioteer  
of the sun; i. e. Aruna.

सूयः N. of an excellent root.

सूय a. १ Kindly-disposed, com-  
passionate, tender. २ Calm, tranquil.

सूयः १ The sun. २ A learned or  
wise man, a sage; अथवा कृतवाक्यं  
वेदोऽस्मिन्सूयः R. 1. 4; Si. 1. 21. ३  
A priest. ४ A worshipper. ५ A title  
of respect given to Jaina teachers;  
e. g. महिनाथसूयः. ६ N. of Kṛishṇa.

सूयि a. (जी f.) Wise, learned.  
-m. A wise or learned man, scholar,  
pandit.

सूयि १ N. of the wife of the sun. २  
N. of Kuntī, q. v.

सूयि I. ४ P. (सूयि, सूयि) १ To  
respect, honour. २ To disrespect,  
disregard, slight.

सूयि (सूयि) Disrespect.

सूयिः A kind of bean.

सूयि See सूयि.

सूयिः, सूयि f. १ An iron or metallic  
image; Ms. 11. 3. २ The pillar of a  
house. ३ Radiance, lustre. ४ A  
flame.

सूयः १ The sun; सूयः सूर्याय नमः  
कलेन लीकृतं सूयं गीता R. 5. 13 [In  
mythology, the sun is regarded as a son  
of Kasyapa and Aditi; cf. S. 7. 10. He  
is represented as moving in a chariot  
drawn by seven horses, with Aruna for  
his charioteer. He is represented as all-  
seeing, the constant beholder of the good  
and bad deeds of mortals. Sanjaya (or  
Chhaya or Arvini) was his principal  
wife, by whom he had Yama and  
Yamuna, the two Arvins and Saturn.  
He is also represented as having been  
the father of Manu Vaivasvata, the  
founder of the solar race of kings.].  
२ The tree called Arka. ३ The  
number 'twelve' (derived from the  
twelve forms of the sun). -Comp.

-अपारः sunset; Ms. 80. -अपारं  
the presentation of an offer-  
ing to the sun -अपारम् m. the sun-  
stone. -अपारः a horse of the sun.

-अस्तं sunset. -आनयः heat or glare  
of the sun, sunshine. -आनयः sun-  
shine. -आनयः a kind of sun-flower.

-आनयः a. named after the  
sun. (-नयः) the gigantic swallow-  
wort. (-नयः) copper. -अनयः; the  
day of the new moon (the conjunc-  
tion of the sun and moon); सूयः  
सूर्यस्यैव अ. -उदयः, -उदयः sun-rise.

-उदयः 'brought by the sun', an  
evening guest; Pt. 1. 2 the time of  
sunset. -कतिः the sun-stone, sun  
crystal; S. 2. 7. -कतिः f. १ sunlight.

२ a particular flower ३ the flower of  
samaroma. कतिः day-time, day.

अनलचक्रं a particular astrological  
diagram for indicating good and  
bad fortune. -अनलः १ the sun. २ an  
eclipse of the sun. ३ an epithet of  
Rāhu and Ketu. ४ the bottom of a  
water-jar. -अनलः a solar eclipse.

-अनली (so सूयः अन्वयः) m. du. the  
sun and moon. -अनलः, -अनलः १  
epithets of Sugriva. २ of Karna. ३  
of the planet Saturn. ४ of Yama.

-अनलः, -अनलः the river Yamunā.

-अनलः n. the radiance or heat of the  
sun. -अनलः that constellation (out  
of the 27) in which the sun happens  
to be. -अनलः n. a solar festival, (on  
the days of the solstices, equinoxes,  
eclipses &c.). -अनलः a. sprung or  
descended from the sun; R. 1. 2.

-अनलिकः = सूयः कालान्नं सूयः q. v. above.

-अनलः a. one who worships the sun.  
(-कः) the tree Bandhūka or its  
flower. -अनलः the sun-stone. -अनलः  
the orb of the sun. -अनलः 'a  
representation of the sun (used in  
worshipping him). २ an instrument  
used in taking solar observations.

-अनलः a ray of the sun, sun-beam.

-अनलः the heaven of the sun. -अनलः  
the Solar race of kings (who ruled  
at Ayodhyā). -अनलः a. resplendent

as the sun. -विशेषः the ceremony of taking a child out to see the sun when four months old; cf. उपनिषद्-सं. -संज्ञा; -संज्ञाति: f. the sun's passage from one zodiacal sign to another. -संज्ञा saffron. -संज्ञाति: an epithet of Aruna. -संज्ञाति: f. -संज्ञा a hymn addressed to the sun. -संज्ञा N. of a hymn to the sun.

सुखं The wife of the sun.

सुख १ P. (सुखति) To bring forth, bear, produce, beget.

सुख्या A mother.

सुख्यती A woman about to be confined, one who is parturient.

सु १. ३ P. (सुति, सिस्ति, also वासति, सु) १ To go, move, proceed; सु: सु-सिस्ति सभा Bk. 14. 14. 2 To go towards, approach; सु: सु-सिस्ति सभा Bk. 14. 14. 3 To rush upon, assail; (सं) सभासिस्ति सु: सु-सिस्ति सभा Bk. 4 To run, go fast, slip away from; सु: सु-सिस्ति सभा Bk. 4 11. 5 To blow (as wind); (सं) सु-सिस्ति सभा Bk. 53. 6 To flow. -Caus. (सुवति-ते) १ To cause to go or move. 2 To extend. 3 To rub, touch gently (with the fingers); सु-सिस्ति सभा Bk. 86. 4 To push back or away, remove; सु-सिस्ति सभा Bk. 92. -Desid. (सुवति-ते) To wish to go &c. -With अस् १ to follow (in all senses), go after, attend, pursue. 2 to go to, betake oneself to; सु-सिस्ति सभा Bk. 50; सु-सिस्ति सभा Bk. 57. 3 to go over or through. (-Caus.) १ to lead forward; सु-सिस्ति सभा Bk. 2 to follow. -अस् १ to go away, retire, withdraw; सु-सिस्ति सभा Pt. 3. 43. 2 to vanish, disappear. (-Caus.) to cause to go away, take or put away, remove, withdraw, drive off; सु-सिस्ति सभा K. P. 9; Ms. 7. 149. -अस् १ to go to, approach; Ki. 8. 4. 2 to go or advance to meet (as at an appointed place); meet by appointment; सु-सिस्ति सभा K.; Si. 6. 26. 3 to assail, attack. (-Caus.) to meet by appointment, go to meet; सु-सिस्ति सभा Si. 10. 20; Ki. 9. 38; S. D. 115. -अस् (-Caus.) to drive away, expel. -अस् १ to go to, approach; R. 19. 16. 2 to wait upon, visit; सु-सिस्ति सभा V. 1. 3. 3 to go against, attack. 4 to have intercourse with. -अस् १ to go away from, go forth or out, slip away from; issue from; सु-सिस्ति सभा Bk.; so सु-सिस्ति सभा Bk. 9. 35. 2 to depart, set-out for; Ms. 6. 4. 3 to flow forth, ooze out, exude; सु-सिस्ति सभा Bk. 2. 36. (-Caus.) to drive away, expel, turn out. -अस् १ to flow

round; सु-सिस्ति सभा Ait. Br.; सु-सिस्ति सभा Mb. 2 to move round; whirl round; सु-सिस्ति सभा Bk. 13. 13. 1 to flow forth, spring, arise, proceed; सु-सिस्ति सभा Bk. 13. 13. 2 to go forth, advance; सु-सिस्ति सभा R. 13. 12; सु-सिस्ति सभा Dk. 3 to spread, spread round; सु-सिस्ति सभा K. P. 10; सु-सिस्ति सभा Rs. 1. 25. 4 to spread, prevail, pervade; सु-सिस्ति सभा Bk. 1. 41; सु-सिस्ति सभा U. 3. 36. 5 to be stretched, to extend; सु-सिस्ति सभा S. 2. 6 to be disposed or inclined to (do a thing), move; सु-सिस्ति सभा S. 4; सु-सिस्ति सभा S. 6. 129. 4 to open wide, expand (as eyes). 5 to publish, promulgate, circulate. -अस् १ to go back, return. 2 to go towards, rush upon, attack, assail; सु-सिस्ति सभा Hariv. (-Caus.) to push backwards, replace; सु-सिस्ति सभा S. 3. 15. -अस् १ to spread, be extended, be diffused; सु-सिस्ति सभा Si. 58, 9. 19, 87; Ki. 10. 53. (-Caus.) १ to spread, stretch. 2 to cause to prevail. -अस् १ to spread. 2 to move. 3 to go or flow together. 4 to go to, obtain; सु-सिस्ति सभा Ms. 12. 70. (-Caus.) १ to spread over, 2 to cause to revolve or turn round; सु-सिस्ति सभा Ms. 12. 124.

सुखः १ Air, wind. २ An arrow. ३ A thunderbolt. ४ A lotus (केतु). सुखं f. lot.

सुखालः A jackal; see सुखालः.

सुखं  
सुखं  
सुखं  
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सुखं  
सुखं  
सुखं  
सुखं  
सुखं  
सुखं

The corner of the mouth; सुखं परिशिष्ट- Pt. 1.

सुखः A sort of arrow or javelin, a sling (सिद्धिः).

सुखालः A jackal; see सुखालः.

सुखः A kind of garland made of jewels.

सुख १. ३ P. (सुति, सु) १ To create, produce, make (in general); to procreate, beget (progeny &c.); सु-सिस्ति सभा Ms. 1. 32, 83, 34, 86; सु-सिस्ति सभा B. B. 2 To put on, place on, apply. 3 To let go, let loose, release. 4 To emit, shed, effuse, pour forth or out; सु-सिस्ति सभा Bk. 3. 17; सु-सिस्ति सभा R. 18. 44, 8. 35. 5 To send forth, utter (as words); Ku. 2. 53, 7. 47. 6 To throw, cast. 7 To leave, quit, abandon, send away. -II. 4 A. (सुजति) To be let loose or sent forth. -Desid. (सुवति-ते) To wish to create &c. -With अस् १ to give, bestow; V. 1. 15; R. 11. 48. 2 to abandon, dismiss. 3 to emit. 4 to permit, allow. -अस् १ to give, grant. -अस् १ to cast, throw, sow, plant (as seed); सु-सिस्ति सभा Ms. 1. 8. 2 to shed, drop down; U. 3. 23. 3 to let loose. -अस् १ to pour out, emit, send forth or down; सु-सिस्ति सभा Ku. 3. 25; सु-सिस्ति सभा B. 1. 18. 4 to pour down, give back or return. 2 (a) to quit, leave, abandon; R. 6. 51, 6. 45; Ku. 2. 36. (b) to lay aside, put off; सु-सिस्ति सभा R. 3. 60, 4. 54. 3 to let loose, allow to roam at liberty; सु-सिस्ति सभा B. 3. 39. 4 to discharge, throw, shoot; Bk. 14. 45. 5 to sow, scatter (as seed). 6 to present, give. 7 to stretch out, extend. 8 to dismiss. 9 to send away. 10 to abolish, restrict. -अस् १ to pour out or on, offer (water &c.). 2 to add to, annex, join, attach, connect; सु-सिस्ति सभा 3 to boost with, oppress, infest; सु-सिस्ति सभा R. 8. 94. 4 to eclipse; Ms. 4. 37; Y. 1. 272. 5 to produce, effect. 6 to destroy. -अस् १ to set free, release; सु-सिस्ति सभा Ms. 8. 414. 2 to deliver over, consign, entrust; cf. सु-सिस्ति सभा 3 to leave, abandon. 2 to let loose. 3 to sow, scatter. 4 to injure, hurt. -अस् १ to abandon, leave, give up; सु-सिस्ति सभा B. 16. 6; Bv. 1. 78. 2 to let go, to let loose. 3 to shed, pour down; R. 13. 26. 4 to send, despatch; सु-सिस्ति सभा R. 8. 39. 5 to dismiss, allow to go, send away; R. 8. 91, 14. 19. 6 to give; Bk. 15. 67, 18. 7. 7 to send or cast forth, omit, dash;

**संयुज्** संयोज्यते। **विमिश्रित्वम्**: S. 8. 2. 3. ३ to drop, let fall, strike; विबुध गणघनोत्पन्नम् U. 10. 9 to utter; Si. 15.  
62. 10 to cast off, repudiate. -**तृ** I  
to mix, mingle, unite with, bring in  
contact with ; संबध्यते तदभिहितव्याप्तयोः  
R. 5. 69 , अन्ता रक्षः संबहुकाम Ait. Br.  
2 to join, meet; योमेतिषा नद्भू लब्धये  
R. 13. 72 , Ku. 7. 74. 3 to create.

सुजिकाकारः Natron, alkali.

हमरा: m. pl. N. of a people.

मणि: f. A good, a hook to drive an elephant; मणिपकरिणि वपेविनादि मणि: H. 2. 165; Si. 5. 5. -मणि: 1 An enemy. 2 The moon.

सुजि ( जी ) का Saliva, spittle.

सुतिः f. 1 Going, gliding; Ms. G.  
63. 2 A way, road, path (fig. also);  
(वेति सुती पार्थ जानन् योगी मुहति कश्चन Bg.  
8. 27. 3 Hurting, injuring.

पुत्तर a. ( से f. ) Going, moving.  
-से 1 A stream, river. 2 A mother.

सुहृत्: A snake.

वृद्धः 1 Air, wind. 2 Fine. 3 A deer. 4 The thunderbolt of India. 5 The sun's disc or orb. -f. A river, stream.

१ P. ( सर्पति, गम्य ; dead. निमुञ्चति )  
 1 To creep, crawl, glide gently. 2  
 To go, move. - WITH अग्न 1 to go  
 towards, approach ; किरिणवागुत्तम Bk.  
 6. 27. 2 to follow ; Bk. 15. 53. - अग्न  
 1 to go away, withdraw, retire  
 तन्वातिमेव तन्वद्वाहीनामसर्पेण U. 4. 2 to  
 glide away, move gently along. 3  
 to observe closely ( as a spy ) ; U.  
 1. 4 to swerve from, leave. - अग्न 1 to  
 glide or soar upwards. 2 to go up  
 to, approach ; सतिषाहस्तदुत्तमसर्पे R. 5.  
 16. - अग्न 1 to approach, go near ; M.  
 1. 12. 2 to move, go ; Pt. 3. 23. 3  
 to go to, attain to, undergo ; वृक्ष,  
 अग्न 4 to begin ; Ma. 10. 105. 5  
 to attack. - सर्प 1 to move round  
 about, hover. 2 to move to and fro.  
 - सर्प 1 to go forth, come out or forth,  
 proceed ; Bk. 14. 20. 2 to spread,  
 circulate ( fig. also ) ; हर्षिणेन प्रसर्पता  
 Mb. ; आत्मके विप्रसिध्मि सर्वतः प्रसृत U. 1. 40.  
 - सर्प 1 to move, march, proceed ; वृक्ष  
 प्रासृतिरिति राक्षसोऽपरास्त नय विप्रसर्पे मयया R.  
 1. 29. 4. 53. 2 to fly or roam about.  
 3 to spread, मन्त्रोपायस्तीक्ष्ण विप्रसिध्मि विप्रसर्प-  
 रते Mā 2. 1. 4 to flow along, fall  
 down ; ( वाणीयः ) विप्रसर्पे धारासिद्धिर्गति  
 हि जनेरकथः U. 1. 25. 3 to sneak off,  
 escape. 6 to hover about. 7 to  
 wind, meander. 8 to go about in  
 different directions. - सर्प 1 to move ;  
 सर्वथा प्रसारि भवतः श्रोतासि व्यापरासी Me.  
 1. 2 to move along, flow ; Me. 29.

**स्तरः** A kind of measure.

बुधपटिका The beak of a bird.

सुवर्त A kind of measure.

7. The moon.

हानि, क्षति 1 P. ( क्षति, क्षति ) To  
hurt, injure, kill.

गुजर न. ( स. f. ) Going, moving.  
-र. A kind of deer.

१ P. p. 1 Created, produced. 2 Poured out, emitted. 3 Let loose. 4 Left, abandoned. 5 Dismissed, sent away. 6 Ascertained, determined. 7 Connected, joined. 8 Much, abundant, numerous. 9 Ornamented; see धृ.

**सृष्टिः** *f.* 1 Creation, anything created, किं मायसी सृष्टिः S. 4 ; यः सृष्टिः स्रष्टारया N. 1. 1 ; श्रीमत्सृष्टिरपरा प्रविभक्ति सा मे S. 2. 9 ; सृष्टिरप्येव गतः Me. 82. 2 The creation of the world. 3 Nature, natural property. 4 Letting loose, emission. 5 Giving away, a gift. 6 The existence of properties or qualities. 7 The absence of properties. -Comp. **सृष्टा** *m.* the creator.

सू 9 P. ( कृण्वति ) 'To hurt, injure, kill.

मेक १ A. ( सेकने ) To go, move.

सेकः 1 Sprinkling, watering (trees)  
 सेकः सीकरणा कृष्ण विहित. नाम U. 3. 16.  
 R. 1. 51, 8. 45, 16. 30, 17. 16. 2.  
 1 Emission, effusion. 3 Seminal effu-  
 sion. 4 A libation, an offering.  
 -Comp. -पात्र 1 a pot for sprinkling  
 water, a watering-pot. 2 a bucket.  
 सेकिम A radish.

सेकतु u. (कत्री f.) One who sprinkles &c. -m. 1 A sprinkler. 2 A husband.

सेकणं A bucket, watering-pot.

शेवक a. (बिका f.) Sprinkling.  
-का A cloud.

भस्म १ Sprinkling, watering;  
 वृक्षोपने द्वे वारयति मे S. १. २ Effusion,  
 aspersion. ३ Oozing, dripping. ४ A  
 bucket. -Comp. -वहः a watering pot.  
 मेखली A bucket.

संदुः 1 Water-melon. 2 A kind of  
encumber.

सेविका N. of Ayodhya.

१. १ A ridge of earth, mound, bank, causeway, dam ; नदीस्य क्षतसमु-  
 चये जलसंवात इवास्ति विदुतः Ku. 4. 6, R.  
 १६. २ २ A bridge in general ; देवदे-  
 वस्यामलवादिष्वक् नलोत्तुना केनिलमवासां R.  
 3. 2 ; सेवेनदुष्टिरिदमुक्तिः 4. 38, 12. 70 ;  
 Ku. 7. 53. ३ A land-mark ; Ms. 8.  
 245. ४ A defile, pass, a narrow  
 mountain-road. 5 A boundary, limit.  
 6 A barrier, limitation, obstruction of  
 any kind ; द्रुमेयः संघर्षार्थं विधिरत सर्वतः  
 Subhāsh. 7 A fixed rule or law, an  
 established institution. 8 The sacred  
 syllable om. संजग्रां प्रजानः सेतुस्तसेतुः  
 शास्त्रः ह्यनः । अत्रत्योर्द्ध्वं पूर्व वासाय्य विदीधेते  
 Śālikā. P. -Comp. -बंधः the  
 forming or construction of a bridge-  
 causeway &c. ; वयोमते किं वमितपिलासो  
 भवेत्तु यदे किं सलु सेतुबंधः Subhāsh. ; Ku. 4.  
 1. 2 the ridge of rocks extending

from the southern extremity of the  
Coromandel coast towards Ceylon  
(said to have been built for Rama's  
passage to Lanka by Nala and the  
other monkeys). 3 any bridge  
or causeway. -वेदि a 1  
breaking down barriers. 2 re-  
moving obstructions ( *m* ) N. of a  
tree ( *वृक्ष* ).

मेतुतः 1 A bank, country, bridge.  
2 A pass.

मेत्रं A bond, fetter.

सेदिबस a. ( सेदुपी /.) Sitting.

सेम n. Having a lord, possessing a master or leader.

सेना 1 Army; सेना पारिवर्तक इत्यस्य द्वायेषां-  
 गानं R. 1. 19. 2 Army personified  
 as the wife of Kārtikeya, the god  
 of war; cf. देवसेना. -Comp. -अग्र the  
 van or front of an army. -गः the  
 leader or general of an army. -अं  
 a component part of an army; (these  
 are four:—इत्यस्य सप्तसदसि सेनायां सप्तसदसि)  
 -सूतः 1 a soldier. 2 a camp-follower.  
 -निषेधाः the camp of an army; R. 5.  
 49. -सिमा a camp of an army.

१९. **सैन्य** *m* 1 a leader of an army, commander, general; **सैन्याधीन** *स्कंध*: Bg. 10. 24; Ku. 2. 51. 2 N. of Kārtikeya; अश्विनमदस्तनया शुभाश्वः सैन्याध्यक्षीकानिवाश्रयाश्वः R. 2. 37. —**पतिः** 1 a general. 2 N. of Kārtikeya. —**परिच्छिन्न** *a*. surrounded by an army; ( in R. 1. 10 सैन्यपरिच्छिन्नः is sometimes taken as one word and is interpreted in this way, but it is much better to take them as separate words ). —**पृष्ठ** the rear of an army. —**भंगः** the breaking of an army, complete rout, disorderly flight. —**दुर्ग** 1 a division of an army. 2 particularly, a division of an army consisting of three elephants, as many chariots, nine horse and fifteen foot. 3 a mound in front of a city-gate. —**योजः** the equipment of an army. —**रक्षः** a guard, sentinel).

सेफ़: The penis ; cf. शेफ़.

मेमंती The Indian white rose.

मेरः A kind of measure (Mar. मेर);  
it is thus defined in Lilāvati:—पादो-  
नगयानकतुल्यटकेर्द्विसप्ततुल्यैः कथितोऽयं मेरः ॥  
मेराहः A horse of a milk-white  
colour.

सं० a. Binding, fastening.

सेन् 1 P. ( सेलमि ) To go, move.

सेव् १ A. (सेवते, सेवित्; *caus.* सेवयति-ते, *trans.* सिंतासेवत; the *s* of सेव् is generally changed to व् after prepositions ending in इ such as नि, वति, वि ) १ To serve, wait or attend upon, honour, worship, obey; २ प्रायेण भूत्वापराजितं पवर्णितं देवस्य स्वामिन् सेवमानः Mu. 4. 21; or देश-राज्येन्दुवर्णितस्यैवायम् लोकोऽर्पितः सेवते 1. 14. 2 To go after, pursue, follow. ३ To use, enjoy; किं सेवते भुवनस्य मनसाति शिवः कस्तुरि-मानवपक्षिकृन्मत्तं वृषेण R. G. 4 To enjoy carnally; Bv. 1. 118. 5 To attach or

devote oneself to, attend to, cultivate, practise, perform; Ms. 2. 1; Ku. 5. 38, R. 17. 49. 6 To resort to, betake oneself to, dwell in, frequent, inhabit; तत्र परि वित्तं योगिनी करिष्ये चये V. 2. 23, Pt. 1. 9. 7 To watch over, guard, protect. -With आ 1 to enjoy; यद्वाग्यसदृशः किरातपस्यते मिश्र-शिक्षादिभिः Ku. 1. 15; प्रथममसेवमानं तिष्ठति M. 1. 2 to practise, perform. 3 to resort to. -उप 1 to serve, worship, honour; Ms. 4. 133. 2 to practise, follow, cultivate, pursue. 3 to be addicted to, enjoy; Hg. 15. 9. 4 to frequent, inhabit. 5 to rub or anoint with, -नि 1 to pursue, follow, attach oneself to, practise; S. 1. 27. 2 to enjoy; निवेद्यते भ्रातृभ्यां विवेकः S. 5. 5; Ku. 1. 6. 3 to enjoy carnally; यथा यथा तामस्तदा-भा यथा पुनः सगमं निनतं विवेकिना Bv. 2. 155. 4 to resort to, inhabit, frequent; Ku. 5. 76. 5 to use, employ; विवना निवर्तितमप्राप्तिपया समुपैते मवांति सयमदः Si. 9. 68. 6 to wait upon, attend. 7 to draw near, approach. 8 to suffer, experience. -परि 1 to resort to. 2 to enjoy, take.

सेव See सेवन.

सेवक a. 1 Serving, worshipping, honouring. 2 Practising, following. 3 Dependent, servile. -कः 1 A servant, dependant; सेवया यन्मायेच्छातिः सेवकः पश्य किं कृतम् । स्वार्थे च यच्छातिस्तस्मै सेवक इति 11. 2. 20. 2 A votary, worship per. 3 A sewer. 4 A sack.

सेवयि ind. See श्रवयि under श्रव.

सेवन 1 The act of serving, service, attendance upon, worship; यन्मन्त्रान्मा गुरुदेवेन R. 18. 36. 2 Following, practising, employing; Ms. 12. 52. 3 Using, enjoying. 4 Enjoying carnally; यच्छातिस्तस्मै यच्छातिस्तस्मादिति Ms. 11. 179. 5 Sewing, stitching. 6 A sack. सेवनी 1 A needle. 2 A seam. 3 A suture or seam-like union of parts of the body.

सेवा 1 Service, servitude, dependence; attendance; सेवां लाययच्छातिं कृत-विदः श्रानि भवन्ति विदुः Mu. 3. 14; देवसेवा न कर्तव्या H. 3. 11. 2 Worship, homage, honouring. 3 Addition or devotion to, fondness for. 4 Use, practice, employment, exercise. 5 Frequenting, resorting to. 6 Flattery, coaxing or flattering words; अन्त्येनान्तराया गृहीत्वा मय M. 3. -Comp. -आकर a. in the form of servitude; V. 3. 1. -काकः change of voice in service; (this is a variant in V. 3. 1 for श्रव-कार). -धर्मः 1 the duty of service; सेवाधर्मः परमेश्वरी योगनामधर्मः Pt. 1. 285. 2 the obligations of service. -व्यव-हारः the practice or law of service.

सेवि n. 1 The jujube. 2 An apple. सेवित p. p. 1 Served, attended upon, worshipped. 2 Followed,

practised, pursued. 3 Frequented by, resorted to, inhabited by, haunted by. 4 Enjoyed, used. -त 1 An apple. 2 The jujube.

सेवितु m. An attendant, a dependant.

सेविन a. 1 Serving, worshipping. 2 Following, practising, using. 3 Inhabiting, dwelling. -m. A servant.

सेव्य a. 1 To be served or waited upon. 2 To be used or employed. 3 To be enjoyed. 4 To be taken care of or guarded. -व्यः 1 A master (opp. सेवक); भयं दास्यते सेव्याभिनिविद्यते सेवकजनं Mu. 5. 12, Pt. 1. 18. 2 The Asvattha tree. -व्यं A kind of root. -Comp. -सेवकी m. dual master and servant.

से 1 P. (मावयि) To waste away, decline, perish.

सेह a. (की f.) Belonging to a lion, leonine; दुर्लभं सेहं किं वा धृतकनक-मालोऽपि लभते H. 1. 175.

सेहल a. Belonging to, growing or produced in, Ceylon.

सेहिक a. -सेहिक्यः A metonymy of Rahu, q. v.

सेकत a. (सि f.) 1 Consisting or made of sand, sandy, gravelly; नोयस्येवायनिदतयः सेकते सेतुमेवः U. 3. 36. 2 Having sandy soil -स 1 A sand-bank; मरुग्न इव गंग सेकते तुवनीकः R. 5. 75, 5. 8; 10. 69, 13. 17, 62; 14. 76; 16. 21; Ku. 1. 29; S. 6. 17. 2 An island with sandy shores. 3 A bank or shore (in general). -Comp. -इष्टे ginger.

सेकतिक a. (की f.) 1 Belonging or relating to a sand-bank. 2 Fluctuating, wavering, living in doubt and error (संदेहादिभिः) -कः 1 A religious mendicant. 2 An ascetic. -कं A thread worn round the wrist or neck to secure good fortune.

सेज्ञातिक a. (की f.) 1 Relating to a dogma or demonstrated truth. 2 One who knows the real truth.

सेनापत्य The command of an army, generalship; Ku. 2. 61.

सेनिक a. (की f.) 1 Relating to army. 2 Martial, military. -कः 1 A soldier; यथात युधी सह सैनिकाश्रमिः R. 3. 61. 2 A guard, sentinel. 3 The body of troops drawn up in battle-array; R. 3. 57.

सेधव a. (वी f.) 1 Produced or born in the Sindhu territory. 2 Belonging to the Indus. 3 River-born. 4 Belonging to the sea, oceanic, marine. -वः 1 A horse, especially, one bred in Sindhu; N. 1. 71. 2 N. of a sage. 3 N. of a country. -वः, -वः A kind of rock-salt -वः m. pl. The people inhabiting the Sindhu-territory. -Comp. -धनः a lump of salt. -झिला a kind of rock or fossil salt.

सेधवक a. (की f.) Relating to the

Sindhuvas. -कः A miserable inhabitant of Sindhu.

सेपी A sort of spirituous liquor (perhaps from palm juice.)

सेपः 1 A soldier; Si. 5. 28. 2 A guard, sentinel. -स्य An army, a troop; न प्रस्येष्टिनामय हरिभक्त्युद्भूतः R. 12. 67.

सेनैतिक Red lead.

सेरिषी, सेरिषिः 1 A menial servant or attendant. 2 A mixed tribe, the offspring of a Daspu and an Ayogava female; सेरिषातुहृति हते हस्त्ययोगे Ms. 10. 32.

सेरिषी, सेरिषी 1 A maid-servant or female attendant in the women's apartments (a woman of the mixed tribe described in सेरि (2)). 2 An independent female artisan working in another person's house. 3 An epithet of Draupadi (assumed by her when she acted as servant to Sudheshna, queen of Virata.).

सेरिक a. (की f.) 1 Relating to a plough. 2 Having furrows. -कः 1 A plough-ox. 2 A ploughman.

सेरिमः 1 A buffalo; अन्वगतिर्यव कुटीने, दीपे निःशसिति सेरिमः Mk. 4. 2 Indra's heaven or Svarga.

सेवाल See शवाल.

सेसक a. (की f.) Leaden, of lead.

से 4 P. (वति, तिन; caus. मावयति-ने, desid. सिनामाते, pass. सीयते; the s of से is changed to श after prepositions ending in ; or त्) 1 To kill, destroy. 2 To finish, complete, bring to an end. -With अव 1 to finish, complete; यूपवत्प्राप्ते क्रियाविधौ R. 11. 37; अवसित-वदनाति S. 4. 2 to destroy. 3 to know; Bk. 19. 29. 4 to fail, be at an end (intrans.); शक्तिर्ममावस्यति क्षिप्तुर्दुः Ki. 16. 17. -अवयव 1 to resolve, determine, make up one's mind; कथमिदानीं पुनर्वचनार्थमवस्यति देवेन P. 1. 4 अभिवातुमव-वस्यती न विपः Si. 9. 76. 2 to attempt, undertake, perform; मा नहसमवस्यः Dk.; यत्तुः सकरमवस्यतुं दुष्करं Ve. 3 'wonder said than done.' 3 to grapple with. 4 to think, reflect. -पर्यव 1 to complete; finish. 2 to determine, resolve. 3 to result in, be reduced to, to end in; यश्च रवः सप्तदशः सप्तदशयोगे मद्भययोगे च पर्यवस्यतीति न पृथक् लभ्यते K. P. 10. 4 to perish, be lost, decline. 5 to attempt. -व्यव 1 to strive, endeavour, try, seek, attempt, set about; यत्वं न नीतोऽवलम्बयाराय दधीकतां वेदुर्वापेक्षस्यति S. 1. 18. 2 to think of, wish, desire; यत्तुं न वयसं व्यवस्यति अलं युष्माक्यपीतेषु वा S. 4. 9. 3 to exert strenuously, be industrious or diligent. 4 to resolve, determine, settle, decide; S. 5. 18. 5 to accept, undertake; कश्चित्सीत्यव्यवसितमिदं वपुर्दुर्लभं त्वया मे Ms. 114. 6 to do, perform. 7 to believe, be convinced or persuaded. 8 to

reflect. -समर्थ to decide, decree; Ms. 7. 13.

सोम *p. p.* Borne, suffered, endured, put up with &c.; see सद्.

सोम *a.* ( *की f.* ) 1 Enduring, bearing, patient. 2 Powerful, able.

सोम, सोमक *a.* 1 Ardently longing, impatiently eager, anxious; as सोमकमर्षिणम्. 2 Regretful. 3 Bewailing, sorrowing. -*इ ind.* 1 With ardent or eager longing, anxiously; सोमकं बलाकं सरमं सोमकमर्षितः Mk. 5. 23. 2 Regretfully, sorrowfully.

सोमस *a.* 1 Excessive. 2 Exaggerated. 3 Ironical, sarcastic. -सः Violent laughter. -सः -सः Ironical exaggeration, sarcasm, irony; cf. व्यासृति.

सोमस *a.* Festive, making merry, joyous.

सोमसाह *a.* Vigorous, active, energetic, persevering. -*इ ind.* Actively, energetically, carefully.

सोमसुख *a.* Regretful, repining, anxious, sorrowful.

सोमस्य *a.* Raised, elevated, high, lofty; सोमस्यः सोमस्यः Mu. 4. 7.

सोमसूत *a.* Born from the same womb, uterine -*रः* A uterine brother. -*रा* A uterine sister.

सोमसूतः A co-uterine brother, brother of whole blood; ( *fig.* also ); मातुः सोमसूतानामिदं जितुमशक्यम् R. 15. 26; अथ सोमसूतं शरिरेण Dk.

सोमयोग *a.* Making vigorous exertions diligent, active, persevering industrious.

सोमय *a.* 1 Anxious, apprehensive. 2 Sorrowful. -*इ ind.* Anxiously, eagerly.

सोमहः Garlic.

सोमहा *a.* Mad, insane, frantic.

सोमकरण *a.* Provided with all requisite materials or implements, properly equipped; so सोमकार.

सोमद्वय *a.* Visited with calamities or afflictions.

सोमध *a.* Full of fraud or deceit, deceitful.

सोमधि *a.* Fraudulent. -*ind.* Deceitfully, fraudulently; अरिं हि विजययिषः क्षितिना विदधति सोमधि संब्रूयन्तः Ki. 1. 45.

सोमद्वय *a.* 1 Afflicted with any great calamity. 2 Invaded or overrun by enemies. 3 Eclipsed ( as the sun or moon ).

सोमरोध *a.* 1 Obstructed, impeded. 2 Favoured. -*इ ind.* Obliginglv, respectfully

सोमसर्ग *a.* 1 Afflicted or visited by any great calamity or misfortune. 2 Portentous. 3 Possessed by an evil spirit. 4 Preceded by a prepositional prefix ( in gram. ).

सोमहास *a.* Accompanied with derisive laughter, sneering, sarcastic.

-*इ ind.* Sneeringly, with a sneer.

सोमाकाः A man of a degraded caste; see Ms. 10. 38.

सोमाधि *a.*, सोमाधिक *a.* ( *की f.* ) 1 Restricted by some conditions or limitations, qualified by particular characteristics, limited, qualified ( in phil. ). 2 Having some peculiar attribute.

सोमानं Steps, stairs, a staircase, ladder; आरिषाद्यं भवत्यनेन कामस्य सोमानम् प्रवृत्तं Ku. 1. 39. -*Comp.* पंक्तिः *f.*, -पथः, -पद्धतिः *f.*, -परंपरा, -मार्गः a flight of steps, a staircase; वारी चामिन् मरुत-भिलाषद्वयोपानामां Mo. 76; यमाकसुवि-मायुषः श्वं ततान सोमानमपामय R. 3. 69, 6. 3, 16. 56

सोमः 1 N. of a plant, the most important ingredient in ancient sacrificial offerings. 2 The juice of the plant; as in सोमा, सोमसिद्धिः. 3 Nectar, beverage of the gods. 4 The moon. [ In mythology, the moon is represented as having sprung from the eye of the sage Nri; ( cf. R. 2. 75 ), or as produced from the sea at the time of churning. The twenty-seven asterisms, mythologically represented as 30 male daughters of Dakṣas ( *q. v.* ) are said to be his wives. The phenomenon of the periodical waning of the moon is explained by a myth which states that his nectareous digits are drunk up by different gods in regular rotation, or by the invention of another legend which says that the moon, on account of his particular fondness and partiality for Rohini, one of the 27 daughters of Dakṣha, was cursed by his father-in-law to be consumptive, but that at the intercession of his wives the sentence of eternal consumption was commuted to one of periodical consumption. Soma is also represented as having carried off Tara, the wife of Brihaspati, by whom he had a son named Budha, who afterwards became the founder of the lunar race of kings; see Tara ( *h* ) also ]. 5 A ray of light. 6 Camphor. 7 Water. 8 Air, wind. 9 N. of Kubera. 10 Of Siva. 11 Of Yama. 12 ( As the last member of comp. ) Chief, principal, best; as in सुसोम ( *q. v.* ) -*अ* 1 Rice-gruel. 2 Sky, heaven. -*Comp.* -अभिषेकः the extraction of Soma juice. -अहः Mouday. -आरुचः the red lotus. -ईश्वरः a celebrated representation of Siva. -उद्भवा N. of the river Narmadā; R. 5. 59; ( where Malli. quotes Ak. रेवा तु नर्मदा सोमोद्भवा मेकलक्षणा ). -जातः the moon-stone. -क्षयः disappearance or waning of the moon. -ग्रहः a vessel for holding; Soma. -ज *a.* moon-born. ( -जः ) an epithet of the planet Mercury. ( -जः ) milk. -शरः the sky, heaven. शराः N. of a celebrated Linga, or the

place where it was set up; ( which by its splendour and enormous wealth attracted the attention of Mahomad of Ghazani who in 1024 A. D. destroyed the image and carried off the treasure ); तेषां सर्वे परि-वयसादार्जनं पुर्जयन्तः यः यथा शिथिलमकथं सोमनाथं विनोस्य *a* Vikr. 18. 87. -*य, -पा, m.* one who drinks the Soma. 2 a Soma-sacrificer. 3 a particular class of Pitris. -*पतिः* N. of Indra. -*पान* drinking Soma juice. -*पाथिन्, -पीथिन् m.* a drinker of Soma juice; नमः कवेत् ... सोमपीथिन् उद्भवासाधो ब्रह्मवादिनः प्रतिवर्तिनः *m* Māl. 1. -*पुत्रः, -भूः, -सुतः* epithets of Rudra or Mercury. -*प्रवाकः* a person commissioned to engage sacrificial priests ( *वीथि* ) for a Soma sacrifice. -*श्वः* the white water-lily. -*श्रजः, -चामः* the Soma sacrifice. -*श्रेणिः* a sort of yellow and fragrant sandal. -*रोगः* a particular disease of women. -*लता, -जल्लरी* 1 the Soma plant. 2 N. of the river Godāvari. -*चन्द्राः* the lunar race of kings founded by Budha. -*वारः, -वासरः* *Mo* ay. -*विक्रयिन् m.* a vendor of Soma juice. -*वृक्षः, -सारः* the white Khadira. -*शकला* a kind of cucumber. -*संज्ञ* camphor. -*सूत m.* a particular class of Manes or Pitris; Ms. 3. 195. -*सिधुः* an epithet of Vishnu. -*सुत m.* a Soma distiller. -*सुता* the river Narmadā; cf. सोमोद्भवा above. -*सूत* a channel for conveying water from a Soma-linga. -*सूतकिणा* circumambulation around a Soma-linga so as not to cross the Soma-sūtra.

सोमन् *m.* The moon.

सोमिन् *a.* ( *नी f.* ) Performing the Soma sacrifice. -*m.* A performer of Soma sacrifice.

सोम्य *a.* 1 Worthy of Soma. 2 Offering Soma. 3 Resembling or shaped like Soma. 4 Soft, good, amiable

सोमूढः, सोमूढम् Irony, ridicule, sarcasm. -*इ, -न ind.* Ironically; U. 5.

सोमन् *a.* 1 Warm, hot. 2 ( In gram. ) Aspirated. -*m.* An aspirate.

सोमर *a.* ( *री f.* ) Hogish, of a hog; Ki. 12. 55.

सोमर्ष 1 Hogishness. 2 Ease, facility; सोम्य च सर्वस्यानायामं सिद्ध्या सामयेद्व्या च सोमर्ष. 3 Practicability, feasibility. 4 Adroitness, skill. 5 An easy or extempore preparation of food or medicine.

सोमसर्ष 1 Softness, delicacy, tenderness; शिथिलवत्तायां सोमसर्षं वातु तद्विधानेन न विरतः Ku. 1. 14. 2 Youthfulness.

सोमस्य Minuteness, fineness, subtlety.





च/मन्त्र यथायथं 14. 44, Ms. 49, Ku. 4. 35, Mā. 9. 25. ) 5 Auspicious. -स्वा. 1 N. of Budha or the planet by mercury. 2 A proper epithet which a Brāhmana should be addressed; आहुतयाम्भ सन्धिर्वाच्यो विप्रोऽभिवादे Ms. 2. 125. 3 A Brāhmana. 4 The Udumbara tree. 5 Blood before it becomes red, rerum. 6 The gastric juices. 7 N. of one of the nine divisions of the earth. -m. pl. 1 N. of the five stars in Orion's head. 2 A particular class of Pitis or Manes; Ms. 8. 199. -Comp. -उपचारः a gentle measure, mild remedy. -कृष्णः -रुद्रः a kind of religious penance; cf. Y. 3. 322. -वंशी the Indian white rose. -वह्नुः a benign or auspicious planet. -वातुः the phlegmatic humour, phlegm. -वासवः a. having a pleasing or agreeable name; Ms. 3. 10 -वारः, -वासरः Wednesday.

सौर a. (सि. f.) 1 Relating to the sun, solar. 2 Sacred or dedicated to the sun. 3 Celestial, divine. 4 Relating to spirituous liquor. -रः 1 A worshipper of the sun. 2 The planet Saturn. 3 A solar month. 4 A solar day. 5 The plant called Tamburu. -रं N. of a collection of hymns (extracted from the Rigveda) addressed to Sūrya. -Comp. -नक्तं a particular religious observance. -नक्षः a solar month (comprising thirty risings and settings of the sun). -लोकः the sun's sphere.

सौरधः A hero, warrior.

सौरभ a. (सी. f.) Fragrant. -भं 1 Fragrance; Bv. 1. 18, 121. 2 Saffron.

सौरभ्य a. (सी. f.) Relating to Surabhi. -भ्यः An ox.

सौरभ्री, सौरभ्री 1 A cow. 2 N. of the daughter of the cow called Surabhi; cf. सौरभ्री सुरभ्यैऽज्ञाया B. 2. 3.

सौरभ्य 1 Fragrance, odour, sweet scent; सौरभ्यं सुवनमयेऽपि विदितं Bv. 1. 38; इनाम सौरभ्यः G. L. 43, R. 5. 69. 2 Agreeableness, beauty. 3 Good character, reputation, glory, fame.

सौरसेनाः m. pl. N. of a district and its people. -नी See शीतसेनी.

सौरसेयः An epithet of Skanda.

सौरसेय a. (सी. f.) Belonging to the celestial river or Gangesangotie; Si. 13. 27. -वः A horse of the sun.

सौराज्यं Good government or rule; एको यवी वैश्वरज्यं सौराज्यं व्यामपरो विदधीत् R. 5. 60.

सौराष्ट्र a. (इ. or सी. f.) Coming from or relating to the district called Surāshtra (or Surat). -ष्ट्रः The district or Surāshtra. -m. pl. The people of Surāshtra. -ष्ट्रं Brass, bell-metal.

सौराष्ट्रकः A kind of bell-metal.

सौराष्ट्रिक A kind of poison.

सौरि 1 N. of the planet Saturn. 2 The Asana tree. -Comp. -रुद्रः a kind of gem (sapphire).

सौरिक a. (सी. f.) 1 Celestial. 2 Spirituous, vinous. 3 Due for spirits (such as duty or money.) -का 1 Saturn. 2 Heaven, paradise. 3 A vendor of spirituous liquor.

सौरि The wife of the sun.

सौरिय a. (सी. f.) 1 Solar. 2 Fit for, or suitable to, the sun.

सौर्य a. (सी. f.) Belonging to the sun, or solar.

सौर्यम् 1 Easiness of acquisition. 2 Feasibility, facility, ease.

सौर्यवह्नुः A coppersmith.

सौर्य a. (सी. f.) 1 Relating to one's own property. 2 Being in or belonging to heaven. -रः An order, edict.

सौर्यवर्णिक a. (सी. f.) Belonging to one's own village.

सौर्य a. (सी. f.) 1 Relating to sound or a musical note. 2 Treating of accents.

सौर्यवर्ण a. (सी. f.) Coming from the country called सौर्यवर्ण q. v. -लं 1 Sochal salt. 2 Natron.

सौर्यम् a. (सी. f.) 1 Golden. 2 Weighing one Suvarna q. v.

सौर्यस्तिक a. (सी. f.) Benedictive.

-का A family-priest, or Brāhmana.

सौर्यव्यापिक a. (सी. f.) Belonging to sacred study (सायव्य q. v.).

सौर्यस्थ a. (सी. f.) Having a good site, pleasantly situated or placed.

सौर्यदूः, सौर्यदूः An attendant on the women's apartments; Si. 5. 17.

सौर्यदं 1 The fruit of the jujube. 2 Antimony. 3 Sour gruel. -रः N. of a district or its people (pl. in the latter sense). -Comp. -अंजनं a kind of antimony or collyrium.

सौर्यरकः 1 The jujube tree. 2 An inhabitant of Suvira. 3 N. of Jayadratha. -कं Sour barley-gruel.

सौर्यवीर्य Great heroism or prowess.

सौर्यस्य Excellence of disposition, good morals or character.

सौर्यवर्णः Celebrity, renown.

सौर्यम् 1 Excellence, goodness, beauty, elegance, superior beauty;

सर्वगसौर्यव्यापिकये विरलयेऽथयोः पात्रयोः प्रवेशोऽस्तु M. 1; शरीरशौचं Mā. 1. 17 'not in good time'. 2 Extreme

skillfulness, cleverness. 3 Excess. 4 Suppleness, lightness.

सौर्यवर्णिकः One who asks another or whether an ablution has been

auspicious or successfully performed सौर्यवर्णिके यद्व भवत्यस्य R. 6. 61.

सौर्यवर्णः The son of a friend. -र्षु Good-heartedness, affection, friend-

liness, friendship; (वेद्यानि) विद्यायां सौर्यवर्णः सुहृद्भावः F. 14. 15; सौर्य-

वर्णानि विवेचितानि Mā. 1. 4; Me. 115

सौर्यवर्णः Friendship, affection; यत्सौर्यवर्णः जनाः सिध्दिलभयति Mk. 1. 13; सौर्यवर्णः किमु स्वसौहृदः V. 1. 10; Mā. 1.

सौर्यस्य 1 Satiety, satisfaction; Si. 5. 62. 2 Fulness, completion. 3 Kindness, friendliness.

स्कां 1 A. (स्कंदते) 1 To jump. 2 To raise. 3 To pour out, emit.

स्कां I. 1 P. (स्कंदति, स्कन्ध) 1 To leap, jump. 2 To raise, ascend, jump upwards. 3 To fall, drop; Bk. 22.

11. 4 To burst or leap out. 5 To perish, come to an end; चस्कंदेन चस्कंद.

6 To be spilled, ooze. 7 To emit, shed. -Caus. (स्कंदयति) 1 To pour

out, effuse, shed, emit (as the seminal fluid); रक्तः शरीरं सर्वं न रेतः

स्कंदयेत् कचित् Ms. 2. 180; 9. 50. 2 To omit, neglect, pass by. -WITH अद्

to attack, assail, storm; पुलिनस्कंदं कुलीनि नन्दं Si. 1. 51. -अद् to attack,

assail; वास्कंदस्तु नमः यथैत्यकामच त हुतं Bk. 17. 82. -यद् to leap about; यव-

नादः परिरस्कंदं परिरस्कंदं भावयति अयथाद्वारिस्कंदं ब्रह्मगोत्रं विस्फुरत् Bk. 9. 75. -अद् 1

to leap forward. 2 to fall upon, attack. -II. 10 U. (स्कंदयति-ते) To

collect.

स्कां 1 Leaping. 2 Quicksilver. 3 N. of Kārtikeya; सप्तमीनामकं स्कंदः Bg. 10. 24, R. 2. 36, 7. 1; Me 43. 4 N.

of Siva. 5 The body. 6 A king. 7 The bank of a river. 8 A clever

man. -Comp. -पुत्राणं one of the 18 Purāṇas -वर्षी f. a festival in honour

of Kārtikeya on the sixth day of Chaitra

स्कंदकः 1 One who leaps. 2 A soldier.

स्कंदन 1 Emission, effusion. 2 Purging, looseness, relaxation (of

the bowels). 3 Going, moving. 4 Drying up. 5 The suppression of

bleeding by cold applications.

स्कंद 10 U. (स्कंदयति-ते) To collect.

स्कंधः 1 The shoulder. 2 The body. 3 The truck or stem of a

tree; तीक्ष्णपातयन्नेहततद्वत्स्कंधस्तद्वत् S. 1. 34, R. 4. 57, Me. 63. 4 A branch or large

bough. 5 A department or branch of human knowledge. 6 A chapter,

section, division (of a book). 7 A division or detachment of an army.

8 A troop, multitude, group. 9 The five objects of sense. 10 The five

forms of mundane consciousness (in Buddhist phil.); सर्वकारिस्तु

युक्तायस्कंधपञ्चकं Si. 2. 28. 11 War, battle. 12 A king. 13 An agreement.

14 A road, way. 15 A wise or learned man. 16 A heron. -Comp.

-आचारः 1 an army or a division of it. 2 a royal capital or residence. 3

a camp. -उपारोप a. to be carried on the shoulders. (-यः) a form of

साभू ३०० साभू.

स्थिते दूराणि चरितानि ते R. 10. 30. 2 A hymn of praise, panegyric; R. 4. 6  
3 Adulation; flattery, empty or false praise; बुद्धार्थम्यादृतिः सा हि न स्तुतिः परमेश्वरः R. 10. 33. 4 N. of Durgā.  
-Comp. -गीतः a panegyric, hymn.-पदं an object of praise; -पाठकः a panegyrist, an encomiast, a minstrel,

bard, herald. -बहः a laudatory speech, panegyric. -बहः a bard.  
स्तुत्य a. Laudable, commendable, praiseworthy; R. 4. 6.

स्तुत्यः A goat.

स्तुत्य 1. 1 P. (स्तुयति) 1 To praise. 2 To celebrate, extol, worship. -II. 1 A. (स्तुयते) 1 To stop, suppress. 2 To paralyse, benumb, stupefy.

स्तुत्यः A goat.

स्तुत्य 5. 9 P. (स्तुयति; स्तुयति) 1 To stop. 2 To benumb, stupefy. 3 To expel.

स्तुत्य 4 P., 10 U. (स्तुयति; स्तुयति-ते) 1 To heap up, accumulate, pile, collect. 2 To erect, raise.

स्तुत्य 1 A heap, pile, mound (of earth &c.). 2 A Buddhist monument, or a kind of Tower erected for keeping sacred relics, as those of Buddha. 3 A funeral pile.

स्तुत्य 1. 5 U. (स्तुयति, स्तुयते, स्तुत्यः) 1 To spread, strew, cover, spread on or over; (नहीं) तत्सारं तत्सारयति; ४ धीमदतेति R. 4. 63, 7. 58. 2 To spread, expand, diffuse. 3 To scatter, spread about. 4 To clothe, cover, overspread, envelop. 5 To (सारयति ते) To overspread, cover, strew; रत्नानि विस्तारयति रत्नैश्चातस्तारयति Bk. 15. 48. -Desid. (स्तुयति-ते) (For prepositions see under स्तु below). -II. 5. P. (स्तुयति To please, gratify स्तुत्य A star.

स्तुत्य 1 P. (स्तुयति) To go. स्तुत्यः f. 1 Spreading, stretching, expansion. 2 Covering, clothing.

स्तुत्य स्तुत्य 6 P. (स्तुयति, स्तुयति) To strike, hurt, kill.

स्तुत्य 9 P. (स्तुयति, स्तुयति, स्तुयते; desid. स्तुयति-ते, स्तुयते-ते) To cover, strew &c.; see स्तु. -Wit १७ अत्र to cover, fill, overspread; प्रकृतं नाम वस्तु स्तुयति Ki. 16. 29. -अत्र to cover, spread over; R. 4. 65. -उत्र 1 to strew. 2 to arrange place in order. -परि 1 to spread, diffuse, extend & Bk. 14. 11. 2 to cover (fig. also); अत्र नाम वस्तुमस्तिनामि जगत्परितस्तमस्ति परितस्ततिरि St. 9. 18; अमितस्तं वृषाक्षुः स्तुयते-परितस्तरे Ki. 11. 8. 3 to place in order. -वि 1 to spread, diffuse. 2 to cover. (-Caus.) 1 to cause to spread or expand; as in पयोधरविस्तारयितुः शीघ्रं S. 1. 3 to increase; R. 7. 39. 3 to stretch, extend. -स्ते 1 to spread, strew; वस्तुस्तुयते-ते S. 4. 7. 2 to overspread.

स्तुत्य 10 U. (Strictly a denom. from स्तु. स्तुयति-ते) To steal, rob; Ms. 8. 333.

स्तुत्यः A thief, robber; न तं स्तेना न चाभिधा हरति न च नश्यति Ms. 7. 83. -न Thieving, stealing. -Comp. -निषेधः 1 the punishment of thieves. 2 suppression of theft.

स्तुत्य 1. 1 A. (स्तुयते) To ooze. -II. 10 U. (स्तुयति-ते) To sear, throw. स्तेनः Moisture, wetness.

स्तुत्य 1 Theft, robbery; Ku. 2. 83. 2 Anything stolen or liable to be stolen. 3 Any thing private or secret.

स्तुत्य m. 1 A thief, robber. 2 A goldsmith.

स्तुत्य 1 P. (स्तुयति) To put on, adorn. स्तेन Theft, robbery.

स्तुत्य Theft, robbery. -स्वः A thief.

स्तुत्य 1 Fixedness, rigidity, immobility. 2 Numbness.

स्तुत्य a. 1 Little, small; स्तेनोपति-गवाति स्तेनोपावर्तयति Pt. 1. 150; स्तेनं मद्वा वन Bh. 2. 49. 2 Short. 3 Few. 4 Low, abject. -स्तेनः 1 A small quantity, drop. 2 The Chātaka bird. -क ind. A little, less; पयोधरस्तुत्यविवति वस्तुतः स्तेनोपति-वति S. 1. 7. -Comp. -स्तेनः a. little-bodied, small, dwarfish, diminutive. -स्तेनः a. a little bent down, slightly stooping or depressed; स्तेनोपावर्तयति स्तेनोपावर्तयति Ms. 82.

स्तुत्यः The Chātaka bird; Ms. 12. 67.

स्तुत्य ind. By little, sparingly. स्तेनः a. Fit to be praised, laudable, praiseworthy; स्तेनः स्तेनः केन न स्तेनोपति-जनः.

स्तुत्य m. A praiser, panegyrist.

स्तुत्य 1 Praise, eulogium.

hymn of praise, panegyric.

स्तुत्यः -स्तेनः A particular kind of verse.

स्तुत्य 1 Stopping, obstructing. 2 A stop pause. 3 Disrespect, contumely. 4 A hymn, praise. 5 A division of the Sāmaveda. 6 Anything inserted.

स्तुत्य 1 Praise, eulogium, hymn. 2 Sacrifice, oblation; as in स्तेनोपति-अग्निहोम. 3 A Soma libation. 4 A collection, multitude, number, group, assemblage; U. 1. 50. 5 A large quantity, mass; मस्तुत्योपावर्तयति वस्तुतः स्तेनः U. 4. 20. Mv. 1. 18. -न 1 The head. 2 Riches, wealth. 3 Grain, corn. 4 An iron pointed stick or shaft.

स्तुत्य a. Laudable, praiseworthy.

स्तुत्य a. 1 Collected into a mass; Māl. 5. 11, Ve. 1. 21. 2 Thick, bulky, gross. 3 Soft, bland, smooth, unctuous. 4 Sounding. -न 1 Thick-ness, grossness, increase in magnitude or bulk; दन्ति कुशभाजाय मस्तुत्य-वस्तुतः स्तेनः स्तेनः Māl. 6. 6; U. 2. 21, Mv. 5. 41. 2 Unctuousness. 3 Nectar. 4 Sloth, idleness. 4 Echo, sound.

स्तुत्यः Collecting into a mass, crowding together, aggregation.

स्तुत्यः 1 Nectar. 2 A thief.

स्तुत्य 1 U. (स्तुयति-ते) 1 To be collected into a heap or mass. 2 To spread about, be diffused; स्तेनः स्तेनः स्तेनः Māl. 9. 8, 2. 21; Mv. 5. 41. 3 Sound, echo.

ली 1 A woman. 2 A female of any animal; वज्रली, वज्रली &c.; S. 5. 22. 3 A wife; स्तेनोपति-वस्तुतः Māl. 6. 18; Ms. 28. 4 The feminine gender, or a word taking that gender; अत्रः स्तेनोपति-अत्रः, -स्तेनः a harem, the women's apartments.

-अत्रः a chamberlain. -अत्रः sexual intercourse. -अत्रः 1 one who lives by his wife. 2 one who lives by keeping women for prostitution. -अत्रः 1 desire of intercourse with women, fondness for women. 2 desire of a wife. -अत्रः 1 the business of women. 2 attendance on women or women's apartments.

-अत्रः a woman and child. -अत्रः menses, the menstrual excretion in women. -अत्रः mother's milk; Ms. 5. 9. -अ. a. co-habiting with women.

-अत्रः a milch cow. -अत्रः a female Guru or priestess. -अत्रः q. v.

-अत्रः dawn, daybreak. -अत्रः the murderer of a woman -अत्रः the doings of women. -अत्रः 1 any mark or characteristic of the female sex.

2 the female organ, vulva. -अत्रः a sequencer of women, a libertine.

-अत्रः a woman who brings forth only daughters. -अत्रः f. woman-kind, female sex. -अत्रः a hen-pecked husband; स्तेनोपति-अत्रः स्तेनः स्तेनः स्तेनः Sabdak; Ms. 4. 217. -अत्रः a woman's private property over which she exercises independent control.

-अत्रः 1 the duty of a woman or wife. 2 the laws concerning women. 3 menstruation. -अत्रः a woman in her courses. -अत्रः the female of any animal. -अत्रः a. one protected by a woman. -अत्रः a woman's peculiar sphere of action or province; domestic duty, housewifery. -अत्रः a woman-lover, lecher, libertine. -अत्रः a bend-like wife.

-अत्रः m. ds. 1 wife and husband. 2 male and female; Ku. 2. 7. -अत्रः a hermaphrodite. -अत्रः a feminine affix (in gram.). -अत्रः (excessive) intercourse with women.

-अत्रः f. a woman who brings forth only daughters; Y. 1. 73. -अत्रः a. loved by women. (-स्तेनः) the mango tree. -अत्रः one who suffers himself to be troubled by a woman. -अत्रः f. 1 the female understanding. 2 the counsel of a woman, female advice. -अत्रः sexual intercourse.

-अत्रः a female stratagem, woman's counsel. -अत्रः the Asoka tree. -अत्रः



the s of this root is changed to r after a preposition ending in r or ṣ)  
**1** To stand; चतुर्विधेन पक्षेन तिष्ठत्यर्थे द्वात्रिंशद् Babhāṣa. **2** Tostay, abide, dwell, live : ग्रामे-पुष्टे or तिष्ठति **3** To remain, be left ; एको नमस्कृतित्तिष्ठति Pt. 4. **4** To delay, wait ; किञ्चित् स्थग्यते S. 2. **5** To stop, cease, desist, stand still ; तिष्ठयेत् कृष्णभक्तिप्रयोगिताम् श्लोकमन्त्रम् V. 2. **6** To be kept aside; तिस्रस्तत्परस्वद्वैतात्मकमुपासतः K. 'never mind the account of.' &c. **7** To be, exist, be in any state or position ; often with participles ; मेदि स्थिति रोषोर् रोषश्चेत् Ku. 1. 2 ; S. 1. 1 ; V. 1. 1 ; कालं नयमाया तिष्ठति Pt. 1 ; Ms. 7. 8. **8** To abide by, conform to, obey (with loc.) ; शासनं तिष्ठ भर्तुः V. 5. 17, R. 11. 65. **9** To be restrained ; यद्धि नेतुं न तिष्ठेत् स्वधिः प्रथमेच्छाभिः Ms. 7. 108. **10** To be at hand, be obtainable ; न ज्ञानं स्वंच निष्ठह्य पुनं युदेज नाचरत् Ms. 5. 104. **11** To live, breathe ; आ. क एव मयि स्थिते चन्द्रह-वनमिमित्तुमिच्छति Mu. 1. 12 **12** To stand by or near, stand at one's side, help ; उत्सेवे यस्यने षेन बुभिक्षे शङ्खचक्रं राजाद्वारे इम-ज्ञाने च वसित्तिष्ठति न वायवः H. 1. 78. **13** To rest or depend on. **14** To do, per-form, occupy oneself with. **15** (Atm.) To report or go to (as an umpire), be guided by the advice of ; सङ्मुख्य कर्मणाविदु तिष्ठते च Ki. 3. 13. **16** ( Atm.) To offer oneself to (for sexual em-brace), stand as a prostitute ( with dat. ) ; धीरो स्वराट् कुल्याय तिष्ठते Sk. on F. I. 4. 34. -Caus. ( स्वाग्रयति-ले ) **1** To cause to stand. **2** To lay, set, place, put. **3** To found, establish. **4** To stop. **5** To arrest, check. -*desid.* ( तिष्ठत्सति ) To wish to stand &c. -WITH अस्मि to remain over and above, exceed by ; अल्पतिष्ठद् दशाग्रहं. -अस्मि **1** to stand on or upon, occupy (with acc.) अवसानं योगनिष्ठोऽस्मितो R. 6. 73 ; Bk. 15. **31**. **2** to practise ( as penance ) ; Ki. 10. 16. **3** to be in, dwell in, inhabit reside ; वासलमपितिष्ठति R. 1. 80 ; श्रीअव देवभक्तितमपितिष्ठतु कंतददीभिषितं Gt. 11. 4 to take possession, conquer, overcome, overpower ; संग्रामे तावद्विश्रांसद् Bk. 9. 72, 16. 40. **5** to obtain ; Ki. 2. 31. **6** to lead, conduct, beat the head of, govern, direct, preside over ; दशरथदावानविद्याघ U. 4. 7 to rule, govern, control ; Bg. 4. 6. **8** to see, employ. **9** to ascend, be established or installed on ; अजिरादपिष्ठ-राजः शङ्ख M. 1. 8. -अद्य **1** to do, perform, execute, attend to ; अद्युत्तिष्ठत्वाप्तो विद्योग M. 1. 2 to follow, practice, observe ; Bg. 3. 31. **3** to give, grant to, do something for ; ( यस्य ) वैद्यद्विवारं स्वधर्म्यातिष्ठत् Ku. 1. 17. **4** to stand by or near ; Ms. 11. 112. **5** to rule, govern. **6** to imitate. **7** to present oneself. -अव ( usually Atm. ) **1** to remain, stay, abide ; जोः जोषे जीषयेना-

वाच्ये. Bv. 2. 17; अनीया पंक्तौ बुद्धिपूर्वकं नावाहिते Si. 2. 34; B. 2. 31. 2 to stay, wait; Bk. 8. 11. 3 to abide by, conform to; Bk. 3. 14. 4 to live; R. 8. 87. 5 to stand still. make a halt, stop; Bg. 1. 30. 6 to fall to, devolve on, rest with; नदिं हृदि हि लोकानां रसा गुणास्त्वभासिता Ku. 2. 28. 7 to stand apart, withdraw. 8 to be settled or decided. (-Caus.) 1 to cause to stand or stop, station. 2 to establish or found. 3 to compose, collect. -अ 1 to occupy. 2 to ascend, mount; as in एकस्यैवनास्थितौ R. 1. 86. 3 to use, have recourse to, resort to, follow, practise, take, assume; दद्यादि सद्रुचवर्तिद्वयस्य Ms. 10. 128. 2. 133. 10. 101; (these senses are variously modified according to the noun with which the word is used; see Ku. 5. 2. 84; Ms. 7. 19; R. 6. 72, 15. 79; Ku. 6. 72. 7. 29; Pt. 3. 21 &c.) 4 to do, perform, carry out. 5 to own. 6 to aim at. 7 to undertake. 8 to deport, behave. 9 to stand near. -उ 1 to stand up, rise, get up; उचिदेव प्रथमं चास्य Ms. 2. 194; यद्ये निशम्योप्यतमुत्थितः स R. 2. 61. 2 to leave, give up. 3 to rebound; R. 16. 83. 4 to come forth, arise, proceed, spring or accrue from; द्युतिरिति वर्ण्यो वृषावो वृषि रक्तले S. 2. 13. 5 to rise, grow, increase in strength; Si. 2. 10. 6 to be active or have, rise up, stir oneself; ईद्व हृदयशोभितं त्यक्तोपिष्ठं पश्य Bg. 2. 3, 37. 7 to strive, try (Atm.); Ki. 11. 13, Si. 14. 17. (-Caus.) 1 to raise, lift up. 2 to rouse to action, excite. -उप 1 to stand near, to fall to one's share; वाचस्पतिरिति Pt. 2. 123. 2 to come near, approach; Ku. 2. 64, R. 15. 76. 3 to wait or attend upon, serve; Ms. 2. 48. 4 to worship, attend upon with prayers, serve, or pay respects to (Atm.); न चैकदस्यमुपातिवतासी Bk. 1. 3; उचिदेव पश्य मनवत्सपन्नस्युपतिष्ठे Mā. 1; R. 4. 6. 10. 63, 17. 10, 18. 22. 5 to stand near. 6 to approach for intercourse. 7 to meet, join (Atm.); अग्नं वमनाग्नतिष्ठे Sk. 8 to lend to (Atm.) 9 to make a friend of (Atm.) 10 to approach, draw near, be imminent. 11 to approach with hostile intentions. 12 to be present (Atm.). 13 to occur, arise. -परि to surround, stand round about. -परिचय (Caus.) to compose or collect oneself; पश्येदस्वापयमानं V. 1. -प्र (Atm.) 1 to set out, depart; वारिकीकाऽपि जेतुं प्रत्यक्षं स्थल-वर्त्मना R. 4. 60. 2 to stand firmly. 3 to be established. 4 to approach, come near. (-Caus.) 1 to cause to retire. 2 to send away, dismiss; ती देवती स्वयं प्रति राजपानीं प्रत्यापयमानं वही वशिष्ठः R. 2. 70. -प्रति 1 to stand firm, be establish-

ed. 2 to be supported. 3 to rest or depend upon. 4 to stay, abide, be situated. -वसव (Atm.) to oppose, act hostilely, object (in argument); जयं केचित्प्रत्यावर्तिते S. B. Bv. 1. 77. (-Caus.) to collect or compose oneself. -वि (Atm.) 1 to stand apart. 2 to remain, abide, dwell, remain fixed or stationary. 3 to spread, be diffused. -विप्र (Atm.) 1 to start. 2 to spread. -व्यव (Atm.) 1 to be placed sunder. 2 to be arranged in due order. 3 to be settled or fixed, become permanent; वचनीयमिदं व्यवस्थितं Ku. 4. 21. 4 to rest or depend upon. (-Caus.) 1 to arrange, manage, adjust. 2 to settle, establish. 3 to separate, place apart. -वै (Atm.) 1 to dwell or live in, stand close together; तीक्ष्णानुविजितं वही परिचयमात्रं संतिष्ठते Mu. 3. 5. 2 to stand on. 3 to be, exist, live. 4 to abide by, obey, act up to; द्वाद्विचातुल्यस्य वाच्यजने वाच्ये न संतिष्ठते Mk. 1. 96. 5 to be completed; सद्यः संतिष्ठते वसन्त्याशीषमिति श्रुतिः Ms. 5. 98. (वस्युज्येन युज्यते Kull.) 6 to come to an end, be interrupted; Bk. 8. 11. 7 to stand still, come to a stand (Paras.); सूनं न संतिष्ठति जीवलोकाः क्षयेत्यात्मनः परिवर्तमानः Hariv. 8 to die, perish. (-Caus.) 1 to establish, settle. 2 to place. 3 to compose, collect (oneself); देवि संस्थापयमानं U. 4. 4 to subject, keep under control; Ms. 9. 2. 5 to stop, restrain. 6 to kill. -समाधि to preside over, govern, administer, superintend. -समव (Atm.) 1 to remain fixed, stand immovable. 2 to stand still. 3 to stand ready. (-Caus.) 1 to found. 2 to stop. -समा 1 to undergo, practise; सपौ महत्समास्थाय. 2 to engage in, perform. 3 to apply, employ. 4 to follow, observe; Ms. 4. 2. 7. 44. -समुद् 1 to stand up, rise. 2 to rise together with. 3 to rise from death or sensibility, return to life or consciousness. 4 to arise or spring from. -समुप 1 to come near, go to, approach. 2 to attack. 3 to befall, occur. 4 to stand in close contact. -संय (Atm.) to set out, depart. -संयति 1 to hang or rest on, depend on. 2 to stand firm or fixed.

स्थाव a. Firm, fixed, steady, table, immovable, motionless. -सु. 1 An epithet of Siva; स स्थावः स्थिर-मन्त्रिकोमन्त्रको निःशेषसाक्षुः V. 1. 1. 2 A stake, post, pillar; किं स्थावुरमुनं गुरुः 3 A peg, pin. 4 The gnomon of a dial. 5 A spear, dart. 6 A nest of white ants. 7 The drug or perfume called *Ji'aka*. -मः n. A branchless trunk or stem, any bare stalk or stem, pollard. -Comp. -हेतुः one who cuts down the trunks of trees, one

who clears away timber; स्थावुरहेतुः स्थावराणां हन्यन्ती ह Ms. 9. 44. -ग्रम mistaking anything for a post.

स्थानिष्ठः 1 An ascetic who sleeps on the bare ground or on a place prepared for sacrifice. 2 A religious mendicant or beggar.

स्थानं 1 The act of standing or remaining, stay, continuance, residence; U. 3. 32. 2 Being fixed or stationary. 3 A state, condition. 4 A place, spot, site, locality; अक्षयान्न-द्व्यास्मात्स्थानात्स्थानावस्थानं न कथं K. 5 Station, situation, position. 6 Relation, capacity; पित्रुस्थाने 'in the place or capacity of a father'. 7 An abode, a house, dwelling-house; स एव (नक.) प्रयुक्तः स्थानाच्छ्रुतावि परिचयते Pt. 3. 46. 8 A country, region, district, town. 9 Office, rank, dignity; अनाथस्थाने निवर्जितः. 10 Object; इतरः पूजास्थानं ह्यभिष्ट न च स्थितं न च दया U. 4. 11. 11 An occasion, a matter, subject, cause; पराम्बुदस्यानाम्यपि तदुतराणि स्थगयान Mā. 1. 14; स्थानं जगत्परिचयस्य तदेव पुंसां Subhāsh.; so कलहं, कोपं, विवादं &c. 12 A fit or proper place; स्थानेभ्यं निवर्ज्यते युष्माकमाभजानि च Pt. 1. 72. 13 A fit or worthy object; स्थाने सद्यः सज्जति इति M. 1; see स्थाने also. 14 The place or organ of utterance of any letter, (these are eight); -अथ स्थानानि वर्णानामुक्तः कंठः शिरस्तथा जिह्वामुखं च देताश्च नासिकोटी च तालु च Sik. 13. 15 A holy place. 16 An altar. 17 A place in a town. 18 The place or sphere assigned after death to persons according as they perform or neglect their prescribed duties. 19 (In politics, war &c.) The firm attitude or bearing of troops, standing firm so as to repel a charge; Ms. 7. 190. 20 A halt. 21 A stationary condition, a neutral or middle state. 22 That which constitutes the chief strength or the very existence of a kingdom; a stamina of a kingdom; i. e. army, treasure, town and territory; Ms. 7. 56 (where Kull. renders स्थाने by दंडकोपपुरादिवचं चतुर्विधं). 23 Likeness, resemblance. 24 Part or division of a work, section, chapter &c. 25 The character or part of an actor. 26 Interval, opportunity, leisure. 27 (In music) A note, tone, modulation of the voice. -Comp. -अवस्थः a local governor, the superintendent of a place. -आसन n. dv. standing and sitting down. -आसेच confinement to a place, imprisonment, arrest; cf. आसेच. -स्थितः a kind of quarter-master. -स्थुन see स्थानग्रह. -पालः a watchman, sentinel, policeman. -प्रक्ष s. ejected from an office, displaced, dismissed, out of employ.

—माहात्म्यं 1 the greatness or glory of any place. 2 A kind of divine virtue or uncommon sanctity supposed to be inherent in a sacred spot. —योगः assignment of proper places, इत्याणां स्थानयोगश्च उपविशनेष्वपि Ms. 9. 332. —स्वाभावः being in one's abode at home.

स्वाभावः 1 A position, situation. 2 A particular point or situation in dramatic action; e. g. पताकास्थानक q. v. 3 A city, town. 4 A basin. 5 Froth, a kind of scum on spirits or wine. 6 A mode of recitation. 7 A division or section of the Taittiriya, a branch of the Yajurveda.

स्वाभावश्च ind. 1 According to one's place or position. 2 From one's proper place. 3 With reference to the organ of utterance.

स्वाभाविक a. (की f.) 1 Belonging to a place, local. 2 (In gram.) That which takes the place of a thing, or is substituted for it. —काः 1 Any one holding an office, placeman. 2 The governor of a place.

स्वाभिन् 1 Having place. 2 Having fixedness, permanent. 3 Having a substitute. —m. 1 The original form or primitive element, that for which anything else is substituted; स्वाभिन्वद्विज्ञानाभिन्वी P. 1. 1. 56. 2 That which has a place, or is actually expressed.

स्वाभीय a. 1 Belonging to a place, local. 2 Suitable to a place. —य A town, city.

स्वाभिने ind. (loc. of स्वाभ) 1 In the right or proper place, rightly, properly, justly, truly, appropriately; स्वाभिने वृत्ता वृत्ताभिनेः पतति R. 7. 13; स्वाभिने राजाः कामिनां दृष्टयन्ताः M. 3. 14; Ku. 6. 67, 7. 65. 2 In place of, instead of, in lieu of; as a substitute for; रातोः स्वाभिने इवादेशं हृषीं संन्यसेत् R. 12. 18. 3 On account of, because of. 4 Similarly, like as.

स्वापक a. Causing to stand, fixing, founding, establishing, regulating. —कः 1 The director of the stage-business, a stage-manager. 2 The founder of a temple, or creator of an image.

स्वापराः A guard of the women's apartments. —र्य Architecture, building.

स्वापन 1 The act of causing to stand, fixing, founding, directing, establishing, instituting. 2 Fixing his thoughts, concentration of the mind, steady application, abstraction. 3 A dwelling, habitation. 4 A ceremony performed on a woman's receiving the first signs of living conception; cf. पुनश्च.

स्वापन्य 1 Placing, fixing, founding, establishing. 2 Arranging, re-

gulating (as a drama), stage-management.

स्वापित p. p. 1 Placed, fixed, located, deposited. 2 Founded, instituted. 3 Set up, raised, erected. 4 Directed, regulated, ordered, enacted. 5 Determined, settled, ascertained. 6 Appointed to, entrusted with any duty, post &c. 7 Wedded, married; Mā. 10. 5. 8 Firm, steady.

स्वाप्य a. 1 To be placed or deposited. 2 To be founded, fixed or established. —त्य A pledge, deposit. —Comp. —अपहरणं the embezzlement of a deposit.

स्वाप्यन् n. 1 Strength, power, stamina, as in the word अपत्यप्यन्, see the quotation from Mb. under अपत्यप्यन्. 2 Fixity, stability.

स्वाप्यन् a. 1 Standing, staying, being situated (at the end of comp.) 2 Enduring, continuing, lasting, abiding; स्मृतिं स्मृतिपथेन कल्प्यतां स्वाप्यन्तु गुणाः Subhāsh. ; कतिपयविवनस्वाप्यन्ती सौमन्त्रीः Bh. 2. 82; Mr. 7. 15. 3 Living, dwelling, remaining; Me. 23. 4 Permanent, firm, steady, invariable, unchangeable; स्वाप्यन्तु 'become permanent'. —m. 1 A lasting or permanent feeling; (see स्वाप्यन्तु below); Si. 2. 87. —n. Anything lasting, a permanent state or condition. —Comp. —आपः a fixed or permanent condition of mind, a lasting or permanent feeling; (these feelings being said to give rise to the different *rasas* or sentiments in poetry, each *rasa* having its own *Sthāyibhāva*); they are eight or nine; तत्तद्विज्ञानं शोकश्च क्रोधोत्साहो मयं तथा । युष्मन्ता विस्मयश्चन्द्रमयी शोकः शमोऽपि च S. D. 206; cf. आभिचारभाव, माय, विभाव also.

स्वाप्युक् a. (का or की f.) 1 Likely to last, enduring. 2 Firm, steady, stationary. —कः The superintendent or head of a village.

स्वाप्युक् 1 A plate or dish. 2 A cooking-pot, any culinary vessel. —Comp. —क्यं the form or representation of a pot.

स्वाप्युक् 1 An earthen pot or pan, a cooking-pot, caldron, kettle; न हि मिथ्याः सर्वंति स्वाप्युक् वाप्युक्ते Sarva. S.; स्वाप्युक् देवर्ष्यमया पचति तिलकलीनिर्गन्धद्वयः Bh. 2. 100. 2 A particular vessel used in the preparation of Some. 3 The trumpet-flower. —Comp. —पाकः a particular religious act performed by a householder. —पुरिषं the sediment or dirt sticking to a cooking-pot. —पुनश्चः boiled rice in a cooking-pot. —पुनश्चः see under आप. —पुनश्चः the interior or hollow of a caldron.

स्वाप्युक् a. 1 Fixed to one spot, stable, stationary, immovable, inanimate (opp. जगम); स्मृतिराणां स्वाप्युक् जगमनां मुखान् तन्मयादीन् वदुः Ku. 1. 23, 6. 67, 73. 2 Inert, inactive, slow. 3 Regular, established. —र A mountain; स्वाप्युक्ता हिमालयः Bg. 10. 25. —र 1 Any stationary or inanimate object (such as clay, stones, trees &c. which formed the seventh creation of Brahman; cf. Ma. 1. 41); मन्त्रः स मे स्वाप्युक् जगमनां सगन्धितप्रत्ययहातिः R. 2. 44; Ku. 6. 58. 2 A bow-string. 3 Immoveable property, real estate. 4 A hair-loom. —Comp. —अप्युक्, —जगम 1 moveable and immoveable property. 2 animate and inanimate things.

स्वाप्युक् a. (र or री f.) Thick, firm. —र Old age.

स्वाप्युक् 1 Perfuming or smearing the body with fragrant unguents. 2 A bubble of water or any fluid; Si. 18. 5.

स्वाप्युक् n. Bodily strength.

स्वाप्युक् a. 1 Disposed to stand, firm, immovable. 2 Permanent, eternal, lasting, durable; Si. 2. 93, Ki. 2. 19.

स्थित p. p. 1 Stood, remained, stayed. 2 Standing. 3 Standing up, risen; स्थितः स्थितास्तु स्थितः प्रजाता... छायेन नां धृतिस्तन्वच्छ्र R. 2. 6. 4 Staying, resting, living, being, existing, situated; यस्या केन स्थिता ते शिरसि Mu. 1. 1. Me. 7; oft. with gerunds merely as a copula; V. 1. 1; S. 1. 1, Ku. 1. 1. 5 Happened, occurred; Ku. 4. 27. 6 Stationed in, occupying, appointed to; S. 4. 18. 7 Acting upto, abiding by, conforming to; R. 5. 33. 8 Stood still, stopped, de- sisted. 9 Fixed on, firmly attached to; Ku. 5. 82. 10 Steady, firm; as in स्थितरी or स्थितवत् q. v. 11 Determined, resolved; Ku. 4. 39. 12 Established, decreed. 13 Stead- fast in conduct, steady-minded. 14 Upright, virtuous. 15 Faithful to a promise or agreement. 16 Agreed, engaged, contracted. 17 Ready, being close or at hand. —र A word standing by itself. —Comp. —उपस्थित a. with and without the particle 'iti' (as a word). —धी a. firm- minded, steady-minded, cool. —वाच्यं recitation in Prākṛita by a woman while standing. —वज्र a. firm in judgment or wisdom, free from any hallucination, contented; प्रज्ज्वालि तदा वाचां सर्वान् पाथं मनोमयान् । आत्मनोऽप्युक्ता तुष्टः स्थितमनसोऽप्युक्ते Bg. 2. 55. —मेव n. a staunch or faithful friend.

स्थितिः f. 1 Standing, remaining, staying, abiding, living, stay

residence ; स्थिति चो रे दृष्ट्याः कृपयति मदीये-  
कृपयति Bv. 1. 52 ; स्थो युते स्थितिर्युद्धमधि-  
पुत्री स्थितिः U. 1. 6. 3 Stopping,  
standing still, continuance in one  
state ; स्थित्यायां प्रतिष्ठयाः स्थित्यायां स्थिति-  
नामनेः B. 1. 89. 3 Remaining station-  
ary, fixity, steadiness, firmness,  
steady application or devotion ; मम  
युवाय परमात्मनि स्थितिः Bv. 4. 23. 4 A  
state, position, situation, condition.  
5 Natural state, nature, habit ; अथ  
वा स्थितिरिव नन्दमतीना H. 4. 6 Stability,  
permanence, perpetuation, con-  
tinuance ; वंशस्थितेराधिगमाम्नाहति प्रमेये V.  
5. 15 ; कथां कुलस्य स्थितये स्थितिः Ku. 1.  
18 ; B. 3. 27. 7 Correctness of  
conduct, steadfastness in the path  
of duty, decorum, duty, moral  
rectitude, propriety ; R. 3. 27, 11.  
65, 12. 31 ; Ku. 1. 18. 8 Mainte-  
nance of discipline, establishment of  
good order ( in a state ) ; R. 1. 25.  
9 Rank, dignity, high station or  
rank. 10 Maintenance, sustenance ;  
Mā. 9. 32, R. 5. 9. 11 Continuance  
in life, preservation ( one of the  
three states of human beings ) ;  
सर्वास्वित्तिलक्यवद्वेदुः R. 2. 44 ; Ku. 2. 6.  
12 Cessation, pause, stop. 13 Well-  
being, welfare. 14 Consistency. 15  
A settled rule; ordinance, decree, an  
axiom or maxim. 16 Settled deter-  
mination. 17 Term, limit,  
boundary. 18 Inertia, resistance to  
motion. 19 Duration of an eclipse.  
-Comp. -स्थायक a. fixing in the origi-  
nal position, having the power of  
restoring to a previous state, having  
elastic properties. (-कः) elasticity,  
capability of recovering the former  
position.

स्थिर a. ( compar. स्थैर्यम् ; superl.  
स्थैर्यम् ) 1 Firm, steady, fixed ; मय-  
स्थिराणि जननांतरसिद्धाणि S. 5. 2 ; स स्वाग्रः  
स्थिरमनिकेयवतुलमो निःश्रेयसावास्तु वः V. 1.  
1 ; Ku. 1. 30 ; R. 11. 19. 2 Immove-  
able, still, motionless ; Ku. 2. 38. 3  
Immoveably fixed ; U. 1. 40. 4  
Permanent, eternal, everlasting ;  
Me. 55 ; Mā. 1. 25. 5 Cool,  
collected, composed, placid, calm.  
6 Quiescent, free from passion. 7  
Steady in conduct, stead-fast. 8  
Constant, faithful, determined. 9  
Certain, sure. 10 Hard, solid. 11  
Strong, intense. 12 Stern, relentless,  
hard-hearted ; Ku. 5. 47. -रः 1 A  
god, deity. 2 A tree. 3 A mountain.  
4 A bull. 5 N. of Siva. 6 N. of  
Kārtikeya. 7 Final beatitude or  
absolution. 8 The planet Saturn.  
( -स्थिरीकृ means 1 to confirm,  
strengthen, corroborate. 2 to stop,  
make fast, 3 to cheer up, console,  
comfort ; S. 4. -स्थिरीकृ means 1 to  
become firm or steady. 2 to be-

come calm or tranquil ). -Comp.  
-असुराग्र a. firm in attachment, con-  
stant in affection. -आसन्न, -स्थिर,  
-स्थिर, -स्थि, -स्थि, -स्थि a. 1 firm-  
minded, steady in thought or  
resolve, resolute ; R. 8. 22. 2 cool,  
calm, dispassionate. -आयुस्, -जीविन्  
a. long-lived, lasting. -आरभ्य a. firm  
in undertakings, persevering.  
-कुट्टकः 1 a steady pulverizer. 2 a  
kind of common divisor ( in algebra ).  
-चम्पकः the champaka flower. -कुट्टः the  
birch tree. -कुट्टः 1 a tree which  
gives shelter to travellers. 2 a tree.  
( in general ). -जिह्वः a fish. -जीविता  
the silk cotton tree. -कुट्टः a snake.  
-कुट्टः 1 the champaka tree. 2 the  
Bakula tree. -प्रतिष्ठ a. 1 persisting  
in an assertion, obstinate, pertinacious.  
2 faithful to a promise.  
-प्रतिष्ठ 2. firm in opposition,  
obstinate S. 2. -कटः a kind of  
gourd. -केशिः a large tree which  
gives shade and shelter. -यौवन a.  
ever youthful ( -वः ) a kind of  
good or evil genius, a fairy. -श्री a.  
having everlasting prosperity.  
-रश्मि a. faithful to a promise, true,  
veracious. -सह्यु a. firm in friend-  
ship. -स्वायत्ति 1. remaining firm or  
steady, keeping perfectly still ( as  
in meditation )

स्थिरता-रः 1 Firmness, steadiness,  
stability. 2 Firm or vigorous effort,  
fortitude ; S. 4. 14. 3 Constancy,  
firmness of mind. 4 Fixity.

स्थिरा The earth.

स्थु 6 P. ( स्तुति ) To cover.

स्थुल A sort of long tent.

स्थूण 1 The post or pillar of a  
house. 2 A post or pillar in gene-  
ral ; स्थूणाविकसनवायेन S. B. 3 An iron  
image or statue. 4 An anvil. -Comp.

-निखननमन्वाय see under मन्वाय.

स्थूलः 1 Light. 2 The moon

स्थूरा 1 A bull. 2 A man

स्थूल a. ( compar. स्थौल्यम् ; superl.  
स्थौल्यम् ) 1 Large, great, big, bulky,  
huge ; बहुस्तूणाणि स्थूलेन स्वीयते बहिरुपपन्न  
St. 2. 78. ( where it has sense 6  
also ) ; स्थूलस्तान्मेपात् Me. 14, 106 ;  
R. 6. 28. 2 Fat, corpulent, stout. 3  
Strong, powerful ; स्थूले स्थूलं स्वस्ति K.  
' breathes hard '. 4 Thick, clumsy.  
5 Gross, coarse, rough ( fig. also ) ;  
as in स्थूलनाम q. v. 6 Foolish, doltish,  
silly, ignorant. 7 Stolid, dull, thick-  
headed. 8 Not exact. -कः The jack  
tree. -कु 1 A heap, quantity. 2 A  
tent. 3 The summit of a mountain  
( कुट्ट ). -Comp. -अंश the larger in-  
testine near the anus. -आस्यः a  
snake. -उत्पन्नः 1 a large fragment  
of a crag or rock fallen from  
mountain and forming an irregular  
mound. 2 incompleteness, deficiency,

defect. 3 the middle pace of  
elephants. 4 an eruption of pimples  
on the face. 5 a hollow at the root  
of an elephant's tusk. -क्षाय a. fat,  
corpulent. -क्षेपः, -क्षेपः an arrow.  
-क्षायः a large bow-like instrument  
used in cleaning cotton. -क्षायः the  
marshy date-tree. -क्षी, -क्षी a.  
foolish, doltish. -क्षायः a kind of  
large reed. -क्षायः, -क्षायिक a. thick-  
nosed. ( -क्षः, -क्षः ) a hog, boar.  
-पद्म-क्षी coarse cloth. -पद्मः cotton.  
-पद्म a. club-footed, having swollen  
legs. ( -क्षः ) 1 an elephant. 2 a man  
with elephantiasis. -कुलः the silk  
cotton tree. -मानं rough or inexact  
calculation, gross or rough com-  
putation. -मूलं a kind of radish.  
-लक्ष्मण a. 1 munificent, liberal,  
generous. 2 wise, learned. 3 inclined  
to recollect both benefits and in-  
juries. -लक्ष्मण a woman having a  
large vulva. -लक्ष्मण the grosser or  
material and perishable body. ( opp.  
क्षुद्रम् or क्षिण-लक्ष्मण q. v. ( -लक्ष्मणः, -लक्ष्मिः  
thick or coarse cloth. -लक्ष्मिका a  
small ant having a large head in  
proportion to its size. -लक्ष्मः 1 a  
large bee. 2 a wasp. -लक्ष्मः the  
lakucha tree. -लक्ष्म an elephant's  
trunk.

स्थूलक . Large, big, huge, bulky

-कः A sort of grass or reed.

स्थूलता-र्यं 1 Largeness, bulkiness,  
bigness. 2 Dulness, stupidity.

स्थूलयति Den. P. To become big or  
stout, grow bulky or fat.

स्थूलिन् m. A camel.

स्थेनम् m. Firmness, stability, fixity,  
fixedness ; दासीवासः संभूताः स्थेनमाजः  
St. 18. 33 ; न यत् स्थेनम् द्युरतिभयकांत-  
मयनाः Bv. 1. 32.

स्थेय a. To be fixed or placed.  
to be settled or determined. -यः 1 A  
person chosen to settle a dispute  
( between two parties ) an arbi-  
trator, umpire, a judge. 2 A  
domestic priest.

स्थेयम् a. ( स्त्री f. ) More firm,  
stronger ; ( compar. of स्थिर q. v. ).  
स्थेय a. Very firm, strongest ;  
( superl. of स्थिर q. v. ).

स्थैर्यं 1 Firmness, stability, fixity,  
steadiness. 2 Continuance. 3 Firm-  
ness of mind, resolution, constancy ;  
Bg. 13. 7. 4 Patience. 5 Hardness,  
solidity.

स्थौणिया, स्थौण्यकः A kind of  
perfume.

स्थौर 1 Firmness, strength, power.  
2 A load sufficient for a horse or  
ass.

स्थौर्यम् a. 1 A horse carrying  
burdens on his back, pack-horse. 2  
A strong horse.

**स्नानम्** *Snānam*, bathing, ablution, stou-  
ness.

**स्नानम्** 1 Sprinkling, washing. 2  
Bathing, ablution; स्नानं स्नानम्  
स्नानम्. *Sn.* 5. 57

**स्नानम्** Trickling, oozing, dripping.

**स्नानम्** 1. 4 P. ( स्नानम्, स्नानम् ) 1 To  
inhabit. 2 To eject ( as from the  
mouth ), reject.

**स्नानम्** 2 P. ( स्नानम्, स्नानम् ) 1 To bathe,  
perform ablution; स्नानम् स्नानम् स्नानम्.  
2 To perform the ceremony of  
bathing at the time of leaving the  
house of one's spiritual preceptor.

**स्नानम्** ( स्नानम्-स्नानम्, स्नानम्-स्नानम् ) To  
cause to bathe, wet, moisten,  
sprinkle; ( स्नानम् ) स्नानम् स्नानम् स्नानम्.  
*Sn.* 7. 10; स्नानम् स्नानम् स्नानम् *Git.* 12, U.  
3. 23, *Ki.* 5. 44. 47; *Si.* 2. 7, 8. 3,  
*Me.* 43. **Desid.** ( स्नानम् ) To wish  
to bathe. **With** स्नानम् to bathe after  
mourning. **स्नानम्** to plunge deep into;  
i. e. to be perfect or thoroughly  
versed in; see स्नानम्.

**स्नानम्** 1 A Brāhmaṇa who has  
performed the ceremony of ablution  
which has to be performed on his  
finishing his first Āśrama ( that of  
a Brāhmacārin ). 2 A Brāhmaṇa  
just returned from the house of his  
preceptor and become an initiated  
householder ( गृहस्थ ). 3 A Brāhmaṇa  
who is a Bhikṣu ( beggar of  
alms ) for any religious object;  
*Ms.* 11. 1. 4 Any man of the first  
three classes who is an initiated  
householder.

**स्नानम्** 1 Bathing, washing, ablution,  
immersion in water; स्नानम् स्नानम्  
स्नानम् स्नानम्. *S.* 4. 2 Purification  
by bathing, any religious or ceremonial  
ablution. 3 The ceremony of  
bathing or anointing an idol. 4  
Anything used in ablution. **Comp.**  
**स्नानम्** a bath-room. **स्नानम्** a bathing  
tub. **स्नानम्** the festival held on the  
full-moon day in the month of  
Jyeshtha **स्नानम्** a bathing-garment;  
स्नानम् स्नानम् स्नानम् स्नानम् *H.* 2.  
106. **स्नानम्** 1 the act of ablution. 2  
the proper manner or rules of  
ablution.

**स्नानम्** a. Fit or suitable for bath-  
ing or ablution, worn during bathing,  
स्नानम् स्नानम् स्नानम् स्नानम् *M.* 5. 12.  
**स्नानम्** Water or any other article ( such  
as unguents, perfumed powders &c. )  
proper for bathing; *R.* 16. 21.

**स्नानम्** A servant who bathes his  
master, or brings bathing-water for  
him.

**स्नानम्** The act of causing to bathe  
or attending a person while bathing;  
*Ms.* 2. 209.

**स्नानम्** 1 A tendon, muscle, sinew,  
स्नानम् स्नानम् स्नानम् स्नानम् स्नानम् स्नानम्

*Bh.* 2. 30. 2 The string of a bow.  
**Comp.** **स्नानम्** n. a kind of disease  
of the eyes.

**स्नानम्** See स्नानम्.

**स्नानम्**, स्नानम् m. A tendon, muscle.

**स्नानम्** a. 1 Loving, affection. 4,

friendly, attached, tender; *Mā.* 5.

30. 2 Oily, unctuous, greasy, wetted

with oil; स्नानम् स्नानम् स्नानम् स्नानम्

स्नानम् *Ms.* 59; स्नानम् स्नानम् 18; *Si.*

12. 68; *Mā.* 10. 4. 3 Sticky, viscid,

adhesive, cohesive. 4 Glistening,

shining, glossy, resplendent; स्नानम्

स्नानम् स्नानम् स्नानम् स्नानम् *V.* 4. 1;

*Ms.* 37; U. 8. 13, 6. 21. 5 Smooth,

emollient. 6 Moist, wet. 7 Cooling.

8 Kind, soft, bland, amiable; स्नानम्

स्नानम् स्नानम् स्नानम् स्नानम् *Ms.* 16. 9

Lovely, agreeable, charming; *R.*

1. 36; U. 8. 14, 3. 22. 10 Thick,

dense, compact; स्नानम् स्नानम् स्नानम्

स्नानम् स्नानम् स्नानम् स्नानम् *Ms.* 1. 11 Intent,

fixed, steadfast ( as a gaze or look ).

**स्नानम्** 1 A friend, an affectionate or

friendly, person; स्नानम् स्नानम् स्नानम्

स्नानम् स्नानम् स्नानम् स्नानम् *H.* 2. 160; or स्नानम्

स्नानम् स्नानम् स्नानम् स्नानम् *S.* 2. 166.

2 The red castor oil plant. 3 A

kind of pine. **स्नानम्** 1 Oil. 2 Bee's wax.

3 Light, lustre. 4 Thickness, coarse-

ness. **Comp.** **स्नानम्** an affectionate

or friendly person, a friend; स्नानम्

स्नानम् स्नानम् स्नानम् स्नानम् *S.* 3.

**स्नानम्** a kind of rice of quick

growth. **स्नानम्** a. looking intently or

with a fixed gaze.

**स्नानम्** 1 Oiliness. 2 Blandness.

3 Tenderness, affection, love.

**स्नानम्** Marrow.

**स्नानम्** 4 P. ( स्नानम्, स्नानम् ) 1 To

feel or have affection for, love, be

fond of ( with loc. of the person or

thing that is loved or liked ); स्नानम्

स्नानम् स्नानम् स्नानम् स्नानम् *S.*

7; स्नानम् स्नानम् स्नानम् *U.* 6. ( where

स्नानम् may be genitive also ). 2 To

be easily attached. 3 To be pleased

with, be kind to. 4 To be sticky,

viscid or adhesive. 5 To be smooth

or bland. **Comp.** ( स्नानम्-स्नानम् ) 1 To

make unctuous, anoint, besmeer,

lubricate. 2 To cause to love. 3 To

dissolve, destroy, kill.

**स्नानम्** 2 P. ( स्नानम्, स्नानम् ) 1 To drip,

trickle, fall in drops, distil, drop,

ooze or run out, leak out. 2 To flow,

stream. **With** स्नानम् to flow out, pour

forth; स्नानम् स्नानम् *U.* 3.

**स्नानम्** m. n. 1 Table-land. 2 Top,

surface ( in general ). ( This word

has no forms for the first five in-

fections and is optionally substitut-

ed for स्नानम् after acc. dual. )

**स्नानम्** A sinew, tendon, muscle.

**स्नानम्** a. Oozed, dropped, flowed &c.

**स्नानम्** A daughter-in-law; स्नानम्

स्नानम् स्नानम् स्नानम् स्नानम् *R.* 8.  
14, 15. 72.

**स्नानम्** 4 P. ( स्नानम्, स्नानम् or स्नानम् ) To  
vomit.

**स्नानम्** 1 Affection, love, kindness,

tenderness; स्नानम् स्नानम् स्नानम् स्नानम्

स्नानम् स्नानम् स्नानम् स्नानम् *V.* 2. 4. ( where it has

sense 5 also ); स्नानम् स्नानम् स्नानम् स्नानम्

*S.* 1. 2 Oiliness, viscosity, unctuous-

ness, lubricity ( one of the 24 Gūpas

according to the Vaisesikas ). 3

Moisture. 4 Grease, fat, any unctu-

ous substance. 5 Oil; स्नानम् स्नानम् स्नानम्

स्नानम् स्नानम् स्नानम् *R.* 12. 1, Pt. 1. 87.

( where the word has sense 1 also );

*R.* 4. 75. 6 any fluid of the body,

such as semen. **Comp.** **स्नानम्** a. oil-

ed, lubricated, greased. **स्नानम्** f.

affectionate or friendly intercourse.

**स्नानम्** a lamp. **स्नानम्**, **स्नानम्** breach or

loss of friendship. **स्नानम्** ind. affec-

tionately. **स्नानम्** f. flow or course of

love; *S.* 4. 16. **स्नानम्** a. fond of oil.

( **स्नानम्** ) a lamp. **स्नानम्**, phlegm. **स्नानम्**

acessum. **स्नानम्** f. injection of oil,

an oily enema. **स्नानम्** a. anointed

with oil. **स्नानम्** f. manifestation of

love, display of friendship; ( स्नानम् )

स्नानम् स्नानम् स्नानम् स्नानम् *Ms.* 12.

**स्नानम्** m. 1 A friend. 2 The moon.

3 A kind of disease.

**स्नानम्** a. 1 Anointing, lubricating.

2 Destroying. **स्नानम्** 1 Anointing,

unction, rubbing or smearing with

oil or unguents. 2 Unctuousness. 3

An unguent, emollient.

**स्नानम्** p. p. 1 Loved, 2 Kind,

affectionate. 3 Anointed, lubricated;

**स्नानम्** A friend, a beloved person.

**स्नानम्** a. ( **स्नानम्** f. ) 1 Attached,

affectionate, friendly. 2 Oily, unctu-

ous, fat. **स्नानम्** 1 A friend. 2 An

anointer, a smearer. 3 A painter.

**स्नानम्** 1 The moon. 2 A kind of

disease.

**स्नानम्** 1 P. ( स्नानम् ) To dress, wrap

round, envelop.

**स्नानम्** 1 Unctuousness, oiliness,

lubricity. 2 Tenderness, fondness, 3

Smoothness, blandness.

**स्नानम्** 1 A. ( स्नानम्, स्नानम् ) 1 To throb,

palpitate; स्नानम् स्नानम् स्नानम् *Bk.* 15.

27, 14. 83. 2 To shake, tremble,

quiver. 3 To go, move. **With** स्नानम् to

throb, tremble. **स्नानम्** to move about,

struggle.

**स्नानम्** 1 Throbbing, palpitation. 2

Vibration, tremor, motion, स्नानम् स्नानम्

स्नानम् स्नानम् स्नानम् *Bh.* 3. 61.

**स्नानम्** 1 Throbbing, pulsation, pal-

pitation, quivering; स्नानम् स्नानम् स्नानम्

स्नानम् *Mā.* 1; so स्नानम्, स्नानम् &c.

2 Tremor, vibration. 3 The quicken-

ing of a child in the womb.

**स्नानम्** p. p. 1 Throbed, quivered.

2 Gonna. **स्नानम्** A pulsation, throb,





स्फाति: f. 1 Swelling, intumescence. 2 Increase, growth.

स्फार 1 A. (स्फाते, स्फाति) 1 To grow large or fat, to become big or bulky. 2 To swell, increase, expand; लघुपक्षे तयोः कोपः स्फारिणः अक्षलाय Bk. 14. 10. -Caus. (स्फारयति-ते) To cause to grow large, augment, increase; तावत्स्फारयतां शक्तिर्वाग्वाकितं सुः Bk. 17. 43, 4. 38, 12. 76, 15. 99.

स्फार 2. 1 Large, great, increased, expanded; स्फाकृष्टकण्ठमिदं &c.; Mā. 5. 23, Mv. 6. 32. 2 Much, abundant; Mv. 5. 2; Bh. 3. 42. 3 Loud. -रः 1 Swelling, increase, enlargement, growth. 2 A bubble (in gold). 3 A protuberance. 4 Throbbing, quivering palpitation, vibration. 5 Twanging. -इ Abundance, much, plenty. (स्फारिण्य means 'to swell out, expand, spread out, increase, multiply'; हस्तिना विमुर्खीभवति सुधः स्फारिण्यत्वात्; Mk. 1. 36

स्फारण Throbbing, shaking, trembling.

स्फालः Throbbing, palpitation, heat, trembling.

स्फालनं 1 Quivering, palpitating. 2 Causing to shake about or move. 3 Rubbing, friction. 4 Patting or stroking (as a horse), gentle rubbing.

स्फिक् f. Buttocks, hips; अंतास्फिक्पृष्ठविषयवर्णनमुल्लाम्बुतानि जगतां Mā. 5. 16.

स्फिक् 10 U. (स्फोटयति-ते) 1 To hurt, injure, kill. 2 To despise. 3 To love. 4 To cover.

स्फिक् 10 U. (स्फिक्नोति-ते) To hurt &c.; see स्फिक् above.

स्फिर a. (compar. स्फेयस्, superl. स्फेयस्) 1 Abundant, much, large. 2 Many, numerous. 3 Vast, capacious.

स्फिति p. p. 1 Swollen, increased; Vc. 5. 40. 2 Fat, thick, big, large, bulky. 3 Many, numerous, much, copious, plentiful, abundant. 4 Pure, Bv. 4. 13. 5 Successful, prosperous, thriving. 6 Affected by hereditary disease. (स्फितीकृत means 'to augment or enlarge').

स्फिति: f. 1 Growth, increase, enlargement. 2 Abundance, copiousness, plenty; वनपायस च स्फितिः सदा मे वर्ततां नृपे. 3 Prosperity.

स्फुट 1. 6 P., 1 U. (स्फुटति, स्फोटति-ते, स्फुटति) 1 To burst or split open, break forth, be suddenly rent asunder, cleave split, break; हाहादेहि स्फुटति इत्येवं संज्ञते देवर्षयः U. 3. 38; स्फुटति च सा मनसिज-विनिर्गमिता Gīt. 7; Bk. 14. 56, 15. 47. 2 To expand, open, blow, blossom; स्फुटति कुतूहलमिदं विरहिद्वन्द्वलगात् Gīt. 5; Pt. 1. 138, Kāv. 3. 167. 3 To run or bound away, disperse; नृणां स्फुट-मतिः Bk. 14. 6, 10. 8. 4 To become visible, burst into view, become evident or manifest. -II. 10 U.

(स्फुटति-ते) 1 To burst, crack, break open. 2 To burst into view. -Caus. (स्फोटयति-ते) 1 To burst or rend asunder, split, tear open, cleave, divide. 2 To manifest, show, make clear. 3 To disclose, divulge, make public. 4 To hurt, destroy, kill. 5 To winnow.

स्फुट a. 1 Burst, rent asunder, broken, split. 2 Opened, expanded, full-blown; स्फुटपरामपरामतं कृत्वा Si. 6. 2, 5. 3 Manifested, displayed, made clear. 4 Clear, plain, distinctly visible or manifest; अत्र स्फुटो न कश्चिद्वेदिका K. P. 1; Ku. 5. 44; Me. 70; h. 11. 44. 5 Bursting into view; U. 3. 42. 6 White, bright, pure; युक्ताकृते वा स्फुट-विद्यमानं Ku. 1. 44. 7 Well-known, famous; स्फुटनृत्तलक्षणमस्तुनोः Si. 8. 79 (प्रथितं). 8 Spread, diffused. 9 Loud. 10 Apparent, true. -इ ind. Clearly, evidently, distinctly, certainly, manifestly. -Comp. -अर्थ a. 1 intelligible, obvious. 2 significant. -सार a bright or gemmed with stars. -कल (in geom.). 1 distinct or precise area of a triangle. 2 the clear or net result of any calculation. -सारः the true latitude of a star or planet (?). -सुप्रेमति: f. the apparent or true motion of the sun.

स्फुटनं 1 Breaking open, rending, bursting forth, tearing open. 2 Expanding, opening, blossoming.

स्फुटि: -री f. Cracking of the skin of the feet, sores or swelling of the feet.

स्फुटिका A small bit broken off, a slice.

स्फुटित p. p. 1 Burst, broken open, split, cracked. 2 Budded, blown, expanded (as a flower). 3 Made clear, manifested, shown. 4 Torn, destroyed. 5 Laughed at. -Comp. -जरा a. having wide feet, splay-footed.

स्फुट 10 U. (स्फुटयति-ते) To despise, slight, disrespect.

स्फुट 6 P. (स्फुटति) To cover.

स्फुट 1. 1. P. (स्फुटति) To open, expand. -II. 10 U. (स्फुटयति-ते) To jest, joke, laugh at.

स्फुट 1 A., 10 U. (स्फुटते, स्फुटयति-ते) See स्फुट.

स्फुट ind. An imitative sound. -Comp. -करः fire. -कारः the sound of a crackling noise.

स्फुट 6. P. (स्फुटति, स्फुटति) 1 (a) To throb, palpitate (as eyes); शान्तिविद्यया भगवद् स्फुटति च बाहुः कुतः कलमिहारा S. 1. 15; स्फुटता वानकेनापि वाह्येण मन्त्रेण Mā. 1. 8. (b) To shake, tremble, quiver, vibrate in general; स्फुटद्वन्द्वलगात् U. 1. 29, 6. 33. 2 To twitch, struggle, become agitated; इह पृथिव्यां कश्चन स्फुटति Rām. 3 To start, dart, spring forward; पञ्चमवधः परं Bk. 14. 6. 4

To spring back, rebound (as a bow). 5 To spring or break forth, shoot out, spring up, rise forth; यमः स्फु-रति विमलं वरः. 6 To start into view, become visible or manifest, appear clearly, become displayed; युवास्फु-रती को हृदि विच्छति हरः परिमृष्टं दृष्टा Mu. 1. 8: रक्षितकश्चिरं हाहादेहि प्रदोषे स्फुरति निरवसादां कापि तावज्जाद Gīt. 11. 7 To flash, scintillate, sparkle, glitter, gleam, shine; स्फुरत् कुसुमं हृदि नाभिमन्त्री रजशु तव हृदये Gīt. 10; (तदा) स्फुरन्मन्त्रमलया पञ्चमो Ku. 1. 24, R. 3. 60, 5. 51; Ms. 15, 27. 8 To shine, distinguish oneself, become eminent; Pt. 1. 27. 9 To flash on the mind, rush suddenly into memory. 10 To go tremulously. 11 To bruise, destroy. -Caus. (स्फुरयति-ते, स्फुरति-ते) 1 To cause to throb or vibrate. 2 To cause to shine, irradiate. 3 To throw, cast. -With अस्फु to shine forth or out. -अभि 1 to spread or be diffused, expand. 2 to become known. -परि to throb, quiver, palpitate; तस्याः परस्फुरितमर्ममालसाय U. 3. 28. -व 1 to quiver, tremble. 2 to expand, be dilated; प्रास्फुरयन् Mb. 2 to spread far and wide, become known; संस्थितस्य ह्यनोत्कर्षः प्रायः स्फुरति स्फुट Subhāsh. -वि 1 to quiver, tremble. 2 to struggle. 3 to shine, gleam; U. 4. 4 to draw or twang (as a bow, used in caus. in the same sense); एकोपि विस्फुरितमलया पञ्चमः कश्चिन्निर्गमयति विमुक्तं समर्थः Ve. 2. 25; Ki. 14. 31.

स्फुरः 1 Throbbing, trembling, quivering. 2 Swelling. 3 A shield.

स्फुरणं 1 Throbbing, quivering, trembling (in general). 2 Throbbing or quivering or certain parts of the body (indicating good or bad luck). 3 Breaking forth, arising, starting into view. 4 Gleaming, flashing, glittering, shining, twinkling. 5 Flashing on the mind, crossing the memory.

स्फुरत् a. Throbbing, shining &c. -Comp. -उल्का a shooting meteor, aerolite.

स्फुरित p. p. 1 Trembling, throbbing. 2 Shaken. 3 Glittering, shining. 4 Unsteady. 5 Swollen. -ने 1 A throb, palpitation, tremor. 2 Agitation or emotion of the mind.

स्फुर्य 1 P. (स्फुर्यते) 1 To spread, extend. 2 To forget.

स्फुर्य 1 P. (स्फुर्यति) 1 To thunder, make a sound like thunder clap, crash, explode; Ms. 1. 53. 2 To glitter, shine. 3 To burst or break forth; स्फुर्यन्ते स एव संवति समं व्यङ्ग्यमिच्छन् स्थिते; Mv. 3. 40. -With वि 1 to roar, thunder. 2 to resound. 3 to increase. 4 to shine, appear; अस्वेदं जगत्पञ्चमं ह भवती यद् व्योमि विस्फुर्यते K. P. 10.

७००. ; आदि चन्द्रमण्डपना अतिशयार्थविकृतान्  
कृतमर्थेति चन्द्रमण्डपः अतिशयः १ ; चन्द्रमण्डपः चन्द्रमण्डपः

अथ प. प. १ Fallen or dropped  
down; slipped off, fallen off; गुरु  
गुरु वापनसि लहसना Ku. ३ ५१; कुरु  
लसं लसं यथा वलितानि ३. ३. १५; Ki. ३.  
३८, Me. ६३. २ Drooping, hanging  
loosely down; विषादलसतर्जनी Mk. ४.  
३; कलालासवतिमानोदितवती वायु पदोद्वेगवा  
३. १. ३०. ३ Loosed. ४ Let go,  
released. ५ Pendulous, hanging  
down. ६ Generated. —Comm. —

1 having the limbs relaxed. 2 swooning, fainting.

सुतरः A couch or sofa ( for reclining ), bed ; शिलातले सुतरमास्तीति निषदा K., Ms. 2. 204.

साह ind. Quickly, speedily.

सावः Flow, flowing, oozing, dropping.

सावक a. ( विका f. ) Causing to flow, pouring out, exuding. — क Black pepper.

सिध् 1 P. ( सिधति ) To hurt, kill.

सिध् 1 P. ( सिधति ) To hurt, kill.

सिध् 4 P. ( सिधति, सुत ) 1 To go. 2 To become dry.

सु 1 P. ( सुति, सुत ) 1 To flow, stream, trickle, ooze, drop, exude ; न हि निवास्त्वेषाम् Rām. 2 To pour out, shed, let flow ; अलोडितं च सुपटे शीघ्रं चापमुज्ज्वत् Bk. 15. 76, 17. 18. 3 To go, move. 4 To trickle or slip away, waste away, perish, come to nothing ; सुपते ननु तस्यापि भिन्नभावावप्ये यथा Bhāg. ; Bk. 6. 18 ; Ms. 2. 74. 5 To spread about, get abroad, transpire ( as a secret ). — Caus. ( सावति-ते ) To cause to flow, pour out, shed, spill ( blood &c. ) ; न वासास्त्रावदेव सुकु Ms. 4. 169. ( With prepositions the root retains nearly the same meanings ).

सुतः N. of a district ; यथाः सुत-सुपतिने Sk. ; ( it was situated at some distance at least one day's journey from Pataliputra q. v. ; cf. न हि देवदत्तः सुते संनिधायमानस्तद्वदेव पाटलिपुत्रे संनिधायते सुतपदनेकं हृदयानेकालं च B. B. सुतनी Natron.

सुतः f. A sort of wooden ladle, used for pouring clarified butter on sacrificial fire ; ( usually made of trees like Palāsa or Khadira ) ; R. 11. 25 ; Ms. 5. 117 ; Y. 1. 183.

—Comp. — मणालिका the spout of a ladle.

सुत a. ( Usually at the end of comp. ) Flowing, dropping, pouring forth ; स्वर्णे तस्यामस्तवतेव Ku. 1. 4, 5 ; Si. 9. 68.

सुतिः f. 1 Flowing, oozing, distilling, trickling out ; काटशक्तिमिधिर-मसिबोद्धमनः Mu. 6. 19 ; वत्तुवारसुतिपौत-म् Ku. 1. 5 ; R. 16. 44 ; Ki. 5. 44, 16. 2 ; क्षीरसुतिहरमयः ( वाताः ) Mo. 107. ' exudation or flow of the sap. ' 2 Exudation, resin. 3 A stream.

सुतः-वा 1 A sacrificial ladle. 2 A spring, cascade.

सुते 1 A. ( सुते ) To go, move.

से 1 P. ( सावति ) 1 To boil. 2 To sweat ; see से.

सोत A stream ; see सोतम्.

सोतम् n. 1 ( a ) A stream, current flow or course of water ; यन् सोतः सदा

पुलिनमधुना तत्र सरित् U. 2. 27, Ms. 3. 163. ( b ) A torrent, rapid stream ; नदस्वाकाशमवावाः सोतस्युत्पत्तिरिति B. 1. 78 ; सोतसेवोक्तमात्रं प्रतीतयते हि तत् V. 2. 5. 2 A stream, river ( in general ) ; सोत-सामसि जाह्नवी Bg. 10. 31. 3 A wave.

4 Water. 5 The canal of nutriment in the body. 6 An organ of sense ; निगुह सर्वस्रोतासि Rām. 7 The trunk of an elephant. —Comp. — अंजनं (सोतोजनं) antimony. — अंजनः the ocean. — अंजनः an aperture of the proboscis or trunk of an elephant, a nostril ; सोतोरन्तर्नि-तहमं अंजनिः सीधमानः Mo. 42 ( see Malli. thereon ) ; ( written ओतोतेन also q. v. ).

—वहा a river ; सोतोवहा पथि विकामज्जाम-नीत्य जातः सखे प्रज्जम्बूद्वीपस्य S. 5. 15 ; कार्या सैकतदीपस्यसिन्धुना सोतोवहा मालिनी 6. 16, R. 6. 52.

सोतस्वती 1 N. of Siva. 2 A thief.

सोतस्वती, सोतस्वती A river.

सु pron. a. 1 One's own, belong- ing to oneself, often serving as a reflexive pronoun ; स्वनिर्गम्यस्व सु 8. 2 ; प्रजाः प्रजाः स्वा इव त्रयित्वा 5. 5 ; oft. in comp. in this sense ; ज्युज्ज, स्वकलप, स्वद्वय. 2 Innate, natural, in- herent, peculiar, inborn ; सुप्रियं न कलुषं कमलं पुष्पति स्वाभाविक्या Mo. 80 ; S. 1. 18 ; स तस्य स्वो मायः प्रकृतिविद्ययात्मकः U. 6. 14. 3 Belonging to one's own caste or tribe ; सुप्रिय मायां सुप्रियं तां च स्वां च विशः सुतेः Ms. 3. 13, 5. 104. —स्वः 1 A relative, kinsman ; Pt. 2. 96 ; Ms. 2. 109. 2 The soul. —स्वा, स्व Wealth, property, as in निःस्व q. v. —Comp. — अकषादः a follower of the Nyāya system of philosophy. — अक्षरं one's own hand-writing. — अधिकारः one's own duty or sway ; स्वाधिकारात्मनः Mo. 1 ; स्वाधिकार्युग्मं S. 7. — अधिष्ठानं one of the six Chakras or mystical circles of the body. — अधीन a. 1 depend- ent on oneself, self-dependent. 2 independent. 3 one's own subject. 4 in one's own power. स्वाधीनः स्वधीनतासि हि वरः प्रदो न सेवां तसिः Mk. 3. 11. — सुखम् a. having prosperity in one's own power ; स्वाधीनः सुखताः सिद्धिर्नतः S. 4. — पतिता, ' मर्तुका ' a woman who has full control over her husband, one whose husband is subject to her ; अथ सा विप्रतायाया राया स्वाधीनमर्तुका निजमाव । रसिद्धिं कर्तं मन्त्रमावाया. Git. 12 ; see B. D. 112 at seq. — आवाहः 1 self- recitation, muttering to one-self. 2 study of the Vedas, sacred study. — अह्वयतिः f. 1 self-experience. 2 self- knowledge ; साधुवैकल्याय नमः स्वाव नैवे Bh. 2. 1. — अतः 1 the mind ; Bv. 4. 5 ; Mv. 7. 17. 2 a cavern. — अर्वा 1 one's own interest, self-interest ; सर्वः स्वार्थं समीक्षते Si. 2. 65. 2 own meaning ; Bv. 1. 79 ( where both senses are intended ). — अनुमानं inference for oneself, a kind of inductive reason-

ing, one of the two main kinds of अनुमान ; the other being परानुमान.

— अविश्व a. 1 clever in one's own af- fairs. 2 expert in attending to own interests. — अप्र, ' परावय ' a. intent on securing one's own interests, selfish.

— विफलः frustration of one's object. — सिद्धिः f. fulfilment of one's own object. — आपन्न a. subject to, or de- pendent upon, oneself ; Bh. 2. 7.

— इच्छा self-will, own inclination. — वृत्त्युः an epithet of Bhishma.

— उच्चः the rising of a sign or hea- venly body at any particular place.

— उच्चः a fixed star. — ऊर्ध्वः air, wind.

— कर्मिण a. selfish. — कार्य one's own business or interest मतम् ind. to oneself, aside ( in theatrical lang- uage ). — उच्च a. 1 self-willed, uncon- trolled, wanton. 2 wild. ( — उच्च ) one's own will or choice, own fancy or pleasure, independence. ( — उच्च ) ind. at one's own will or pleasure, wan- tonly, voluntarily ; स्वच्छं वृत्तरिदं ते मर्तुं विदितो विदुषु अतिरिद्धिः Bv. 1. 5.

— जन्म a. self-born. ( — जन्म ) 1 a son or child. 2 sweat, perspiration. ( — जन्म ) blood. — जन्मः 1 a kinsman, relative ; इतः प्रत्यक्षं स्वजनमनुगतं स्वचित्ता S. 8. 8, Pt. 1. 5. 2 one's own people or kindred, one's household. त्वं a. self-dependent, uncontrolled, in- dependent, self-willed. ( — जन्म ) a blind man. — जन्मः one's own country, native country. — जन्मः a fellow-country- man. — धर्मः 1 one's own religion. 2 one's own duty, the duties of one's own class ; Ms. 1. 88-91. 3 peculia- rity, one's own property. — यथाः one's own side or party. — परमेष्ठेन one's own and an enemy's country. — प्रकाश a. 1 self-evident. 2 self-luminous.

— प्रयोगात् ind. by means of one's own efforts. — मर्तुः 1 one's own warrior. 2 body-guard. — मर्तुः 1 own state. 2 an essential or inherent property, natural constitution, innate or peculiar disposition, nature ; as in स्वमते वृत्तिकमः Bubbāsh. ; so इच्छि, सुखं, ' वृत्तः ' चयन, ' कतिन &c. ' उचितः f. 1 spontaneous declaration. 2 ( in Rhet. ) a figure of speech which consists in describing a thing to the life, or with exact resemblance ; स्वमनोकिञ्चु रिवादिः स्वकिञ्चालपदार्थेन K. P. 10, or यथा- वस्थं यथावर्तिन रूपं साधुद्विपुवर्ति Kāv. 2. 8.

— मर्तुः the doctrine that the universe was produced and is sustained by the natural and necessary action of substances according to their in- herent properties, ( and not by the agency of a Supreme Being ). — निगुह a. natural, spontaneous, inborn. — नृ 1 an epithet of Brahma. 2 of Siva. 3 of Vishnu. — योनि a. related on the mother's side. ( — म. f. ) own womb, one's own place of birth. ( — f. ) a



स्वर्ग ind. 1 Heaven, paradise ; as in  
स्वर्ग, स्वर्ग्य &c. 2 The heaven of  
Indra and the temporary abode of  
the virtuous after death. 3 The sky,  
ether. 4 The space above the sun or  
between the sun and the polar star.  
5 The third of the three Vyāhritis,  
pronounced by every Brāhmana in  
his daily prayers; see मन्त्रि. -  
स्वर्ग, स्वर्ग्य. 1 the celestial Ganges.

relishing, enjoyment. 4 Sweetening



इ ind. An emphatic particle used to lay stress on the preceding word and translatable by 'verily', 'indeed', 'certainly', &c.; but it is often used expletively without any particular signification, especially in a Vedic literature; इ इति जाना वयम्; तस्य इ पर्वतमारदी पृथ ऊचुः &c. Ait. Br. It is sometimes used as a vocative particle and rarely of disdain or laughter. -m. 1 A form of Siva. 2 Water. 3 Sky. 4 Blood.

हंसः (Said to be derived from हन्; cf. भवेदुर्जगमाद् हन्: Sk.) 1 A swan, goose, duck, flamingo; हंसः संवति शश्वता इव वयार्द्रातनवी यताः Mk. 5. 6; न शोभते सभासम् हंसयो वको यथा Subhāsh., R. 3. 10, 5. 12, 17. 25; (the description of this bird, as given by Sanskrit writers, is more poetical than real; he is described as forming the vehicle of the god Brahman, and as ready to fly towards the Mānasa lake at the approach of rains; cf. मलय. According to a very general poetical convention he is represented as being gifted with the peculiar power of separating milk from water; e. g. सारं ततो घास्यमाशय कल्य हंसो यथा क्षीरमिवान्मम्यत् Pt. 1; हंसो हि क्षीरमाशये तन्मित्रा न मेव-लयः S. 6. 27; नीरक्षीरविशेषे हंसलसं लभेव तनुवे वेत्। विशदितमधुपायः कुलतत पालयिष्यति Bv. 1. 13; see Bh. 2. 18 also). 2 The Supreme Soul, Brahman. 3 The individual soul, (जीवात्मनः). 4 One of the vital airs. 5 The sun. 6 Siva. 7 Vishnu. 8 Kāmadeva. 9 An unambitious monarch. 10 An ascetic of a particular order. 11 A spiritual preceptor. 12 One free from malice, a pure person. 13 A mountain. -Comp. -अंभिः vermilion. -अभिरुद्धं an epithet of Sarasvatī. -अमिषं silver. -कांता a female goose. -कीलकः a particular mode of sexual enjoyment. -गति a. having a swan's gait, stalking in a stately manner. -गन्धरा a sweetly speaking woman. -गान्धिनी a woman having graceful gait like that of a swan; Ms. 3. 10. 3 N. of Brahmapū. -गूः the soft feathers or down of a goose. -काङ्क्षं also wood. -नन्दः the cackling of a goose. -नन्दिनी a woman of a particular class (described as having a slender waist, large hips, the gait of an elephant and the voice of a cuckoo; गन्धर्वमना तन्वी जीर्णालाकारं दृष्ट्वा चित्तं हर्षितं स स्थातु सा दृष्ट्वा हंसगान्धिनी). -मल्ला a flight of swans; Ku. 1. 30. -मुदयम् a young goose or swan.

-रथः, -राज्या epithets of Brahman. -राजा a king of geese. -रौमस green sulphate of iron. -रौमके brass. -रौमकी a line of geese.

हंसकः 1 A goose, flamingo. 2 An ornament for the ankles (हंस or पादहंसक), वसति इव सविप्रमयातयनवितहंसक-भूषणा विरेणुः Si. 7. 23. (where the word is used in the first sense also; see हंस above for other senses).

हंसिका, हंसी A female goose.

हंसे ind. 1 A vocative particles corresponding to, 'ho', 'hallo'; हंसे विष्णुवाचिचन्द्रमणयः संवर्धयन् (सात् Chandra. 1. 3. 2 A particle expressing laugh-tiness or contempt. 3 A particle of interrogation. (In dramas it is mostly used as a form of address by characters of the middling class; हंसे बल्लभ ना कुप्य Ku. 1.

हंकाः The calling of elephants.

हंजा, हंजे ind. A vocative particle used in addressing a female attendant or maid-servant; हंजे संवत्सल्ले अहं हंसिनी कृष्णालेनी Ratn. 3.

हृद्, 1 P. (हृति, हृति) To shine, be bright.

हृद् A market, a fair. -Comp. -चोरकः a thief who steals from fair; and markets. -विलासिनी 1 a wanton woman, prostitute, common woman. 2 a sort of perfume.

हृत् 1 Violence, force. 2 Oppression, rapine. (हृत् and हृत् are used adverbially in the sense of 'forcibly', 'violently', 'suddenly', 'against one's will'; अवाहिका न चंद-पमेया हृत् पतिविरुद्धात्मन्यनवीयत Dh. ; मानसं वागमास हृत् मयुजं च Rām. -Comp. -योगः a particular mode of Yoga or practising abstract meditation, (so called, distinguished from राजयोग U. v., because it is very difficult to practise; it may be performed in various ways, such as by standing on one leg, holding up the arms, inhaling smoke with the head inverted &c.). -विद्या the science of forced meditation.

हृदि Wooden fetters or stocks.

हृदि (हृ) कः, हृदिः A man of the lowest caste.

हृद् A bone. -Comp. -जं narrow.

हंजा ind. A vocative particle used in addressing a female of inferior rank, or by equals of the lowest caste in addressing each other; हंजे हंजे हंसिनी जीवां यदी हंसो वति Ak. -f. A large earthen vessel (P).

हंसिका, हंसी An earthen pot.

हंसे ind. See हंस ind.

हृत् p. p. 1 Killed, slain; 2 Hurt, struck, injured. 3 Lost, perished. 4 Deprived or bereft of. 5 Disappointed, frustrated. 6 Multiplied; see हन्. It is often used as the first member of comp. in the sense of 'wretched', 'miserable' 'accursed', 'worthless'; अहंसादुःखविद् हंसदुःखं संवति विरेणुः S. 6. 6; कुर्यादुपेक्षा हंसजीवितप्रसिद्ध R. 14. 65; हंसविलसितानां ही विविधो विपकः Si. 11. 64. -Comp. -आका a. 1 bereft of hope, hopeless, desponding. 2 weak, powerless. 3 cruel, merciless. 4 barren. 5 low, vile, wretched, accursed, villainous. -कंदक a. freed from thorns or foes. -क्षिप्त a. bewildered, confounded. -लुप्त a. dimmed in lustre; R. 3. 15. -दुष्ट a. ill-fated, luckless, ill-starred. -नभाव a., -वीर्य a. bereft of power or vigour. -हृत् a. deprived of sense, senseless. -आन, -आनय a. ill-fated, unfortunate. -मूर्खः a dolt, blockhead. -लक्षण a. devoid of auspicious marks, unlucky. -लेश a. surviving. -भी, -संयुक्त a. reduced to indigence, impoverished. -आयस a. freed from fear.

हृत्क a. Miserable, ill-bred, wretched, low, vile; (mostly at the end of comp.); न हृत्क विविधानो न न निषेध-आयसवर्धनकेन Mu. 3; दुष्टिताः स्वपारिदृताः सव रामदाकेन U. 1. -काः a low person, coward.

हृत्ति f. 1 Killing, destruction. 2 Striking, wounding. 3 A blow, stroke. 4 Loss, failure. 5 A defect. 6 Multiplication.

हृत्तुः 1 A weapon. 2 A disease or sickness.

हृत्तु Killing, slaying, slaughter, murder, particularly criminal kill-ing; as in हृत्तुता, गहना &c.

हृत् 1 A. (हृते, हृ) To void excrement, evacuate or discharge feces. -David. (निद्रावते).

हृत्तं Voiding excrement, evacuation of ordure.

हृत् 2 P. (हृति, हन्; pass. हंसते; caus. पातयति-ते; desid. जिघांसति) 1 To kill, slay, destroy, strike down; नवम हृत्त-कुर्यादुपेक्षा रणे हंसा U. 2. 15; हंसयि न हंस्य यदनः Bh. 3. 18. 2 To strike, beat; यदी चंद हंसमयता मो विरेणुवाना येवताजीवविषं M. 3. 20, Si. 7. 56. 3 To hurt, injure, afflict, torment; as in कायन. 4 To put down, abandon; Bh. 2. 77. 5 To remove, take away, destroy; अयोजीविवनितराविलासयेव हंसय हंसि वितरा कुपितो विपता Bh. 2. 18. 6 To conquer, overthrow, defeat,

of Vishnu ; हरिवंशः पुरुषोत्तमः स्वयं



हर्षः 1 Joy, delight, pleasure, satisfaction, gladness, rapture, glee, exultation; हर्षी हर्षो हर्षवन्तः हर्षवन्तः P. R. 1. 22; सेहर्षितः सेहितर्षिताः स्वर्गः R. 3. 61. 2 Thrilling, bristling, erection (of the hair of the body); as in रोमन्तर्ष q. v. 3 Joy, considered as one of the 33 or 34 subordinate feelings; हर्षोऽप्यहर्षोऽपि प्रसन्नोऽप्यहर्षोऽपि R. D. 195; or हर्षावस्थानिष्ठा मुखादिभिर्यो हर्षः P. G. -Comp. -अर्षात् a. full of joy, happy; so हर्षविष्ट -अवस्थः excess of happiness; or joy, ecstasy. -हर्षवन्तः a. gratifying, delighting. -जड a. dull or paralyzed with joy; R. 3. 68. -विवर्धन a. increasing joy. -स्वरः a cry or shout of joy.



= हस्तकर्मस्य व. १. - **वर्त** 1 the palm of the hand, 2 the tip of an elephant's trunk. - **वाह** : striking the palms together, clapping the hands. - **बन्ध** : a slip of the hand. - **धारण** - **धारण** : warning off a blow (with the hand). - **पाद** the hands and feet ; वनस्पदं पदंति S. 4. - **पुच्छ** the hand below the wrist. - **पृष्ठ** the back of the hand. - **प्राप्त** a. 1 held in the hand. 2 gained, secured. - **प्राप्त** a. easily accessible to the hand, that can be reached with the hand ; हस्तप्राप्तसम्पन्नंति सम्पन्नंति Me. 75. - **विष** : performing the body with unguents. - **मणि** : a jewel worn on the wrist. - **क्षारण** 1 manual readiness or skill. 2 a sleight of the hand, legerdemain. - **सेवाहन** : rubbing or sham-pooing with the hands, Me. 90. - **सिद्ध** : f. 1 manual labour, doing with the hands 2 hire, wages. - **सूत्र** a bracelet or thread-string worn on the wrist ; Ku. 7 25.

हस्तकः १ A hand. २ The position of the hand.

हस्तवत् n. Dextrous, skilful, clever.  
हस्तादिनि ind. Hand to hand;  
०३-०३३ जन्ममज्जि १३६.

एलिसिकं A multitude of elephants.  
एलिसिग्नः ( नी. ) १ Having hands.  
२ Having a trunk. -म. An elephant;  
Ms. 7. 96. 12. 43; ( elephants are  
said to be of four kinds : एद, म्, एण  
and जय ). -Comp. -अग्रजः  
superintendent of elephants. -अग्र-  
वैद्यः a work dealing with the treat-  
ment of elephants' diseases. -आरिहः  
an elephant-driver or rider. -कक्षः  
१ a lion. २ a tiger. -करः the custo-  
diary plant. -प्र १ an elephant-killer  
२ a man. -हरिन् m. an elephant-  
driver. -इतः १ the tusk of an ele-  
phant. २ a peg projecting from a  
wall. ( -त ) १ Ivory. २ a radish.  
-इतकं a radish. -नक्षत्रं a sort of turret  
projecting the approach to the gate  
of a city or fort. -पः. -पकः an ele-  
phant-driver or rider; इति ध्वन्यन्त  
हिदिभिः कर्त्तुं नित्यवान्; अमृ ॥ २. ४६.  
-चक्रः the ichor issuing from the  
temples of an elephant in rut. -सङ्घः  
१ N. of *Africata*. २ of *Lagersa*. ३ a  
heap of ashes. ४ a shower of dust.  
५ frost. -धुरः, -धि n. herd of ele-  
phants. -वन्द्यस् the splendour or  
magnificence of an elephant. -वाहः  
१ an elephant-driver. २ a hook for  
driving elephants. -वट्टवं a collec-  
tion of six elephants. -स्नानं = वज्र-  
स्नानं H. v.; अपशोद्धेशवेदान्तविस्तरादिभिर-  
क्तिव ॥ १. १८. -हस्तः an elephant's  
trunk.

इस्तिन(ना)पुरं N. of a city  
founded by king Hastin, said to be  
situated some fifty miles north-east

of the modern Delhi ; it forms a central scene of action in the Mahābhārata ; its other names are :—  
महाद्वय, मायासाधुय, मायाद्वय, इति.

हस्तिनी । 1 A female elephant. 2 A kind of drug and perfume. 3 A woman of a particular class, one of the four classes into which writers on erotical science divide women (described as having thick lips, thick hips, thick fingers, large breasts, dark complexion, and libidinous appetite); the Ratimanjari thus describes her:—रघुनाथस्य रघुनिर्देवदेवस्य कन्यासुखिनि । ३ निनातभांशीः (निवेद्य-  
व्यासः) । ४५५ हस्तिनी अत्युत्तमः (कठिनी यनासा) । १.

१ Belonging to the hand. २ Done with the hand, manual. ३ Given with the hand.

हल्ले A kind of deadly poison.

म. A kind of Gaudara; cf.  
711.

**हृत्** *hṛt* A particle expressing, 1 (grief, dejection, pain, as expressed by 'ah,' 'alas'; 'woe me', in English; हृ निवे जायते U. 3 ; हा हा दिमि रुदामि इव U. 3. 3 नः हा विम हसति Mal. 10. 6. 11 ; हा वक्त्रे अस्मिन् कामि Mal. 10. &c.; (in this sense it is often used with the acc. of person; गच्छामहे Sk.) 2 Surprise; हा कथं भवान्निन्दत्येषम् धर्मदण्डा शिवमसी मे कीर्तयेत् U. 4. 3 Another approach.

प्र १. ३ A. ( निर्देश, हाव; *passa*. हावने; *passa*. निर्देशने ) १ To go, wave; निर्देशों विद्यमानां स्फुटितो भवतांभवत् H. D. 28; Kt. 13. 21; Naled. 1. 38. 2 To get, attain. - विसर्ग इ १ to go or move upwards, rise (in all senses); यम (न पार्श्वभाजितेति H. 13. 64; अर्धभाजितेति: भ्रममुत्पत्तिं कतिजानन्व मानो: Mu. 4. 21. N. 22. 45, 55; उन्निजिरी वेकतात्न ल्प यदांगे न किं पुनः Bk. 16. 2 उन्निजिरी 'why do you not rise, i. e. come to life'; कोलाहली लोकभाषादिजिरी Dk. 'a noise rose from the people'. 2 to depart, go away; उन्निजिरीजीवितां वराकीं वायुंयमे Mā. 10. 3 to raise; शिरसा दृषमुन्निजिरी Katy. 4 to throw up, contract (as eyebrows); Bk. 3. 47. -उत्पत्ति to come down to, descend; निजिरीजीवितांयमिन्वत्तु तत्तद्दुष्कामायां निर्दिष्टा न भवति तदि Si. 1. 31. -स to go to, attain to, enjoy; जन्ता ...समहास्य भवे Naled. 1. 54. -II. 2 P. ( जहाति, क्षीय ) १ To leave, abandon, quit, give up, forsake, relinquish, dismiss; वृत्त जहाति भवान्मनुष्यां कुर्वन् तनु-द्वये मनात् विन्यसां Moka. M. 1, सा क्षीय-भाषादस्य भवत्य तयोदयोर्देवकनं जहाति Mu. 4. 13. H. 5. 72, R. 8. 82, 12. 24, 14. 61, 87, 15. 59; S. 4. 18, Bg. 2. 50; Bk. 3. 53, 5. 91, 10. 71, 20. 10. Me. 49, 60; Bv. 2. 129; R. 1. 38. 2 To resign, forego. 3 To let fall. 4 To omit, disregard, neglect. 5 To avoid.

shun. -*pass.* ( *हीनते* ) 1 To be left or forsaken ; Ki. 12. 12. 2 To be excluded from, be deprived of, lose ( with instr. or abl. ); *बिनाशो मे भविः* Bk. 14. 35 ; *जनयिष्या हत तस्य वाचस्पत्येव हीनये* Ms. 3. 17. 5. 161, 9. 211. 3 To be deficient or wanting in ; usually with *स* q.v. 4 To diminish, decrease, decay, decline, wane ( *हि*g. also ) ; *वृद्धो हीनते चन्द्रः वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्* R. 17. 71 ; H. Pr. 42. 5 To fail ( as in a law-suit ) ; *सूक्तपुत्रमुत्पन्नं हीनते व्यवहारः* Y. 2. 19. 6 To be left out or omitted. 7 To be weakened. -*Caus.* ( *हाययति-ने* ) 1 To cause to leave, abandon &c. 2 To neglect, omit, delay the performance of ; Si. 16. 33, Ms. 3. 71 ; 4. 21 ; Y. 1. 121. -*Desid.* ( *जिहासति* ) To wish to leave &c. -*With अय* to leave, abandon, give up ; *बिललाप स वाचस्पत्यं सहजामप्यहंशाय पितरं* R. 8. 43. -*अय* to leave, abandon. -*अय* to leave, be deprived of, (*pass.*), -*परि* 1 to leave, abandon, quit. 2 to omit, neglect ; *यथोक्तान्यपि कर्मणि परिहाय* Ms. 12. 92. ( -*pass.* ) 1 to be wanting or deficient in ; *आत्मनश्छयितप्रयोगस्या न किमपि परिहास्यते* S. 1. 2 to be inferior to ; *अज्ञम्बितया न परिहीयते शय्याः* V. 3 ; M. 2. -*अय* 1 to give up, forsake, abandon, relinquish. *पञ्चार्त्तं यदा कालम्* Bg. 2. 55, 39, *सन्निविष्टं वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्* 2 to let go, omit, discharge *पञ्च. यद्वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्* Bk. 14. 23. -*वि* to leave, abandon, forsake, give up ; *सहस्रं लब्धव्यमिदम् कामकं तदाप्यः नः जुहुयाद वाचकं* Kt. 1. 44 ; Ms. 41, lc. 2. 41 ; 5. 67, 73 ; 6. 7, 12 102, 14. 48, 69 ; Ku. 3. 1. ( -*Caus.* ) to give away.

Star A large fish.

हाटक न. (की ज.) Golden. -  
Gold, -Comp. -निहि the mountain  
Mem.

Wagon, hire.

1 Leaving, abandoning, loss, failure. 2 Escaping. 3 Prowess, power.

हानिः f. 1 Abandonment, relinquishment. 2 Loss, failure, absence, non-existence; कविषु रघुदात्मकादिविद्विषि न काव्यहानिः K. P. 1 'It does not cease to be a Kāvya' &c. 3 Loss, damage, detriment; यासीद्विहितविषये का हानिः करिषो मन्वेत् Subhāṣh.; का नो हानिः Sarva.S. 4 Decrease, deficiency; दया हानिः कथयता तथा पृष्टिः कथयता Hariv. Y. z. 207, 244. 5 Neglect, omission, breach; रक्षितां, कार्यं. 6 Passing away, waste, loss; कथयता R. 13. 16.

हाकिता Yawning, gaping.

हायनः, -नः A year. -नः 1 A kind of rice. 2 A flame.

ETC: 1 Taking away, removal, seizing. 2 Conveying. 3 Abstraction, deprivation. 4 A carrier.

porter. 3 A garland or necklace of pearls &c.; a necklace in general; शरीरं परिधायिनी दुर्दिने इत्यमरः. 100; पञ्चमं शरीरं दुर्दिने R. 6. 60, 5. 52, 6. 16; Ms. 87; R. 1. 4; 2. 18. 6 War, battle. 7 (In math.) The denominator of a fraction. 8 A divisor. -Comp. -भासि-ली f. a string of pearls; तद्वत्तन् एव शोभते पवित्राभासिनीयम् N. 2. 14; हारावलीयल-काशितकाशियाम् Ut. 11. -मुटि(लि) -का the head or pearl of a necklace; R. 5. 70. -पटिः f. a necklace, string of pearls; इति युक्त्वयिदं शरीरं R. 2. 25, 1. 8. -हारः a kind of reddish-brown grape.

हारकः 1 A thief, plunderer; Y. 3. 215. 2 A cheat, rogue. 3 A string of pearls. 4 A divisor (in math.). 5 A kind of prose composition.

हारि a. Attracting, captivating, pleasing, charming. -रिः f. 1 Defeat. 2 Losing a game. 3 A body of travellers, caravan. -Comp. -कः a cuckoo.

हारिणिकः A deer-catcher, hunter.

हारिण p. p. 1 Cursed to be taken or seized. 2 Presented, offered. 3 Attracted. -रः 1 The green colour. 2 A kind of pigeon.

हारिण a. (की f.) 1 Taking, conveying, carrying. 2 Robbing, taking away; राजकुमारो व हारिणः Y. 2. 273, 3. 208. 3 Seizing, disturbing, Ms. 12. 28. 4 Obtaining, securing. 5 Attracting, captivating, pleasing, delighting, ravishing; तस्मात्ति पीतमोज हारिणा प्रथम इति S. 1. 5; Si. 10. 13, 69; विप्रहारिणे इति Kb. 2. 25. 6 Surpassing, excelling. 7 Having a necklace.

हारिणः 1 A yellow colour. 2 The Kadamba tree.

हारितः 1 A kind of pigeon; R. 4. 46. 2 A rogue, cheat. 3 N. of a writer of a Smṛiti or code of laws; Y. 1. 4.

हारि 1 Affection, love; अमर्षद्वये अमर्ष मेलना व जातकर्म न विद्विषादः Ki. 33, Si. 9. 69; V. 5. 10. 2 Kindness, tenderness. 3 Will. 4 Intention, meaning.

हार्य a. 1 To be taken or conveyed. 2 To be borne or carried on; द्रुतया वायवाग्वाहया Ku. 5. 70. 3 To be taken away or snatched off; R. 7. 67. 4 To be displaced or borne away (as by wind); R. 16. 43. 5 To be shaken (as one's resolution); Ku. 5. 8. 6 To be secured or won over, to be attracted, conquered or induced; इति हि वागर्षि युक्त्वयं शरीरं Mk. 1. 31; Ku. 5. 53; Ms. 7. 217. 7 To be seized or robbed; Ms. 8. 417. -रः 1 A

snake. 2 The tree called Bibhitaka. 3 The dividend (in math.).

हारः 1 A plough. 2 N. of Balarāma. 3 N. of Salivāhana. -Comp. -धुम् m. an epithet of Balarāma.

हारकः A horse of a yellowish-brown colour.

हारल(ता)हल 1 A sort of deadly poison produced at the churning of the ocean; (being of a very virulent character it began to burn up everything when it was swallowed by the god Siva); अश्वेव दधः यदाहण-नामिति हारलल माह तातृहणः । ननु सति म्वा-दशानि दूरी प्रचरेदसिन्धु रचनामि बुज्जनात् Subhāsh. 2 (Hence) A deadly poison or poison in general; see Bv. 1. 95, 2. 73, Pt. 1. 183. (Also written हलल or हललल).

हारलली. हारल Wine, spirituous liquor; हिता हारलमनिमनसा रेवतीलीचनार्थं Ms. 49; Pt. 1. 58; Si. 10. 21.

हारलिकः 1 A ploughman, an agriculturist. 2 One that draws a plough (as a plough-ox). 3 One who fights with a plough.

हारलनी A kind of large house-lizard.

हारली A wife's younger sister.

हारलः A tooth.

हारः 1 A call, calling. 2 Any feminine coquettish gesture calculated to excite amorous sensations, dalliance (of love), blandishments; शब्दहारि हारिने वचनानां कोसलं दृष्टि विदारविशेषः Si. 10. 13, जगुः सरानं ननु सदानं Bk. 3. 43; (हारा is thus defined by उज्ज्वल-नयिः—दीपारोचकसंयुक्तो हृदयविशेषः । यावदीत्यल्लोको यः स हारा इति कथ्यते see S. D. 127 also)

हारः 1 Laughter, laughing, smile; मारी हारः P. R. 1. 22. 2 Joy, mirth, merriment. 3 Laughter, as the prevailing feeling of the rasa called हारः; see S. D. 207. 4 Derisive laughter, R. 12. 36. 5 Opening, blowing, expanding (as of lotuses &c.); इत्युक्ति सामर्थ्येन तेषुः सरोजलक्ष्मीं स्वयमसहासिः Bk. 2. 3.

हारलका 1 Laughter. 2 Mirth, merriment.

हारल a. Laughable, ridiculous; R. 2. 43. -र्य 1 Laughter; Y. 1. 84. 2 Mirth, amusement, sport; Ms. 9. 227. 3 Jest, joke. 4 Derision, ridicule. -र्यः The sentiment of mirth or humour, one of the eight or nine sentiments in poetry; it is thus defined:—विज्ञानाकारायेव हारः उक्तान्वेत । हार्यो हारस्याविभाजः (so must the line be read instead of हारो हारस्याविभाजः); मतः प्रथमोक्तः S. D. 228. -Comp. -आरल्ल a butt (of ridicule), laughing-stock. -वर्षरि, -मार्कः ridicule, derision. उद्वेगविरहितप्रवर्तनी हार्यमार्क वृत्तः Vikar. 18. 107. -रकः the

sentiment of mirth or humour - see हारल above.

हारलिकः An elephant-driver or rider. -कः A herd of elephants; Si. 5. 30).

हारलिन N. of Hastināpara, q. v. हारल m. N. of a Gandharva. -ल्ल. An exclamation denoting pain, grief or surprise, (it is simply repeated for the sake of emphasis, see हार). -Comp. -हारः 1 a grief, lamentation, loud wailing. 2 the din or uproar of battle. -र्यः the cry हारल.

हि imb. (Never used at the beginning of a sentence) It has the following senses:—1 For, because (expressing a strict or logical reason); अद्विष्टादसि दूरी हि इत्यने G. M.; R. 5. 10. 2 Indeed, surely; देव प्रदीप-प्रधानं हि नादप्रधानं M. 1; न हि कमलिनी दृष्टा गहनवेष्टेते मतमजः M. 3. 3 For instance, as is well known; प्रजानामेव मूल्यं न ताम्यं दलितमयीत् । सत्त्वपुण्यमूल्यमहत्तरे हि रत्नं (R. 1. 18. 4 Only, alone (to emphasize an idea); दूरी हि मदननायः-स्यते K. 155. 5 Sometimes it is used merely as an expletive.

हि 5 P. ( हिंसाति, हित; -caus. हारयति; desid. जययति ) 1 To send forth impel. 2 To cast, throw, discharge, shoot; यदा शकजिता जित्ये Bk. 14. 36. 3 To excite, incite, urge. 4 To promote, further. 5 To gratify, please, exhilarate. 6 To go or proceed. -With व 1 to send forth, propel. 2 to throw, discharge, shoot; विनाशायस्य हारय रक्षसस्य महोपल प्रजिघाव R. 15. 21; Bk. 15. 121. 3 To send, despatch; Mal. 1; R. 8. 79; 11. 49, 12. 84; Bk. 15. 104.

हिंस 1. 7. P., 10 U. ( हिंसति, हिनस्ति, हिनसाति-ते, हिनसि ) 1 To strike, hit. 2 To hurt, injure, harm. 3 To afflict, torment; Mal. 2. 1. 4 To kill, slay, destroy completely; कीर्तिं दूते दूषयन् वा हिनस्ति U. 5. 31; R. 8. 45; Bg. 13. 28; Mb. 6. 58, 14. 57, 15. 78.

हिंसक a. Injurious, noxious, hurtful. -कः 1 A savage animal, a beast of prey. 2 An enemy. 3 A Brāhmaṇa skilled in the Atharvaveda.

हिंसन-वा Striking, hurting, killing, Ms. 2. 177, 10. 48; Y. 1. 33.

हिंसा 1 Injury, mischief, wrong, harm, hurt (said to be of three kinds: कथिक 'personal', वाचिक 'verbal', and मानसिक 'mental'); अहिंसा परमो धर्मः. 2 Killing, slaying, destruction; R. 5. 57; Y. 3. 313; Ms. 10. 63. 3 Robbery, plunder. -Comp. -आरल्ल a. injurious, destructive. -अरल्ल m. 1 any hurtful or injurious act. 2 magic used to effect the ruin or injury of an enemy (अविनाशक-व-); -आरल्ल m. a noxious animal. -हृ- a. delighting in mischief. -र्यः a

intent on or delighting in mischief.  
-समुत्पन्न *a.* arising from injury.

हिंसाकः 1 A tiger. 2 Any noxious animal.

हिंसातु *a.* 1 Injurious, mischievous, hurtful. 2 Murderous. -*m.* A mischievous or savage dog ( हिंसातुक also ).

हिंसारः 1 A tiger. 2 A bird ( जग ). 3 A mischievous fellow.

हिंस्य *a.* Liable to be injured or killed; R. 2. 57; Ms. 5. 41.

हिंस्य *a.* 1 Injurious, noxious, mischievous, hurtful, murderous; Ms. 9. 80, 12. 56. 2 Terrible. 3 Cruel, fierce, savage. -*सः* 1 A fierce animal, beast of prey; R. 2. 27. 2 A destroyer. 3 N. of Siva. 4 N. of Bhima. -*Comp.* -*पशुः* a beast of prey. -*पत्रं* 1 a trap. 2 a mystical text used for malevolent purposes.

हिंस्र 1. 1 U. ( हिंस्रिने, हिंस्रिन् ) 1 To make an indistinct or inarticulate sound 2 To hiccough. -*Hi.* 10 A. ( हिंस्रणे ) To hurt, injure, kill.

हिंस्रा 1 An indistinct sound. 2 Hiccough.

हिंकारः 1 A kind of low roar or sound like 'him'. 2 A tiger.

हिंस्र *m., n.* 1 The plant called *Asa foetida*. 2 The substance prepared from this plant ( *asa foetida* ) for household use, especially in seasoning articles of food. -*Comp.* -*निर्गन्धः* 1 the gummy exudation of the *hingu* tree. 2 The *nimba* tree. -*वृक्षः* the *ingudi* tree.

हिंस्रालं } Vermilion.  
हिंस्राली }  
हिंस्रालु *m. n.* }

हिंजीरः A rope or fetter for fastening an elephant's foot.

हिंदिमः N. of a demon slain by Bhima. -*सः* The sister of Hidimba who married Bhima. -*Comp.* -*जिह्वः*, *निवृत्तः*, -*निहः*, *निपु* *m.* epithets of Bhima.

हिङ्ग 1 A. ( हिङ्ग, हिङ्गि ) To go, wander, roam over. -*With* आ to wander or roam about; S. 2.

हिङ्गनं 1 Wandering, roaming about. 2 Sexual intercourse, 3 Writing.

हिङ्गिकः An astrologer.

हिङ्गि(टी)रः 1 Cattle-fish bone. 2 A man, a male. 3 The egg-plant.

हिङ्गी N. of Durgā.

हिन् *a.* 1 Put, laid, placed. 2 Held, taken. 3 Suitable, fit, proper, good ( with dat. ); गोप्ये हिं नोहितः. 4 Useful, advantageous. 5 Beneficial, advantageous, wholesome, salutary ( said of words, diet &c. ); हिं नोहितः न दुर्लभः; Ki. 1. 4; 14. 63. 6 Friendly, kind, affectionate, well-disposed ( generally with loc. ). -*सः* A friend, benefactor, friendly adviser, *हिंसाकः*

*सः* 1 Benefit, profit, advantage. 2 Anything proper or suitable. 3 Well-being, welfare, good. -*Comp.* -*अनुबन्धितः* *a.* involving or causing welfare. -*अनुवेदिन्*, -*अविन्* *a.* seeking welfare -*दुष्कर* good will, good wishes. -*उक्तिः* *f.* salutary instruction, friendly or kind advice. -*उपदेशः* friendly advice, salutary instruction. -*एषिन्* *a.* desiring another's welfare, well-wisher, benevolent. -*कर* *a.* doing a kind act or service, friendly, favourable. -*काम* *a.* desirous of befriending or benefiting. -*काम्य* desire for another's welfare, good will. -*कारिन्*, *कृत्* *m.* a benefactor. -*गणी* *m.* a spy. -*दुहि* *a.* friendly-minded, a well-wisher. -*वाक्य* friendly advice. -*वादिन्* *m.* a friendly counsellor.

हिंसकः 1 A child. 2 The young of an animal.

हिंसालः A kind of palm.

हिंदोलः 1 A swing. 2 The swing on which the figures of Krishna are carried about during the swing-festival in the bright half of Śrāvana, or the festival itself.

हिंदोलकः, हिंदोला A swing.

हिम *a.* Cold, frigid, frosty, dewy. -*सः* 1 The cold season, winter. 2 The moon. 3 The Himalaya mountain. 4 The sandal tree. 5 Camphor. -*स* 1 Frost, hoar-frost; R. 1. 46, 9. 25; Ku. 2. 19. 2 Ice, snow; Ku. 1. 3, 11; R. 9. 28, 15. 66, 16. 44, Ki. 5. 12. 3 Cold, coldness. 4 A lotus. 5 Fresh butter. 6 A pearl. 7 Night. 8 Sandal wood. -*Comp.* -*अशुः* 1 the moon; Ms. 89, R. 5. 16, 6. 47, 14. 80, Si. 2. 49. 2 camphor. -*अभिकव* silver. -*अचलः*, -*अहि* the Himalaya mountain; Ku. 1. 54; R. 4. 79, 14. 3. -*जा*, -*सन्धा* 1 Pārvatī. 2 the Ganges. -*अनु*, -*अमल* *n.* 1 cold water. 2 dew; R. 5. 70. -*अनिलः* a cold wind. -*अवज* a lotus. -*अरतिः* 1 fire. 2 the sun. -*अरुणः* the cold or winter-season. -*आर्त* *a.* pinched or shivering with cold, chilled. -*आलवः* the Himalaya mountain; Ku. 1. 1. -*दुता* an epithet of Pārvatī. -*आका*, -*आका* camphor. -*उषः* the moon. -*करः* 1 the moon; दक्षिण स हिंसकरकिरणः Gt. 7. 2 camphor. -*कृत्* 1 the winter season. 2 the Himalaya mountain. -*हिमि* the Himalaya. -*शुः* the moon. -*ज* the Maināka mountain. -*ज* 1 the plant redsary. 2 Pārvatī. -*नेल* a kind of camphor ointment. -*नीति* the moon; Si. 9. 29. -*दुर्दिन* wintry weather, cold and bad weather. -*दुहि* the moon. -*दुह* *m.* the sun. -*वस* *a.* bitten, nipped, or blighted by frost. -*वस* the Himalaya mountain. -*वस*

-*राम* *m.* the moon. -*वातुका* camphor. -*सीतल* *a.* ice-cold. -*हिमः* the Himalaya mountain. -*हिमतिः* *f.* a mass of ice or snow. -*सरस* *a.* 'a lake of snow', cold water; Mā. 1. 31. -*हासकः* the marshy date tree.

हिमवत् *a.* Snowy, icy, frosty. -*m.* The Himalaya mountain; R. 4. 79, V. 5. 22. -*Comp.* -*शुक्तिः* a valley of the Himalaya. -*शु* N. of Oshadhi-prastha, the capital of Himalaya; Ku. 6. 33. -*सुतः* the Maināka mountain. -*सुता* 1 Pārvatī. 2 the Ganges.

हिमानी A mass or collection of snow, snow-drift; नमसुवर्हि हिमानीविर-मसुवर्हि; Ki. 4. 38; Br. I. 25.

हिरण 1 Gold. 2 Semen. 3 A cowrie. -*हिरण्य* *a.* ( *ही* *f.* ) Made of gold. golden, हिरण्यवी सीताकाः प्रतिकृतिः U. 2, n. 15. 61. -*वः* The god Brahman.

हिरण्य 1 Gold, Ms. 2. 246, 8. 129. 2 Any vessel of gold; Ms. 2. 282. 3 Silver. 4 Any precious metal. 5 Wealth, property. 6 Semen virile. 7 A cowrie. 8 A particular measure. 9 A substance. 10 The thorn-apple ( *वृक्ष* ). -*Comp.* -*कस* *a.* wearing a golden girdle. -*कसि* *N.* of a celebrated king of demons. [ He was a son of Kasyapa and Diti, and by virtue of a boon from Brahman, he became so powerful that he usurped the sovereignty of Indra and oppressed the three worlds. He freely blasphemed the great god and subjected his son Prashrda to untold cruelties for acknowledging Vishnu as the Supreme deity. But he was eventually torn to pieces by Vishnu in the form of Narasimha; see *वृक्षा*. ] -*कोश* gold and silver ( whether wrought or unwrought ). -*वर्णः*, 1 N. of Brahman ( as born from a golden-egg ) 2 N. of Vishnu. 3 the soul invested by the subtle body or *सुक्ष्मशरीर* q. v. -*द* *a.* giving or granting gold, Ms. 4. 230. ( *द* ) the ocean. ( *द* ) the earth. -*वस*, the mountain Maināka. -*वातु* 1 an epithet of Siva. 2 the river Soṇa. -*वेद* *m.* 1 fire; B. 18. 25. 2 the sun. 3 N. of Siva. 4 the *Chitraka* or *Arka* plant. -*वर्ण* a river. -*वातु* the river Soṇa.

हिरण्य *a.* ( *ही* *f.* ) Golden.

हिरण्य *ind.* 1 Without, except. 2 Amongst, in the midst of. 3 Near. 4 Below.

हिल 6 P. ( हिलति ) To sport amorously, wanton, dally, express amorous desire.

हिमः A kind of bird.

हिलोला 1 A wave, billow. 2 The musical mode called *Hindola*. 3 A caprice, whim. 4 A kind of coitus. -*हिरण्य* *f.* pl. N. of five small stars in the head of the lunar;





carry, convey; Ms. 9. 54. 2 to bring near, give; जगत्पिताहते Y. 1. 215. 3 to obtain, get, receive; Ms. 9. 183, 7. 80, 8. 151. 4 to have, assume; आजहन्तुस्तत्परकी पुत्रिणां स्वभार-विद्विजियमभ्यस्त Ku. 1. 33. 6 to perform (a sacrifice); स विजयितमाजहे वज्रं सर्वस्वदक्षिण R. 4. 86, 14. 37. 7 to recover, bring back. 8 to cause, produce, beget. 9 to wear, put on. 10 to attract. 11 to remove, draw off from. (-Caus.) 1 to cause to bring or fetch. 2 to cause to give or pay. 3 to collect, bring together. -उद् 1 to save, deliver, extricate, rescue; मां तावदुद्धर द्रुको द्रवितानुवृत्ता V. 4. 15. 2 to draw or take out; (शरं) उद्धरन्ति चतस्रो मृतादिः R. 2. 30, 3. 64. 3 to uproot, eradicate, extricate; नमस्तस्मात् नृपानुद्धर B. 8. 9, 4. 66, जिहि वहुद्धरानवकटं S. 7. 3. 4 to raise, lift up, elevate, extend (as hands); Ms. 4. 62; Pt. 1. 363. 5 to pluck (as flowers). 6 to absorb; Si. 3. 75. 7 to deduct, subtract. 8 to select, pick out, extract, as इदं पत्रं रामयणादुद्धृतम्. (-Caus.) to cause to take out; R. 9. 74. -उद्वा 1 to relate, narrate, declare, say, speak, utter; उवाजहार नृपदासजा निरः Ki. 1. 27; Mk. 9. 4; विजितका दोषमुदाहरति M. 2; Mā. 1. 2 to call, name; त्वं कामिनो मदनद्वि-मुदाहरति V. 4, 11; भूताभितो वृक्षरश्मिमुदाहरतः Bk. 1. 1. 3 to illustrate, exemplify cite as an instance or illustration, समुदाहियन्त्य कथमस्या जनेः Si. 15. 29. -उप 1 to fetch, bring near; S. 1. 2 to offer, give, present; नृवारणायथेयमस्माकमुपहरतु S. 2; मातृको बलिमुपहर Mk. 1; Mv. 6. 22; K. 14. 19, 16. 80, 19. 12; S. 3. 3 to offer (as a victim). -उप्रा to bring, fetch. -निष् 1 to take or draw out from, extract; B. 14. 42. 2 to carry out the dead body; Ms. 5. 91; Y. 3. 15. 3 to remove (as a fault &c.). -परि 1 to avoid, shun; शोकनि-कर्षं परितुल्यिच्छन्तं देवे वृत्तपतिः सवृत्तः Ku. 3. 74; Ms. 8. 400; Ku. 3. 43. 2 to forsake, abandon, leave, desert; कति न कथितमिवमनुपदमिरे मा परिहृत्तं नृपिण्डवर्तिरः Glt. 2. 3 to remove, destroy; answer, refute (as objections, charges &c.); ब्रह्मास्त्रं जगतो विमिश्रं कारणं प्रकृतिश्चेत्यत्र वस्तुस्योपेयः सप्रतिविमिश्रः परिहृतः; तर्कविमिश्रं इदानीमाक्षिपः परिहृष्यते S. B. 14. -य 1 to strike at, strike, beat, लवणवपुःकृति 'kicks'; R. 5. 68; Ku. 3. 70, Bk. 3. 7. 2 to hurt, injure, wound (wit loc.); आरंभा-नायः शत्रुं न प्रहृष्टमनामि S. 1. 11. R. 2. 62, 7. 58, 11. 84, 15. 3. 3 to attack, assault. 4 to throw, cast, hurl (with loc. or dat.). 5 to seize upon. -यि 1 to take away, seize away. 2 to remove, destroy. 3 to

let fall, shed (as tears). 4 to pass (as time). 5 to amuse or divert oneself, sport, play; निरुद्धे हरिणि सस्ववर्ति Glt. 1. यद्वा 1 to deal in any transaction or business. 2 to act, behave, deal with. 3 to go to law, sue (one) in a court of law; अयं नतिप्येवहतुं यमोपायविशेषे Dk. -व्या to speak, say, tell, narrate, declare; Ku. 2. 62, 6. 2; R. 11. 83. -य 1 to bring or draw together. 2 (a) to contract, abridge, compress; R. 10. 32. (b) to drop; संहियतामिषं K. 3 to bring together, collect, accumulate. 4 to destroy, annihilate (opp. वृद्); अहं पुनाति पितृकाशमिदः संहय कोकात् प्रको-द्विजेते R. 13. 6. 5 to withdraw, with- hold, draw or take back; अमिदुले मणिं संहयमीक्षितं S. 2. 11, 6. 4; न हि संहरे ज्योत्स्नां चंद्रमाहालेपयति H. 1. 61; R. 4. 16, 12. 103; Bg. 2. 28. 6 to curb, restrain, suppress; कोपं प्रभो सहर सहरति वावहिः के नक्तं वरति Ku. 3. 72. 7 to wind up, close. -यवा 1 to bring, convey, carry; सर्वं एव समाहरति तदा शैलः सहीचिः Bk. 15. 107. 2 to collect, bring together, convene; तत्र स्वयं-समाहृत राजलोकं R. 5. 52; Bk. 3. 63. 3 to draw, attract. 4 to destroy, annihilate; Bg. 11. 32. 5 to complete (as a sacrifice). 6 to return, restore to one's proper place; Ms. 8. 319. 7 to curb, restrain.

ह (हि) नीचले Don. A. 1 To be angry. 2 to feel ashamed (with instr. or gen); त्वयाच तस्मिन्निदि दृष्ट-रिणा कथं न पत्या वरणी इणीको N. 1. 133; तिथीणि चक्रायुषमृचकाया इणीको नीचपती न क्षुमिः Bk. 2. 58.

हुनी (नि) वा 1 Censure, reproach. 2 Shame. 3 Compassion.

हुत् a. (At the end of comp. only) Taking away, seizing, removing, carrying off, attracting &c.

हुत् p. p. 1 Taken or carried away. 2 Seized. 3 Captivated. 4 Accepted. 5 Divided, see g. -Comp. -अधिकार a. 1 dismissed from authority, turned out. 2 deprived of one's due rights. -उत्तरीय a. having the upper garments stripped off. -द्वय, -पुत्र a. spoiled of wealth. -सर्वस्व a. stripped of all one's property, utterly ruined.

हुतिः f. 1 Seizure. 2 Robbing, spoilation. 3 Destruction.

हृद् n. (This word has no forms for the first five inflections and is optionally substituted for हृद् after acc. dual) 1 The mind, heart. 2 The chest, bosom, breast; इमो हृदि व्यावृत्तपानाक्षिपोत् Ku. 3. 54. -Comp. -आवर्तः a. lock or curl of hair on a horse's chest. -चंचरः tremor of the heart, palpitation. -नय a. 1 seated in the mind, conceived, designed. 2

cherished. -चं) design, meaning, intent. -हृदः the region of the heart. -विह्वलः the heart. -रोगः 1 heart-disease, heart-burn, 2 sorrow, grief, anguish. 3 love. 4 the sign Aquarius of the zodiac. -साराः (-हृत्साराः) 1 hiccough. 2 disquietude, grief. -लेखः (-हृत्लेखः) 1 knowledge, reasoning. 2 heart-ache. -लेखः (-हृत्लेखः) grief, anxiety. -रोगः the stomach. -रोगः heart-burn or anguish.

हृद् 1 The heart, soul, mind; हृदे दिग्गरीरिवाहतः Ku. 4. 25; so अयो-हृदः R. 9. 9; वाचावहृद् &c. 2 The bosom, chest, breast; वागविहृद्वा निवेदुषी R. 11. 19. 3 Love, affection. 4 The interior or essence of any-thing. 5 The secret science; अज्ञः, अज्ञः &c. -Comp. -आत्मन् m. a hero. -आविष्ट a. heart-rending, heart-piercing; Bk. 6. 73. -ईशः, -ईश्वरः a husband. (-जा, -रि f.) 1 a wife. 2 a mistress. -क्षयः tremor of the heart, palpitation. -आह्वित a. heart-captivating. -चोरः one who steals the heart or affections. -छिद् a. heart rending, heart piercing. -विचः, -वेचिन् a. heart-piercing. -हृति f. disposition of the heart. -हृत् a. being or cherished in the heart. -हृत्तः the breast, bosom.

हृदयंगम a. 1 Heart-stirring, touch- ing, thrilling. 2 Lovely, handsome; Mā. 1. 3 Sweet, attractive, pleasant agreeable; अयो हृदयंगमः परिहृतः Mā. 3. वलुकी च हृदयंगमस्तथा R. 13. 13, Ku. 2. 16. 4 Fit, appropriate. 5 Dear, beloved, cherished; क व ते हृदयंगमः सखा Ku. 4. 24.

हृदयानु, हृदयिक, हृदयिन् a. Tender-hearted, good-hearted, affectionate.

हृदि (दी) का N. of a Yādava prince.

हृदिसुखा a. 1 Touching the heart. 2 Dear, beloved. 3 Agreeable, charming, beautiful.

हृद्य a. 1 Hearty, cordial, sincere. 2 Dear to the heart, cherished, dear, desired, beloved; Bv. 1. 69. 3 Agreeable, pleasant; charming; Mā. 4, 11. 68. -Comp. -मन्दः the Bilva tree. -मन्दः the great-flowered jasmine.

हृत् 1. 4. P. (हृति, हृप्ति, हृत् or हृदि) 1 To be delighted or rejoiced, be pleased or glad, to exult, rejoice; अद्वितीयं हृत्पानार्थं सखा त्वं चंद्र हृत्पति Bv. 2. 105; Bk. 15. 104, Ms. 2. 54. 2 To bristle or stand erect, stand on end (as the hair of the body); हृत्पित्तसमूहः Dk.; हृत्पति रोमरूपाणि Mā. 3 To become erect (said of other things, e. g. the penis). -Caus. (हृ-वति-ते) To please, delight, fill with pleasure. -With म 1 to be glad, to

rejoice ; न ब्रह्मेति विदुः Bg. 5. 20,  
11. 36. ३ to stand on end, bristle  
(as hair of the body). -वि to rejoice,  
be glad or delighted.

after p. p. 1 Pleased, delighted, glad, happy, rejoiced, enraptured, 2 Thrilled; having the hair bristling. 3 Astonished. 4 Bent, bowed. 5 Disappointed. 6 Fresh.

हृषीक An organ of sense. —Comp. —हृषी: an epithet of Viṣṇu or Kṛiṣṇa; Bg. 1. 15; *et seq.*; (हृषीका-  
वर्धियायाहृषिकीको वती भवत् । हृषिकेनस्ततो  
विष्णो ज्ञातो देवेन केनापि Mb.).

हृदय p.p. Pleased, rejoiced, (सन्निहित).  
-Comp. -विश्रुत, -सन्निहित s. rejoiced  
in mind, glad at heart, happy.  
-विश्रुत s. having the hair on the  
body bristling or thrilling (with  
joy). -सन्निहित s. having a cheerful  
countenance. -सन्निहित s. contented,  
pleased. -हृदय s. joyous-hearted,  
cheerful, merry.

हृदि: f. 1 Delight, happiness, joy, pleasure. 2 Pride.

१ *Ind.* 1 A vocative particle (oh !, ho !); हे हूय है वाच्य हे तस्येति Bg. 11. 41 ; हे राजानमवजत हुक्विनेमर्थे हेतिरर्थ Vikr. 18. 107. 2 An interjection expressing defiance, envy, ill-will or disapprobation.

Henry Hiccough.

१: 1 Vexation. 2 Hindrance, obstruction, opposition. 3 Injury, hurt.

हेङ् १ A. (हेङ्) To disregard, slight, neglect.— II. १ P. (हङ्) १ To surround. २ To attire.

इहः Disregard, slight. -Comp. -अङ्गः  
anger, displeasure.

होसदारः A horse-dealer.

हेति: *sa. f.* 1 A weapon, missile ;  
 समपूज्य इति वाचि: *Bh.* 2. 44 ; *R.* 10.  
 12 ; *Ki.* 3. 56, 14. 30. 2 A stroke,  
 injury. 3 A ray of the sun. 4 Light,  
 splendour. 5 Flame.

हेतुः 1 Cause, reason, object, motive.  
हृदि हेतुस्तुत्रे K. P. 1; Māl. 1. 23, R.  
1. 10; Me. 25; 8. 8. 11. 2 Source,  
origin; व विता वितस्तादृशं कर्म जन्महेतुः  
R. 1. 24 'authors of their being'. 3  
A means or instrument. 4 The lo-  
gical reason, the reason for an in-  
ference, middle term (forming the  
second member of the five-membered  
syllogism). 5 Logic, science of rea-  
soning. 6 Any logical proof or  
argument. 7 A rhetorical reason  
(regarded by some writers as a  
figure of speech); it is thus de-  
fined - हेतुविशेषा सर्वत्रोपयोग्ये. (N.  
B. The forms हेतुना, हेतौ rarely हेतौ  
are used adverbially in the sense of  
'by reason of', 'on account of',  
'because of', with gen. or in comp.  
काव्यविशालहेतुना, अन्वयहेतुना हास्यविशेष B.

2. 47 : विस्तृत काल हिंदी, Mo. 1. 1. &c. 1.

**-Dṛṣṭv.** दृष्टव्यः; adding the *hetu* (in the form of the five-membered syllogism). -**सादृशः** 'the semblance of a reason,' a fallacious middle term, fallacy; (it is of five kinds: - स्याद्विचार or अर्थवैकल्य, विद्वद्, अविद्वद्, स्वतन्त्रिण्य and नाथिन). -**उपसङ्गः** उपसङ्गातः; adding a reason, statement of an argument. -**वादः** disputation, controversy. -**साधनं** a logically-treated work, any heretical work questioning the authority of *Śruti* or revelation; Ms. 2. 11. -**हेतुसम** *m. du.* cause and effect. -**कारः** the relation existing between cause and effect.

हेतुः १. Causing, producing (at the end of comp.). -२; १ A cause, reason. २ An instrument. ३ A logician.

**Efficient Causation**, the existence of cause.

हेतुमत्त्वा. 1 Having a reason or cause.  
2 Having the better. An effect.

१ Having the *ashu*. -*अ*. An effect.  
 २ *हस्त* Gold. -*ग*: १ A dark or brown  
 coloured horse. २ A particular  
 weight of gold. ३ The planet  
 Mercury.

हेमन् n. 1 Gold. 2 Water. 3 Snow.  
4 The thorn-apple. 5 The Kesara  
flower. -Comp. -अम् a. golden. (-म्)  
1 Gatulū. 2 a lion. 3 the mountain  
Sumera. 4 N. of Brahman. 5 of  
Viṣṇu. 6 Champaka tree. -अम्  
gold-bracelet. -अम् the mountain  
Sumera. -अम् a golden lotus.  
हेमोन्नयनप्रति ललित शान्तस्वात्मानः Me. 62.  
-अम् a golden lotus; Ku. 2. 44.  
-अम् 1 the wild Champaka tree. 2

the *Dhātūra* plant. -**वदलः** coral.  
-**वरः**, -**वर्दः**, -**वारः**, -**वारकः** a goldsmith; *Ms.* 12. 61. Y. 3.  
147. -**विजयक** the *Nāgakesara* flower. -**कुम्भः** a golden jar. -**कुशः** N. of a mountain; *S.* 7. -**केकिकी** the *Ketcha* plant, bearing yellow flowers (लम्बिकेती). -**कण्ठिनी** the perfume named *Roukhi*. -**गिरिः** the mountain named *Sumera*. -**शोरः** The *Asoka* tree. -**सुव** a. covered with gold. (सु) gold covering. -**ज्वालः** fire. -**सर्प** blue vitriol. -**सुवर्णः**, -**सुवर्णकः** the glaucous *fig-tree*. -**सर्वतः** the mountain *Meru*.  
-**सुवर्णः**, -**सुवर्णकः** 1 the *Asoka* tree. 2 the *Lodhra* tree. 3 the *Champak* tree. (-*n.*) the *Asoka* flower. 2 the flower of *China* rose. -**सुवर्ण** 2 a pearl. -**सुवर्ण** *m.* the sun. -**सुवर्णकः** the golden or yellow *jasmine*. -**सुवर्णकः** *f.* *termetic*. -**सुवर्णः** N. of *Vishnu*. -**सुवर्ण** 1 a golden horn. 2 a golden summit. -**सर्प** blue vitriol. -**सुवर्ण**, -**सुवर्णकः** a kind of necklaces; (*Mar.* *नोर*).

हेमन्तः— One of the six seasons, cold or winter season (comprising

the months मार्गशीर्ष and पौष ); वर्षप्रवाहो  
 ब्रह्मसंस्कारः समुद्रप्रलयः परिवर्तनादिः । विनि-  
 यमः अथवाप्यारो हेमन्तकालः समुद्रामृतः त्रिवे R.  
 4-1.

हेमलः १ A goldsmith. २ A touchstone. ३ A chameleon.

११ a. Fit to be left or abandoned.  
 ११ १ A kind of crown or diadem.  
 २ Turmeric

देवः १ N. of Ganesa. २ A buffalo.  
३ A boastful hero. -Comp. -जम्बी N.  
of Pārvati ( mother of Ganesa ).

हेरिका: A spy, secret emissary.  
हेलन-का Disregarding, slighting,  
contempt, insulting.

हेला 1 Contempt, disrespect ; insult ; *Si.* 12. 72. 2 Amorous sport or dalliance, wanton sport ; see *S.* D. 128 ; *D. R.* 2. 82. 3 Strong sexual desire ; *विषयास्तत्त्वानां गरीषां हुरतोत्प्रेक्षयादावव्यवर्तिहेला वा पक्षिकीर्तिता ॥* 4 Ease, facility ; *Si.* 1. 34 ; हेल्वा 'easily', without any difficulty or trouble. 5 Moonlight.

हेलाबल्लः A horse-dealer.

हेलि: The sun, -f. Wanton or  
amorous sport, dalliance.

हेवाकः Ardent or intense desire, eagerness ; ( this word, like the word हय q. v., is used only by later writers like Kalhana, Bilhana, and is probably derived from Persian or Arabic ); **हसिवाही** हसिवाही विविधाशेषहेवाकालावेष्टाहणितकया **हसिवाही** राजलक्ष्मी: Vikr. 18. 101 ; cf. **हवाक** below.

देवाकसु ७. High, intense, ardent  
देवाकसु सुमारो हावोहिहविकारक D. R. 2  
31 (might the word here not be  
derived from देवाक ?)

हेवाकिन् ६. Ardently desirous of, eager for, (in comp.); जायते महत्तमहे निरुपममन्त्रान्हेवाकिन् निःशान्द्यमहत्त्वयोगविद्वत्वात् विरपावति Kalhana.

शब्द 1 A. (हेषते, हेषित) To neigh  
(as a horse); to bray, roar (in  
general).

हेषः, हेषा, हेषित Neighing, braying  
 रथानामंगीदितनशब्दः Ki. 16. 8.

हविर् m. A horse.

**है** *hai*. A vocative particle used in addressing or calling out loudly.

*ind.* A vocative particle.

तर्कः १. (कौ.सं.) १ Causal, causative. २ Argumentative, rationalistic.  
—तर्कः १ A logical reasoner, an arguer.  
२ A follower of the Mīmāṃsā doctrines. ३ A rationalist, sceptic. ४ A heretic.

हेम अ. (मी. फ.) १ Cold, wintry  
frigid. २ Caused by frost; दवाहिल  
हेमनिषेपराम R. 16. 7. २ Golden, made  
of gold; दाम्य हेम निमिहेम पोट R. 6  
15; Bk. 5. 89; Ku. 6. 6. -अ Hear  
frost, dew. -जः An epithet of Siva  
-कम्प. -रत्न. -सुविका a golden coin

1 Wintry, cold ;  
12. 2 Pertaining to  
long (as nights) ; Si.  
growing in or suitable for  
हुनेर्षवः ह्रस्वः R. 19. 41.  
4 Golden, made of gold. -वा 1 The  
month Mārgaśīra. 2 The winter  
season (= ह्रस्व q. v.).  
ह्रस्वः a. 1 Wintry, cold. 2  
Growing in winter. -क A kind of  
rice.

ह्रस्वः See ३४८.

ह्रस्वः a. (ही f.) 1 Snowy. 2  
Flowing from the snowy, i. e.  
Himalaya mountain ; R. 16. 44. 3  
Bred in, belonging to, or situated  
on, the Himalaya mountain ; Ku. 3.  
23, 2. 67. -★ Bhāratavarsa or  
India.

ह्रस्वः 1 N. of Pārvati. 4 Of  
the river Ganges. 3 A kind of  
myrobalan. 4 A kind of drug. 5  
Common flax. 6 A tawny grape.

ह्रस्वः 1 Clarified butter prepared  
from the preceding day's milk,  
fresh ghee ; ह्रस्वः नामाद्यं चोपद्रव्य-  
विदात् R. 1. 45 ; Bk. 5. 12. 2 Better  
prepared a day before it is used,  
fresh butter.

ह्रस्वः A thief.

ह्रस्वः m. pl. N. of a people and their  
country. -वा 1 N. of the great-  
grandson of Yānu. 2 N. of Arjuna  
Kārtavīrya (who had a thousand  
arms and was slain by Pāśurāma  
q. v.) ३ द्रुपदराजस्य ह्रस्वस्य च कीर्तिवद्गु-  
ह्यस्य R. 11. 74.

ह्रस्वः A vocative particle used  
in calling to a person (ho ! hallo !)

ह्रस्वः 1 A. (होते) To disregard,  
disrespect. -हि 1 P. (होति) To go.

ह्रस्वः A raft, boat.

ह्रस्वः a. (ही f.) Sacrificing, offer-  
ing oblations with fire ; वृत्ति निविष्टं  
या ह्रस्वः च होत्री S. 1. 1. -म. 1 A  
sacrificial priest, especially one who  
recites the prayers of the R̥gveda  
at a sacrifice. 2 A sacrificer ; R. 1.  
62, 82 ; Ms. 11. 36.

ह्रस्वः 1 Anything fit to be offered  
as an oblation (as ghee). 2 A burnt  
offering. 3 A sacrifice.

ह्रस्वः 1 A sacrifice. 2 Praise.

ह्रस्वः The priest who offers  
oblations to gods. -क The sacrificial  
hall.

ह्रस्वः 1 Offering oblations to gods  
by throwing ghee into the con-  
secrated fire, (one of the five daily  
Yajnas, to be performed by a  
Brahmana, called ह्रस्वः q. v.). 2 A  
burnt offering. 3 A sacrifice. -Comp.

ह्रस्वः sacrificial fire. -कुः a hole in  
the ground for receiving the con-  
secrated fire. -ह्रस्वः a sacrificial  
horse ; R. 3. 33. ह्रस्वः osseum, -ह्रस्वः

the smoke of a burnt offering or  
sacrificial fire. -ह्रस्वः the ashes of  
a burnt offering. -ह्रस्वः the time for  
offering oblations ; S. 4. -ह्रस्वः a  
sacrificial hall or chamber.

ह्रस्वः See ३४८

ह्रस्वः 1 Clarified butter. 2 Water.  
3 Fire.

ह्रस्वः m. The offerer of an ob-  
lation, a sacrificer in general.

ह्रस्वः, ह्रस्वः a. Belonging to or fit  
for an oblation. -ह्रस्वः Ghee.

ह्रस्वः 1 The rising of a zodiacal  
sign. 2 Part of the duration of a  
sign. 3 An hour. 4 A mark, line.

ह्रस्वः 1 The spring-festival  
celebrated at the approach of the  
spring season, during the ten-but  
particularly three or four-days  
preceding the full-moon day in the  
month of Phālguna (commonly  
called Holi). 2 The full-moon day  
in the month of Phālguna.

ह्रस्वः, होली The festival called  
होली q. v. above.

हो, हो हो ind. A vocative particle  
(ho !, hallo !).

होः The office of the priest called  
होतृ q. v.

होः Clarified butter.

हु 2 A. (हुने, हुन) 1 To take away,  
rob, abstract, deprive (one) of ;  
अप्यगीहृद्वैशाक्येन यत्स्यद्वाहं विभक्तं Bk. 15.  
88. 2 To conceal, hide, withhold ;  
Mā. 1. 3 To hide from any one  
(with dat.) ; शीरी कृष्णः हुते Sk.

-With अय 1 to conceal, hide ; Ms. 8.  
53 ; Katn. 2. 2 to deny, disown,  
conceal before one ; ह्यन्यापहृद्वैशाक्यं  
Bk. 5. 44, अपहृद्वैशाक्यं अयं पक्षिणः (अधि-  
रत) N. 1. 49. -नि 1 to hide, con-  
ceal ; Bk. 10. 36. 2 to conceal or  
hide from, dissimulate or deny  
before any one (with dat.) ; Bk.  
3. 74.

ह्य ind. Yesterday. -Comp. -ह्य a.  
what occurred yesterday.

ह्यः a. (ही f.) Belonging to  
yesterday ; as in ह्यस्ते दुःखः. -Comp.  
-ह्यः yesterday, the previous day.

ह्यः a. Belonging to yesterday,  
hasternal

हुः 1 A deep lake, a large and  
deep pool of water ; N. 3. 53. 2 A  
deep hole or cavity ; Si. 5. 29. 3 A  
ray of light. -Comp. -ह्यः a crocodile.

ह्रस्वः 1 A river. 2 Lightning.

ह्रस्वः The sign Aquarius of the  
zodiac (derived from Greek.)

हु 1 P. (हृति, हृति) 1 To sound.  
2 To become small.

ह्रस्वः m. Smallness, shortness.

ह्रस्वः a. (comp. ह्रस्वः, superl.  
ह्रस्वः) 1 Short, small, a little. 2  
Dwarfish, low or short in stature.

3 Short (opp. दीर्घ in prosody). -ह्य.  
A dwarf. -Comp. -ह्यः a. dwarfish,  
short-bodied. (-वा) a dwarf. -ह्यः  
the Kusa grass. -ह्यः the short or  
white Kusa grass. -ह्यः a. short  
armed. -ह्यः a. short in stature,  
dwarfish, pigmy.

ह्रस्वः 1 A. (हृति) 1 To sound. 2 To  
roar.

ह्रस्वः Noise, sound ; ह्रस्वः ह्रस्वः Ki.  
16. 6 : so ह्रस्वः &c.

ह्रस्वः a. Sounding, roaring.

ह्रस्वः 1 The thunderbolt of  
Indra. 2 Lightning. 3 A river. 4  
The tree called ह्रस्वः.

ह्रस्वः 1 Sound, noise. 2 Decrease,  
diminution, decline, deterioration,  
decay ; Ms. 1. 85 ; Y. 2. 249. 3 Small  
number.

ह्रस्वः See ह्रस्वः ; Mv. 1. 51.

ह्रस्वः 1 Reproach, censure. 2  
Shame, bashfulness. 3 Pity ; cf.  
ह्रस्वः.

ह्रस्वः 3 P. जिहति, ह्रस्वः, ह्रस्वः) 1 To  
blush, be modest. 2 To be ashamed  
(used by itself or with abl. or gen.)

जिहति-ह्रस्वः सह गङ्गादेव ह्रस्वः S. 7 ; अन्यो-  
न्यस्यापि जिहतिः किं पुनः लङ्कादिना Ki. 11.  
58 ; R. 15. 44, 17. 73 ; Bk. 8. 53, 5.  
103, 6. 132. -Caus. (ह्रस्वति-ने) To  
put to shame (fig. also) ; cause to  
blush, make ashamed ; लङ्कादिना ह्रस्व-  
ह्रस्वः R. 6. 49 ; ह्रस्वः हि लङ्कादेव ह्रस्वः  
11. 40 ; किं वा लङ्का स्वामिने ह्रस्वति Si. 18.  
23 ; Ki. 11. 64, 13. 41 ; Ve. 1. 17.

ह्रस्वः 1 Shame ; श्रेयः ह्रस्वः लङ्कादिना Ku.  
3. 57 ; लङ्कादिना ह्रस्वः ह्रस्वः लङ्कादिना  
ह्रस्वः Mk. 1. 14, R. 4. 80. 2  
Bashfulness, modesty ; ह्रस्वः लङ्कादेव ह्रस्वः  
मयुषाव Ku. 7. 85. -Comp. -ह्रस्वः, -ह्रस्वः  
a. overcome or confounded by  
shame ; लङ्कादिना ह्रस्वः लङ्कादेव ह्रस्वः  
Me. 68. -ह्रस्वः the constraint of  
bashfulness ; R. 7. 63.

ह्रस्वः 1 Bashfulness, coyness,  
shyness. 2 Timidity, fear.

ह्रस्वः a. 1 Bashful, modest, shy. 2  
Timid. -हुः 1 Tin. 2 Lac.

ह्रस्वः, ह्रस्वः p. p. 1 Ashamed ; Ve. 2.  
11. 2 Bashful, modest ; N. 8. 58.

ह्रस्वः A kind of perfume.

ह्रस्वः 1 A. (हृति) 1 To neigh (as  
horse), whinny. 2 To go, cress

ह्रस्वः Neighing.

ह्रस्वः 1 P. (हृति) To cover.

ह्रस्वः f. Joy, gladness.

ह्रस्वः 1 P. (हृति) To sound.

ह्रस्वः 1 A. (हृति, ह्रस्वः ह्रस्वः) 1 To  
be glad or delighted, rejoice. 2 To  
sound. -With अय, -ह्रस्वः to rejoice, be  
delighted

ह्रस्वः, ह्रस्वः Pleasure, joy, de-  
light.

ह्रस्वः The act of rejoicing, joy  
delight.

ह्रादि ४. Delighting, pleasing &c.

ह्रादिनी See ह्रादिनी.

ह्र १ P. ( ह्रति ) १ To go, move. २ To shake, tremble. -Caus. ( ह्रयति-ने, ह्रायति-ने, but the former only with prepositions ) To shake, move cause, to tremble ( especially with ति ).

ह्रा १ Calling. २ A cry, sound.

ह्र १ P. ( ह्रति ) १ To be crooked. २ To be crooked in conduct, cheat, deceive. ३ To be afflicted or injured.

हे I. U. ( ह्रति-ने ह्रतः pass. ह्रते ; caus. ह्रायति-ने ; desid. जुह्रति-ने ) १ To call ; ता पार्श्वतोऽप्यभिप्रेतयन् नाम्ना हेतुविर्यां हेतुजनो ज्ञाय Ku. १. २६. २ To call out to

invoke, call upon. ३ To name, call.

४ To challenge. ५ To vie with, emulate. ६ To ask, beg. -With अ १ to call, invite ; वत्त-इत्त ववाहृतेन U. ६. ३ to challenge ( Atm. ) वनमीराहृत्त वेदिराण्डुराणि S. २०. १ ; दृश्यमाण-माहृते Sk. ; Bk. ८. १८. १५. ६९. -उप, -उपा to call ; Bk. ८. १७. -सं, -सम् to call together.

FINIS.



## SUPPLEMENT.

**अक्रुः** N. of a Yādava, a friend and uncle of Krishna. It was he who induced Rāma and Krishna to go to Mathurā and kill Kamsa. He told the two brothers how their father Anakadundubhi, the prince Devaki and even his own father Ugrasena had been insulted by the iniquitous demon Kamsa, and told them why he had been despatched to them. Krishna consented to go and promised to slay the demon within 3 nights, which he succeeded in doing. See अक्रुः also.

**अश्विः** अश्विनः N. of a celebrated Rishi or sage. In the *Higveda* he and Vashistha are said to be the offspring of Mitra and Varuna, whose seed fell from them at the sight of the lovely nymph Urvastī. Part of the seed fell into a jar and part into water; from the former arose Agastya who is, therefore, called Kumbhbyoni, Kumbhajanman, Ghatodbhava, Kalasayoni &c. He is represented to have humbled the Vindhya mountains by making them prostrate themselves before him when they tried to rise higher and higher till they well-nigh occupied the sun's disc and obstructed his path; See Vindhya. (This fable is supposed by some to typify the progress of the Aryas towards the south in their conquest and civilization of India). He is also known by the names of Pittābhi, Samudra-chuluka &c., from another fable according to which he drank up the ocean because he wished to help Indra and the gods in their wars with a class of demons called Kālejas who had hid themselves in the waters and oppressed the three worlds in various ways. His wife was Lopāmudrā. He dwelt in a hermitage on mount Kunjara to the south of the Vindhya, and kept under control the evil spirits who infested the south; and a legend relates how he once ate up a Rākshasa named Vātāpi, who had assumed the form of a ram, and destroyed by a flash of his eye the Rakshasa's brother who attempted to avenge him. In the course of his wanderings Rāma with his wife and brother came to the hermitage of Agastya who received him with the greatest kindness and became his friend, adviser and protector. He gave Rāma the bow of Vishnu and some other things; (see R. 15. 55). In astronomy he is the Star Canopus; cf. R. 4. 21 also.)

**अग्निः** The god of fire, and represented as the eldest son of Brahman. His wife was Svāhā; by her he had 3 sons—Pāvaka, Pavamāna and Suchi. The *Harivamśa* describes him as clothed in black, having smoke for his standard and head-piece, and carrying a flaming javelin. He is borne in a chariot drawn by red horses. He is accompanied by a ram and sometimes he is represented as riding on that animal. The *Mahābhārata* represents Agni as having exhausted his vigour and become dull

by devouring many oblations at the several sacrifices made by king Svetaki, but he recruited his strength by devouring the whole Khāṇḍava forest with the assistance of Arjuna, for which service he gave him the Gāḍgiva bow.

**अक्रुः** N. of a demon, brother of Baka and Pittanā; and commander-in-chief of Kamsa. Being sent by Kamsa to Gokula to kill Krishna and Balarāma, he assumed the form of a huge serpent 8 yojanas long, and spread himself on the way of the cowherds, keeping his horrid mouth open. The cowherds mistook it for a mountain-cavern and entered it, cows and all. But Krishna saw it, and having entered the mouth so stretched himself that he tore it to pieces and rescued his companions.

**अङ्गः** N. of a son of Vālī by his wife Tārā. When the whole host of Rāma went to Lankā Angada was despatched to Rāvana as a messenger of peace to give him a chance of saving himself in time. But Rāvana scornfully rejected his advice and met his doom. After Sugriva, Angada became king of Kishkindhā. In common parlance a man is said to act the part of Angada when he endeavours to mediate between two contending parties, but without any success.

**अश्विनः** N. of the mother of Māruti or Hanumat. She was the daughter of a monkey named Kunjara, and wife of Kesarin, another monkey. One day while she was seated on the summit of a mountain, her garment was slightly displaced, and the God of Wind being enamoured of her beauty assumed a visible form, and asked her to yield to his desires. She requested him not to violate her chastity, to which he consented; but he told her that she would conceive a son equal to himself in strength and lustre by virtue of his amorous desire fixed on her, and then disappeared. This son was Māruti.

**अश्विः** N. of a great sage. He is one of the ten Prajā-patis or mind-born sons of Brahman, being born from his eye. Anasūya was his wife and bore him three sons, Datta, Durvāsa, and Soṇa. In the *Rāmāyana* an account is given of the visit paid by Rāma and Sītā to Atri and Anasūya in their hermitage, when they both received them most kindly (See अश्विः). As a Rishi or sage he is one of the seven sages, and represents in Astronomy one of the stars of the Great Bear. The moon is said to have been produced from his eye; cf. R. 2. 75.

**अश्विः** N. of one of the daughters of Dakṣa and wife of Kaṛya by whom she was mother of Vishnu in his dwarf incarnation, of Indra, and of the other gods who are called *aditi-nandanas*.

**अश्विः** N. of a son of Pradyumna. Aniruddha was the son of Kāma and grandson of Krishna. Dabhā, the

daughter of a demon named Bāṇa, fell in love with him, and had him brought by magic influence to her apartments in her father's city of Benitapura; see उषा or प्रियं. Bāṇa sent some guards to seize him, but the brave youth slew his assailants with only an iron club. At last, however, he was secured by means of magic powers. On discovering where Aniruddha had been carried, Kṛishṇa, Balarāma and Kāma went to rescue him and a great battle was fought. Bāṇa, though aided by Śiva and Śkanda, was vanquished, but his life was spared at the intercession of Śiva, and Aniruddha was carried home to Drākā with Ushā as his wife.

अश्विनः N. of an Asura, son of Kasyapa and Diti and killed by Śiva. He is represented as a demon with 1,000 arms and heads, 2,000 eyes and feet, and called *Andhaka* because he walked like a blind man, though he could see very well. He was slain by Śiva when he attempted to carry off the Pārijāta tree from heaven.

अभिमन्युः N. of a son of Arjuna by his wife Subhadrā, sister of Kṛishṇa and Balarāma. When the Kauravas, at the advice of Droṇa, formed the peculiar battle array called 'Chakravāṇa,' hoping that as Arjuna was away, none of the Pāṇḍavas would be able to break through it, Abhimanyu assured his uncles that he was ready to try, if they only assisted him. He accordingly entered the Vāṇa, killed many warriors on the Kaurava side, and was for a time more than a match even for such veteran and elderly heroes as Droṇa, Karna, Duryodhana &c. He could not, however, hold out long against fearful odds, and was at last overpowered and slain. He was very handsome. He had two wives, Vatsalā daughter of Balarāma, and Uttarā daughter of the king Virāṭa. Uttarā was pregnant when he was slain, and gave birth to a son named Parikṣita who succeeded to the throne of Hastināpura.

अरुणः Aruṇa is represented as the elder brother of Varuṇa being, the son of Vipatā by Kasyapa. Vipatā prematurely hatched the egg and the child was born without thighs, and hence he is called *Aruru* 'thighless', or *Vipaṇḍa* 'footless'. Aruṇa now holds the office of the charioteer of the sun. His wife was Syent, who bore him two sons Sampātī and Jātāyu.

अश्वत्थामश्च See श्रेष्ठ also.

अश्विनीकुमार See श्रेष्ठ.

अश्वत्थः N. of the son of Kāśhapa. This sage was so much devoted to study that he generally neglected his wife, and the unborn son, while yet in the womb, being provoked at this, rebuked his father, who being enraged, cursed him that he would be born crooked in eight limbs. When Kāśhapa was drowned into a river as the result

of a wager in a dispute with a Buddhist, the young Aśvatthakra defeated the Buddhist, and delivered his father, by whose favour he became straight.

अश्व

1 विषवृक्षमश्वः The maxim of the worms bred in poison. It is used to denote a state of things which, though fatal to others, is not so to those who being bred in it, are injured or naturalized to it, like poison which, though fatal to others, is not so to the worms bred in it.

2 विषवृक्षमश्वः The maxim of the poison-tree; used to denote that a thing, though hurtful and mischievous, does not deserve to be destroyed by the very person who has reared it, just as even a poison-tree ought not to be cut down by the planter himself.

3 अश्वतीगुलाकमश्वः The maxim of the cooking-pot and boiled rice. In a cooking-pot all the grains being equally moistened by the heated water, when one grain is found to be well cooked, the same may be inferred with regard to the other grains. So the maxim is used when the condition of the whole class is inferred from that of a part. Cf. Mar. 'शितावस्त्रं माताची परीक्षा'.

अश्वत्थ a. Wise; अश्वत्थिन Aśvad. 6.

अश्वत्थः Anger, excitement, provocation.

अश्वत्थः 1 An encircling wall, enclosure, a fence. 2 A surrounding wall, rampart: अश्वत्थोऽपि सप्त अश्वत्थोऽपि अश्वत्थः Pt. 1. 229.

अश्वत्थः A kind of ear-ornament; Aśvad. 24.

अश्वत्थः 'Firm in battle', N. of the eldest Pāṇḍava prince, also called 'Dharma', 'Dharmarāja', 'Ajātasatru' &c. He was begotten on Kuntī by the god Yama. He is known more for his truthfulness and righteousness than for any military achievements or feats of arms. He was formally crowned emperor of Hastināpura at the conclusion of the great Bhārati war after eighteen years' severe fighting, and reigned righteously for many years. (For further particulars of his life see अश्वत्थ.)

अश्वत्थः N. of a celebrated pupil of Vyāsa. It was he who made Yājñavalkya disgorge the whole of the Yajurveda he had learnt from him which was picked up by his other pupils in the form of *Tittiris* or partridges, and hence the Veda was called 'Taittirīya'. Vaisampāyana was celebrated for his great skill in narrating Purāṇas, and is said to have recounted the whole of the Mahābhārata to king Janamejaya.

अश्वत्थः N. of a celebrated demon, twin brother of Hiraṇyakasipu. On the strength of a boon from Brahman he became inviolent and oppressive, seized upon the earth, and carried it with him into the depths of the ocean. Viṣṇu, therefore, became incarnate as a boar, killed the demon, and lifted up the earth.

# APPENDIX I.

## SANSKRIT PROSODY.

### Introduction.

The earliest and most important work in Sanskrit prosody is the Pingala-*chhandas-sāstra*, attributed to the sage Pingala, which consists of Sūtras distributed over eight books. The Agni Purāṇa also gives complete system of prosody founded apparently on Pingala's. Several other original treatises have likewise been composed by various authors, such as the *Śrutabodha*, *Vāṇibhūṣaṇa*, *Vṛtta-darpana*, *Vṛtta-ratnākara*, *Vṛtta-Kaumudī*, *Chhandomanjari* &c. In the following pages the *Chhandomanjari* and *Vṛtta-ratnākara* have been chiefly drawn upon. Vedic as well as Prākṛita metres have been ignored in this Appendix.

Sanskrit composition may be in the form of *śr* 'prose' or *śr* 'verse' or poetry expressed in the form of stanzas.

A stanza or *paḍya* is a combination of four *paḍas* or quarters, which are regulated either by the number of syllables ( *akṣr* ), or by the number of syllabic instants ( *matra* ).

A *paḍa* is a *śr* or *akṣr*.

A *śr* is a stanza the metre of which is regulated by the number and position of syllables in each *Paḍa* or quarter. A *akṣr* is a stanza the metre of which is regulated by the number of syllabic instants in each quarter.

Vṛttas are divided into three classes :—*śr* in which the *Paḍas* or quarters composing the stanza are all similar ; *akṣr* in which the alternate quarters are similar ; and *śr* in which the quarters are all dissimilar.

A syllable is as much of a word as can be pronounced at once, that is, a vowel with or without one or more consonants.

A syllable is *śr* 'short' or *śr* 'long' according as its vowel is 'short' or 'long'. The vowels *a*, *i*, *u*, *e*, & *o* are short ; and *ā*, *ī*, *ū*, *ē*, *ō* & *ai* are long. But a short vowel becomes long in prosody when it is followed by an *Anusvāra* or *Visarga*, or by a conjunct consonant ; as the vowel *a* in *śr* or *śr*. (The consonants *ṣ* & *ṣ* as also *ṣ* & *ṣ*, are said to be exceptions, before which the vowel may be short by a sort of poetical license ; e. g. in Ku. 7. 11, or Si. 10.60, where, however, emendations have been proposed by critics to render the metre conformable to the general laws of prosody). So also the last syllable of a *paḍa* is either long or short, according to the exigence of the metre, whatever be its natural length.

संज्ञास्वरश्च दीर्घश्च विस्मयी च युक्तवित् ।

यस्य संज्ञास्वरश्च तथा चादीर्घोऽपि वा ॥

In metres regulated by the number of syllabic instants one instant or *Mātrā* is allotted to a short vowel, and two to a long one.

For the purpose of scanning metres regulated by the number of syllables, writers on prosody have devised eight 'Ganas' or syllabic feet, each consisting of three syllables, and distinguished from one another by particular syllables being short or long. They are given in the following verse :—

सकियुक्तस्त्रिषुपञ्च नकारो

आदियुक्तः पुनरादित्युक्तः ।

ओ युक्तश्चतुर्गणो हलमयः

सोऽप्युक्तः कश्चित्तोऽल्लभ्यते ॥

आदित्युक्तान्तेषु चरता यति लाघवम् ।

यजस्ता गौरि यति जगौ न युक्तायवम् ॥

Expressed in symbols ( the symbol *—* denoting a short syllable, and *—* a long one ) the different Ganas may be represented as follows :—

य	— — —	( Bacchius )
र	— — —	( Amphimacer )
न	— — —	( Anti-bacchius )
म	— — —	( Dactylus )
ज	— — —	( Amphibrachys )
स	— — —	( Anapestus )
ल	— — —	( Molossus )
न	— — —	( Tribachys )

Similarly *ṣ* ( ) is used to denote a short syllable, and *ṣ* ( — ) a long one.

N. B.—Sanskrit prosodists classify Vṛttas according to the number of syllables contained in each quarter. Thus they enumerate twenty-six classes of 'Samavṛttas', as the number of syllables in each quarter of a regular metre may vary from one to twenty-six. Each of these classes comprehends a great number of possible metres according to the different modes in which long and short syllables may be distributed. For example, in the class where each quarter contains six syllables, each of the six syllables may be either short or long, and thus the number of possible combinations is  $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2$  or  $2^6 = 64$ , though not even half a dozen are in general use ; so in the case of the twenty-six syllabled class, the possible varieties are  $2^{26}$  or 87, 108, 864 ! But if we consider the cases where the alternate quarters are similar or all dissimilar, the variety of possible metres is almost infinite. Pingala, as also Lillavati and the last chapter of *Vṛtta-ratnākara*, give directions for computing the

number of possible varieties and for finding their places, or that of any single one, in a regular enumeration of them. The different varieties, however, which have been used by poets are few when compared with the vast multitude of possible metres. But even these are too many to be dealt with in an Appendix like this, and we shall, therefore, only give such kinds as are most frequently employed or require particular notice, in the following order :—

Section A	समस्य
Section B	अर्धस्य
Section C	विषयस्य
Section D	जाति &c.

*Note*—In the following definitions the letters representing the Ganas such as म, न, व, &c. as also ल, व will often be found to have dropped their vowels for the exigence of metre ; e. g. म, न stands for म, न, न, न ; so ली, for ल, व &c. The first line gives the Definition of a metre; the second, the Scheme in Ganas with the Yati or Cæsura—the pause that may be made in reciting a quarter or verse, and which is usually indicated by the words in the Definition standing in the Instrumental case—denoted in brackets by Arabic figures, and then comes the example ( many of these examples are drawn from the works of Māgha, Bhāṛavi, Kālidāsa, Dandin &c ).

#### SECTION A.

##### Metres with 4 Syllables in a quarter.

( प्रतिष्ठा. )  
कन्या.

Def.	मी येत् कन्या ।
Sch. G.	म, न.
Ex.	मास्वकन्यां सेवा यन्वा यस्याः कूले कृष्णोऽभिलत् ॥

##### Metres with 5 Syllables in a quarter.

( सुप्रतिष्ठा. )  
रक्ति.

Def.	भूमि गिति रक्तिः ।
Sch. G.	म, न, ग.
Ex.	कृष्णसमाया तर्जकरक्तिः । यादुमकच्छो वाह वचरा ॥

##### Metres with 6 Syllables in a quarter.

( माकशी. )

( 1 ) तदुमस्यमा.

Def.	मी येत्तदुमस्यमा ।
Sch. G.	म, व.
Ex.	सुनिर्दिशयोरस्वप्रुतस्मा । आत्मां मम विसे विस्व तदुमस्यमा ॥

( 2 ) विपुलेसा.

( Also called वाणी. )

Def.	विपुलेसा मे वा ।
Sch. G.	म, न. ( 3. 3 )
Ex.	वीरवीर वीरवीर वीरवीर वीरवीर । रुणे हे हे मे मे मे देवेदे ॥ Kāv. 3. 86.

( 3 ) कश्चिद्वना.

Def.	कश्चिद्वना न्नी ।
Sch. G.	म, न.
Ex.	कश्चिद्वनानां मज्जननीनाम् । अथरुपोर्मा मपुतिप्रेच्छत् ॥

( 4 ) सोमराजी.

Def.	हिवा सोमराजी.
Sch. G.	म, न. ( 2. 4 )
Ex.	हे सोमराजी-समा ते वशःभीः । जगन्मन्त्रस्व छिनर्यवकारम् ॥

##### Metres with 7 Syllables in a quarter.

( उष्णिक्. )

( 1 ) कुमारललिता.

Def.	कुमारललिता ज् न गा ।
Sch. G.	म, न, ग. ( 3. 4. )
Ex.	युगारिपुत्राङ्गी कुमारललिता सा । मज्जनयनानां तानां युद्धयैः ॥

( 2 ) मदलेसा.

Def.	मदलो स्थान्मदलेसा ।
Sch. G.	म, स, ग. ( 3. 4. )
Ex.	री बाहुविष्णवा इतीन्द्रान्मदलेसा । लगाधुम्पुरसमी कस्तुरिरसचर्चा ॥

( 3 ) मधुमती.

Def.	मदलो मधुमती ।
Sch. G.	म, न, ग. ( 5. 2 )
Ex.	रविद्विपुले वनकुलमतिः । अपित मधुमती मधुमधुमदुव ॥

##### Metres with 8 Syllables in a quarter.

( अष्टपद. )

( 1 ) अष्टपद ( also called श्लोक. )

There are several varieties of this metre, but that which is most in use has eight syllables in each quarter, but of variable quantity. Thus the fifth syllable of each quarter should be short, the sixth long, and the seventh alternately long and short.

Ex.	श्लोके वरुं वरुं हेयं तर्पत्र लघुर्धमम् । हिचन्द्रावाधुर्धमं तन्मने दीधमन्मयोः ॥ वागवाधिव लघुको वागधमतिवसये । जगत्के वित्तो धेहि वार्धतीपरयेवरी ॥ R. 1. 1.
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(2) वज्रगति.

Def.	वज्रगता वज्रगतिः ।
Sch. G.	व, व, ल, ग (4. 4.)
Ex.	रविशतपत्तिरे विहारो हृदि हरेः । वज्रपद्मवज्रगतिर्द्वयमले व्यतुल ॥

(3) प्रमाणिका.

Def.	प्रमाणिका जगो लगी ।
Sch. G.	ज, र, ल, ग (4. 4.)
Ex.	पुनातु भक्तिरभ्युता सदाभ्युताभिरुचयोः । भुक्तिस्तुतिप्रमाणिका भवाभुराशितारिका ॥

(4) भाजवक.

Def.	भाजवका भाजवकः ।
Sch. G.	म, त, ल, ग (4. 4.)
Ex.	चंचलचुड चपलेवंतकुलेः केलिवरः । इवाव सखे स्नेहसुखं नंदसुखं भाजवकः ॥

(5) बिशुन्माला.

Def.	बो बो गो गो बिशुन्माला ।
Sch. G.	म, म, ग, म, (4. 4.)
Ex.	बासोवडी बिशुन्माला बडंभणी साकजावः । बसिन्माला तापोच्छेदयेगामध्यस्थः कृष्णामोहः ॥

(6) समानिका.

Def.	गो रजौ समानिका तु ।
Sch. G.	र, ज, ग, ल (4. 4.)
Ex.	वस्य कृष्णपादपदमलि हस्तभागलया । धीः समानिका परण मेधिताव मन्त्रेण ॥

Metres with 9 Syllables in a quarter.

(वृद्धी)

(1) भुजगशिखुलता.

Def.	भुजगशिखुलता नो मः ।
Sch. G.	म, न, म (7. 2.)
Ex.	चंद्रमदनिकटसौणी भुजगशिखुलता यासीत् । वरिपुत्रलिने मागे वज्रजनसुखदा साऽधुव ।

(2) भुजगसंगता.

Def.	सजरेभुजगसंगता ।
Sch. G.	स, ज, र (3. 6.)
Ex.	तल्ला तगिरिगिनेयमुना भुजगसंगता । कथमेति वरसचारकभ्रमलः सदेव तो हरिः ॥

(3) मणिमध्य.

Def.	स्वाम्निमध्यं वेदमरा ।
Sch. G.	म, म, स (5. 4.)
Ex.	कालिबभोगभोगगतस्त्रिमणिमध्यस्तीतकचा । विषवदामो नंदसुखदा ननते स्नेहसुखः ॥

Metres with 10 Syllables in a quarter.

(पौंक्ति.)

(1) स्वरितगति.

Def.	स्वरितगतिश्च वज्रगतिः ।
Sch. G.	म, ज, न, ग (5. 5.)

Ex.	स्वरितगतिश्च वज्रगतिश्च वज्रगतिश्च । स्वरितगता इतिप्रकाशा वरितगिता वज्रगतिना ॥
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(2) मन्त्रा.

Def.	मेवा मन्त्रा मन्त्रगताः ।
Sch. G.	म, म, स, ग (4. 6.)
Ex.	पीत्वा मन्त्रा मधु मधुपल्ली कालिहोत्रे तदधनकुजे । उद्गीर्णतीर्थाजमन्त्राः कामासका मधुजिनि वदे ॥

(3) रुक्मवती.

(Also called चंपकमाला.)

Def.	रुक्मवती सा यश्च मन्त्राः ।
Sch. G.	म, म, स, ग (5. 6.)
Ex.	कावमनीवाक्यैः परिशुद्धै- र्यस्य सदा कंठद्विदि भक्तिः । राज्यपदे हर्म्यालिकद्वारा रुक्मवती विप्रः खलु तस्य ॥

Metres with 11 Syllables in a quarter.

(त्रिदुर्).

(1) उर्वरवजा.

Def.	स्वर्दिद्रवजा यद्वि ती अगौ मः ।
Sch. G.	त, त, ज, ग, म (5. 6.)
Ex.	गोष्ठे गिरि सव्यकरणे पुन्या रुद्रद्रवजाहनिमृकट्टी । यो गोकुले गोपकुलं च सुखं चके स नो रसदु चकपाणिः ॥

(2) उर्वरवजा.

Def.	उर्वरवजा मयमे लघौ सा ।
Sch. G.	ज, त, ज, ग, म (5. 6.)
Ex.	उर्वरवजादिमणिच्छटामि- विभूषणानां पुष्टिं वपुस्ते । स्वराभि गोरीमिकुपास्यमानं सुरभुक्ते मणिमंडपस्थम् ॥

(3) उपजाति.

Def.	अमंतोदीरितलक्ष्मजातो वादी वदीबावपजातयस्ताः । इत्ये किलान्ध्यास्वपि विमितासु वदीनि जातिभिर्द्वयेष्वाम ॥
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Sch. G. When उर्वरवजा and उपजाति are mixed in one stanza, the metre is called उपजाति. It is said to have 14 varieties.

Ex.	अस्त्युत्तरस्यां दिशि देवतात्मा हिमालयो गम्य मगधिराजः । पूर्वापरी तोवनिधी वगाया स्वितः पृथिव्या इव मानदेवः ॥ Ku. 1. 1.
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See R. 2, 5, 6, 7, 13, 14, 16, 18, Ku. 3; Ki. 17. &c.

When other metres also are mixed in one stanza, the metre is still called उपजाति; e. g. in the following verse from Megha there is a combination of उर्वर and उपजाति.

इत्ये रथाधेयनिवादिनां प्रगे  
मजो वृषाजामथ तोरणाद्विः ।



वृत्तान्तकस्तमपेक्षकम्पन-  
कृतान्तकस्तमपेक्षकम्पनम् ॥

(4) शोधक.

Def. शोधकमिच्छति मन्त्रिणादी ।  
Sch. G. म, न, न, ग, ग ( 6. 5. )  
Ex. वा न नयी विमन्त्र्यकथ्यः  
सारतामसना यन्मात्रम् ।  
तेन सहेह विभर्ति रङ्गः की  
सा रत्नागमनावतमानम् ॥ Si. 4. 45.

(5) जमरविलसित.

(जमरविलसिता)

Def. औ म्मो यः स्वाद् जमरविलसितम् ।  
Sch. G. म, न, न, ल, ग ( 4. 7. )  
Ex. प्रीथे द्रुता व्यपहिततपनाः  
प्रोद्वर्णात विषमिह जलदाः  
द्वेषाम्यन् विवृधति सुरत-  
कीडावातकमशमपटवः ॥ Si. 4. 62.

(6) रघोद्वता.

Def. रात्रेरैरलगे रघोद्वता ।  
Sch. G. र, न, र, ल, ग ( 3. 8. or 4. 8. )  
Ex. कौशिकेन स किल सितीश्वरा  
रामनक्षत्रविधातशानवे ।  
काकपक्षधरमेव याचित-  
लोजसा हि न ययः समीक्ष्यते ॥ R. 11. 1.  
See Ku. 8 also.

(7) बालोर्मी.

Def. बालोर्मी गदिता म्मो तगो गः ।  
Sch. G. म, न, न, ग, ग ( 4. 7. )  
Ex. ध्याता द्युतिः क्षणमन्वय्युतस्य  
मेणी नावा गदिता हेलवापि ।  
संसारिऽस्मिन् द्युतिरिति पुंसां  
बालोर्मी वीतमिषांमोक्षिम्ये ॥

(8) शालिनी.

Def. माचो गो वेष्णालिनी वेदलोके ।  
Sch. G. म, न, न, ग, ग ( 4. 7. )  
Ex. अचो इति ज्ञानवृद्धिं विगते  
धर्म दृष्टे कामधर्म च लुते ।  
हृकिं दृष्टे सर्वदोषास्मयाना  
पुंसां अद्याशालिनी विष्णुभक्तिः ॥

(9) स्वागता.

Def. स्वागता रमणीयुक्ता च  
Sch. G. र, न, न, ग, ग ( 3. 8. )  
Ex. बावद्गानकयतेऽथ तर्पेद्गान्  
स स्वर्गपरमहाय महीन्द्रः ।  
तामहेन अविर्दिष्टविदुः  
गर्वादिद्विषयान् जगाम ॥ N. 5. 1.  
See Ki. 9, Si. 10

Meters with 12 Syllables in a quarter.

(जगती)

(1) इन्द्रवशा.

Def. नष्टेन्द्रवशा प्रथमाक्षरे हुरी ।  
Sch. G. इन्द्रवशा is the same as वंशस्थविल or वंशस्थ  
( See 18 Below ) except that its first  
syllable is long:—Gavas are, न, ज, ज, र.  
Ex. दैत्यैर्वंशाश्रित्वादीयिनिः  
पीताशरोऽसौ जगतां तमोवहः ।  
यस्मिन्मज्जुः शलभा इव स्वयं  
ते कंसबाणरमुखा मखद्विषः ॥

(2) चंद्रवर्त्म.

Def. चंद्रवर्त्म निमर्दति रन्ध्रमेः ।  
Sch. G. र, न, म, स ( 4. 8. )  
Ex. चंद्रवर्त्म विहितं जननिर्मितं  
राजवर्त्म रहितं जनगमनैः ।  
इत्यवर्त्म तद्वत्कृक सरले  
कुंजवर्त्मनि हरिस्तव कुतुकी ॥

(3) जलधरमाला.

Def. अकवनिः स्वाजलधरमालाम्भौ स्त्री ।  
Sch. G. म, म, स, म ( 4. 8. )  
Ex. वा भक्तानां कलिदुरिणोत्तमानां  
तापच्छेदे जलधरमाला नम्या ।  
भन्वाकरा विनकरपुत्राङ्गले  
केलीलोला हरितपुरव्यास्ता वः ॥  
See Ki. 5. 23.

(4) जलोद्वतगति.

Def. रसैर्जसजसा जलोद्वतगतिः ।  
Sch. G. ज, स, ल, स ( 6. 6. )  
Ex. समीरशिशिः शिरस्तु वसतां  
सतां जवनिफा निकामस्तुलिनाम् ।  
विभर्ति जनयकस्य शुद्धमपा-  
मपामधवला बलाहकततीः ॥ Si. 4. 54.

(5) तामरस्त.

Def. इह नव तामरस्तं नजजा यः ।  
Sch. G. न, ज, ज, य ( 6. 7. )  
Ex. स्फुटस्तमामकरदमनोहां  
अजलमानयनालि निपीतम् ।  
तव मुखतामरस्तंभुरशो  
हृदयतडागविकाशि ममास्तु ॥

(6) तोटक.

Def. नव ताटकमध्वितकारयुग्मम् ।  
Sch. G. स, स, स, स ( 4. 4. 3 )  
Ex. स तथेति विनेतुक्रदायमनेः  
प्रतिपल्लवयो विससर्जं मुनिम् ।  
तद्वत्त्वपदं हृदि शोकधने  
प्रतिधातमिषानिकमस्य युरोः ॥ R. 8. 91.  
See Si. 6. 71.

(7) हुतविलसित.

Def. हुतविलसितमात्र म्मो जतो ।



Sch. G.  
Ex.  
स, ज, य, ज, य ( ६. 7. )  
समुदायविषय समुदाय  
नवसप्तत्युग इति यादुयोष्यते ।  
स कदाऽप्यलजिज्जुदाद्विहं  
सुपतेनवादि सप्तमरि मारिवा ॥ Si. 18. 1.  
( 5 ) मत्तमपरी.  
Def.  
Sch. G.  
Ex.  
य, न, य, स, न ( ६. 9. )  
इहा इवाम्पावरणावामि विभाव  
केसाकरी मति यं कुलमपाहिः ।  
सप्तगृहिलस्य वरं पवति वस्त्रां  
मकोपसले साधु विवेचं स विवेचं ॥ Ki. 18. 28 ;  
Si. 4. 44, 9. 76, also R. 9. 75.  
( 6 ) कथिरा.  
( Also called मत्तमपरी. )  
Def.  
Sch. G.  
Ex.  
ज, य, स, ज, य ( ६. 9. )  
कदा कुली वरतु कदावाहने  
मत्तमरी सप्तमरी कोपवासमाह ।  
मत्तमरी मत्तमरी मत्तमरी  
विभावरी कदाय कदाय मत्तमरी ॥ M. 4. 13.  
See Bk. 1. 1. Si. 17.

**Metres with 14 Syllables in a quarter.**

(शक्ररी.)  
(1) अचराजिता.  
Def. नवरत्नद्रुमैः शरीरपराजिता ।  
Soh. G. म, न, र, ल, म (7. 7.)  
Ex. यद्वनवाधि ह्यजप्रतापकृतात्पदा  
यदुनिचयचक्रः परीरपराजिता ।  
अजयता समरे समस्तपुत्रजं  
न अयति अगतां गतिर्न ह्यभजः ।  
(2) अर्तबाधा.  
Def. नौ नौ गावक्षत्राधिरानिरत्तबाधा ।  
Soh. G. म, न, न, ल, म, न (5. 9.)  
Ex. शौचार्तौ येन कलति रणवशाभिते  
देव्येदे काना वरगिरियमत्तबाधा ।  
अर्तबाधार्थं प्रकटितमनुत्तर्धः  
साधुना बाधा प्रशामयतु त कंसारिः ॥  
(3) पथ्या.  
(Also called मंजरी.)  
Def. लज्जा वलौ य सह येन पथ्या मता ।  
Soh. G. ल, ज, ल, न, ल, म (5. 9.)  
Ex. स्वयमप्यधुः शक्तिवानजार्तवराः  
अलक्ष्मिनिमुक्तिनकारनकारवराः ।  
अगतीरिह सुनिवाहवालीकराः  
कथितुः कथिकविज्ञावति वली कणः  
Si. 6. 24.  
(4) प्रमदा.  
(Also called कुरीकम्.)  
Def. पञ्चमज्जा पुञ्च भवति प्रमदा ।

Def. G. न, ज, अ, म, ल, ग ( 6. 8. )  
Ex. अनतिचिरोन्मिस्तस्य जलदेवचिर-  
स्थितवद्भुद्भुद्वस्य वयसोऽलकमिह ।  
विरलमिर्कीर्णवज्राक्षका सकला-  
मिह विवृणति चोतकलचोतमयी ॥ Si. 4. 4 )  
( 5 ) महरजकलिका.  
Def. नयनवलमिति महरजकलिका ।  
Soh. G. न, व, म, न, ल, ग ( 7. 7. )  
Ex. नयनवति कुसुममहरजकलिका  
वमनवमया तव वदति तता ।  
विरहविषदि मे शरणमिह ततो  
मनुजवदनुजस्वरजमविरतम् ॥  
( 6 ) मज्जकाला.  
( Also called इल्लेयी or कुटिल. )  
Def. मज्जकाला दुग्धक्षारिका न्यो न्यो नौ ।  
Soh. G. म, म, न, व, ग, ग ( 4. 10. )  
Ex. नीलोच्छावद्दुग्धक्षारिकारूपैर्नी-  
रानीलामेविरचितवरयागा एवैः ।  
ज्योत्स्नाशंकामिह विलसति इल्लेयी  
मनोज्ञाः स्फटिकरजतमिश्रिकाया ॥ Ki. 5. 31.  
( 7 ) वसंततिलका.  
( Also called वसंततिलक,  
उद्दण्डीनी, सिंहकाला. )  
Def. उक्ता वसंततिलका तवजाः जगौ गः ।  
Soh. G. न, म, ज, ज, ग, ग ( 8. 6. )  
Ex. वायविकनोऽलाशिखरं पविरोषणी-  
काविकम्पतकनपुःसरं दकनोऽकः ।  
तेजोद्वयस्य युगपद् व्यस्तनोद्वयार्वा  
लोकौ निवस्यत इवात्मदशांतेषु ॥ S. 4. 1.  
( 8 ) बार्हती.  
Def. माणो नो नो नौ नदि गङ्गा धूलनीवम् ।  
Soh. G. म, ल, न, म, ग, ग ( 4. 6. 4. )  
Ex. जम्बूद्वीपविर्ममधुरालापोद्गतिः  
वीर्यकाशिरसस्तनवर्धनीर्वाहोला ।  
लीलालोला वल्लवविलसद्दलोद्गतिः  
कंसराती नृपति तद्वती वारंतीनवम् ।

### *Metres with 15 Syllables in a quarter*

( अतिशक्ती. )  
 ( १ ) मूयक.  
 Def. मूयकं सयामिका वृद्धं विनातिवम् ।  
 Sch. G. र, ज, र, ज, र ( ४. ४. ४. ३, or ७. ८, )  
 Ex. सा सुवर्णकेतकं विक्राशि मृगपूरिम्  
 वृषबाजबाजजालपूरिहेतमूयकम् ।  
 राधिका चित्तम् आधवाध माशि आधवे  
 मोहयेति विर्मं त्वदा विना कलाविधे ॥  
 ( २ ) आक्षिप्ति.  
 Def. वनवधवधुनं माक्षिप्ति मोगिलोकैः ।  
 Sch. G. व, य, ज, य, य ( ८. ७. )

**Ex.** शशिमधुपानेवं कीदृशी मेघदुक्कं  
जलविधमदुक्कं जलदुक्कंवातीर्षा ।  
इति समधुपयोगीतयस्य वीराः  
प्रथमकदु नृपानामेकवाक्यं विधुः ॥ E. 6. 85

(3) छीलाखेलः.

**Def.** एकध्रुवा विधुन्यालापादौ वेष्टीलाखेलः ।  
**Sch. G.** म, म, म, म, म.  
**Ex.** मा कानि पक्षस्थानि पदाकाशे देशे स्वाप्तीः  
कानि पक्षं दृष्टं दृष्टं चंद्र मत्वा राजौ चेतु ।  
क्षुत्सामः प्राट्शतमेतो राहः मूरः प्रासात्  
नम्राह इवति इव्यस्यति शय्येकानि कर्तव्या ॥  
Sar. K.

(4) शाशिकला.

**Def.** पुरुषिधनमधुलदुहिह शाशिकला  
**Sch. G.** न, न, न, न, न (all short syllables except the last.)  
**Ex.** मलजमिलकलमुदितशाशिकला  
मजमुकलिलकलिकममगता ।  
सरसिलकलमलकलिलनिधि  
मजमुल मितलममवारिमलम् ॥

Metres with 16 Syllables in a quarter.

(अटि.)

(1) चित्र.

**Def.** चित्रसंज्ञवीरिनं राजी राजी राजी च दृश्यः ।  
**Sch. G.** र, ज, र, ज, र, ग (8. 8, or 4. 4. 4. 4.)  
**Ex.** विदुमाकपाशौतशोभिषेधुपायदृष्ट-  
वद्वीजनागसंगमामधुपकंठकाग ।  
त्वा तदेव पाशुदेव पुष्पलम्पपाद देव  
मन्मधुपचित्रकेश सलमाभि गोपनेश ॥

(2) वंशचामर.

**Def.** प्रमाणिकापदद्वयं वर्तति वंशचामरम् ।  
or जरी जरी ननी जरी च वंशचामरं वदेत्  
**Sch. G.** ज, र, ज, र, ज, ग (8. 8, or 4. 4. 4. 4.)  
**Ex.** हारदुल्लभकपे विचित्रत्वनिमित्ते  
सुखदितानवधुमिने सलीलविमलसम् ।  
हारागनामवद्वीकरप्रपंचचामर-  
सुरतसमीरणीजिनं सदाच्युतं मजामि तम् ।

(3) बाजिनी.

**Def.** मजरमजरीवंशा मयति बाजिनी गमुक्तेः ।  
**Sch. G.** म, ज, म, ज, र, ग.  
**Ex.** सुरासु मयानवेष्टा मधु बाजि कीदृशं  
मयचरणमहापरिपाकनः कविलम् ।  
मयजलराशिमारकचक्रमं सुकुं  
सतनमहं सत्यैः त्यचसितीः सपामि मितम् ॥

Metres with 17 Syllables in a quarter

(अटि.)

(1) चित्रकेशा.

(Also called अतिशायिनी.)

**Def.** ससजा मजगा पु दिहलरीवेवति चित्रकेशा ।  
**Sch. G.** स, स, ज, म, ज, म, ग (10. 7.)  
**Ex.** इति वीमपुरीमिमतसगात् सरासि मयनेन  
धियमात्रवतीः शिशविनीमयमलांगवातः ।  
अमलोचय तदेव वाहवानपरवारिराशेः  
शिशितरतीविवाप्यपां लनिधु मयत्ते वीरे ॥ Si. 6.

(2) नर्दक.

(Also called कोकिल.)

**Def.** नहि मयतो नजी मयजला मुह नर्दकम् ।  
**Sch. G.** न, ज, न, ज, ज, ल, ग (8. 9.)  
**Ex.** नरुनमालनीलमहलीमयदुधधराः  
शिशिरसमीरणावधुतसुतमवारिकणाः ।  
कयममलीकयममधुना हरिहेतिमनी-  
धकलनीलकंठकलहेतुकराः ॥  
Mā. 9. 18, See 5. 31.

(3) पृथ्वी.

**Def.** जसी जलकला वलुप्रहयति पृथ्वी मुहः ।  
**Sch. G.** ज, स, ज, स, न, ल, ग (8. 9.)  
**Ex.** इतः स्वपिति केशवः कुलमिलसदीवाहिना-  
मिलम शरणाधिपः शिकारिणां मयाः शरते ।  
इतोपि वडवानलः सह समलसंतर्नके-  
रौ मितलमिति नरसह च सिन्धोर्वधुः ॥  
Bh. 2. 76.

(4) मंदाक्रांता.

**Def.** मंदाक्रांतादुधिरसमयो मनी नौ गमुगम् ।  
**Sch. G.** म, म, न, न, न, ग, ग (4. 6. 7.)  
**Ex.** गोपी मर्त्यविहरविधुरा काचिविदीपरासी  
उन्मत्सेव स्वलितकवरी निःशसनी विशालम् ।  
अवैवाले मुररिदृतिनि अनिहृतीसहाया  
मयका मेहं वदिति मयनामैजुकुंजं जगाम ।  
Pad. D. 1.

(The wh'c of the "Meghadūta" is written in this metre.)

(5) वंशचामरपतित.

**Def.** विदुमिधमपचपतिनं वरनमलगीः ।  
**Sch. G.** म, र, न, म, न, ल, ग (10. 7.)  
**Ex.** दर्पणमिलालु पापने वनतिमिरमुनि  
ज्योतिषि रोममिलितु पुरः मयिफलति मुहः ।  
वीर्यसंमुखोपि रमणरपद्वनवतवाः  
काचनकंदराह तरणीरिह नवति रविः ॥ Si. 4. 67.

(6) शिशिरिणी.

**Def.** रंजितशिशिका मयसमलागः शिशिरिणी  
**Sch. G.** न, म, न, स, म, ल, ग (6. 11.)  
**Ex.** विगीते मुरीते मयमलितगंगाः कटिभः  
करिणः काचनकंदराहमयमलीलाः कदु-पुताः ।









Ex. पाटीर तव पटीवान्कः परिपाटीमिमासुरीकृतुम् ।  
वत्पिबतामपि वृणां सिद्धोऽपि तनोषि परिमलेः पुष्टिम् ॥  
Br. 1. 12.

( 3 ) उपगीति.

Def. आद्योनार्यनुस्यं प्रथमार्यमपि षयुक्तं चेत् ।  
कामिनि ताम्रपरीणिं प्रतिमार्चते मङ्गाकवचः ॥  
Srut. 6.

The first and third quarters of this metre must contain 12 syllabic instants each, and the second and fourth 15 each.

Ex. ननगोपसेदरीणां रासोल्लासं मुरारानिम् ।  
अस्माक्यमुपगीतिः स्वर्गदुरंगदृशां गतिः ॥

( 4 ) उक्तीति.

Def. आर्याशकलद्वितये विपरीते पुनरिहोद्वीतिः ।  
The first and third quarters of this metre must contain 12 syllabic instants each, the second 15, and the fourth 18.

Ex. नारायणस्य संतनमुद्वीतिः संस्पृतिर्मन्त्र्या ।  
अर्चयामासकिर्दुस्तरसैसारसागरे तरणिः ॥

( 5 ) आर्यागीति.

Def. आर्यामागद्वलमेतेऽधिकगुरु तादृक् परार्थमार्वागीतिः ।  
The first and third quarters of this metre must contain 12 syllabic instants each, and the third and fourth 20 each.

Ex. सवधुकाः सुखिनोऽस्मि-  
ज्वरतमर्मद्वरागतामरसदृशः ।  
नासेष्वेते रसव-  
ज्वरतमर्मद्वरागतामरसदृशः ॥ Si. 4. 51.

Note. All these five sorts are sometimes defined in the Gana scheme.

( b ) वैतालीय.

Def. बद्धविषयेऽहो समे कलास्ताश्च समे स्युर्विंतराः ॥  
न समात्र पराश्रिता कला वैतालीयेऽहो रलौ गुरुः ।

This is a stanza of four quarters, the first and third of which contain the time of fourteen short syllables, and the second and fourth sixteen. Again, the first and third quarters of this metre must contain 6 syllabic instants, and the second and fourth 8 each, followed by a रगज ( — — ) and a short and a long vowel ( — — ). The rules further require that the syllabic instants in the even quarter should not be all composed of short syllables or long syllables, and that the even syllabic instant in each quarter ( i. e. the 2nd, 4th, and 6th ) should not be formed conjointly with the next ( i. e. 3rd, 5th, and 7th ).

Ex. कुशले खेडु तुभ्यमेव तव-  
वचनं कृष्ण यद्व्यधामहम् ।  
उपदेशपराः परेष्वपि  
स्वनिनाशाभिमुखेषु साधवः ॥ Si. 16. 41.

( c ) औपच्छन्दसिक.

Def. पर्येते यौ तथैव शेषमौपच्छन्दसिकं सुधीभिरुक्तम् ॥

This is the same as वैतालीय except that at the end of each quarter there must be a रगज and गगज instead of रगज and ल, न only ; in other words, it is the same as वैतालीय with only a long syllable added at the end of each quarter.

Ex. वधुषा परमेण मुधराणा-  
मय संभास्य पराकर्म विधेदे ।  
मृगमाशु विलोकयाच्चकार  
स्थिरद्वंद्वोपमृश्यं महेंद्रदत्तः ॥ Ki. 13. 1.

So in the next 52 verses of the same canto. See Si. 20 also.

It will be noticed that विरोचिनी or सुंदरी and अपरवचन are only particular cases of वैतालीय, and पुष्पिताया and मालभारिणी, of औपच्छन्दसिक. Prosodists treat both these classes of metres in the Gana scheme as well as in the Mātrā scheme ; hence they have been noticed here as well as in Section C.

( d ) माञ्जसमक.

The metre called माञ्जसमक consists of four quarters each of which contains 16 syllabic instants. The most general variety is that in which the ninth syllabic instant is composed of a short syllable, and the last is a long syllable. It is defined as माञ्जसमकं नवमो ग्यात्यः ।

But there are several varieties of this metre arising from particular syllabic instants being short or long. For example, if the 9th and 12th moments are formed by short syllables, and the 15th and 16th by a long one, and the rest are optional, it is called वरन्धसिका. If the 5th, 8th, and 9th are formed by short syllables, and the 15th and 16th by a long one, it is called विज्ञा. If the 5th and 8th are short, as also the 9th and 10th, and 15th and 16th are long, it is called उपविज्ञा. And if the 5th, 8th, and 12th are short, 15th and 16th long, and the rest indeterminate, it is called विप्रोक्त. Sometimes two or more of these varieties are combined in the same stanza, and in that case the measure is called पादाकुलक, in which there is no other restriction than that each quarter should have sixteen syllabic instants.

Ex. सुद जह्नीहि धनागममुच्छा-  
कुरु तदुद्धे मनसि विदुष्णाम् ।  
बल्लभसे निजकर्मपात्तं  
विसे तेन विनादय चित्तम् ॥ Moha M. 1.

## APPENDIX II.

### Giving the dates &c. of important Sanskrit Writers.

**आर्षभ** A well-known astronomer. Born A. D. 476.

**उज्ज्वल** One of the earliest writers on *Alankāra*. He was the chief Pandit or *Sabbhāpati* of king Jayāpīda of Kāshmir (779-813 A. D.).

**कव्यरत्न** Author of the *माधवदीप*, being a commentary on Patanjali's *महाभाष्य*. He is considered by Dr. Buhler to be not older than the 18th century.

**कालिदास** The author of the well-known *राजतरंगिणी* 'the chronicle of kings'. He was a contemporary of Jayasimha of Kāshmir who reigned from 1129-1150 A. D.

**कालिदास** The celebrated author of the *अभिज्ञान-शकुन्तल*, *विक्रमोर्वशीय*, *मालविकाग्निमित्र*, *रघुवंश*, *कुमारसंभव*, *मेघदूत*, *ऋतुसंहार*; also of the poems *गुह्योदय* and of some other minor works. The earliest known authentic reference to Kālidāsa is in an inscription dated 556 Saka or 634 A. D. in which he and Bhāravi are spoken of as being renowned poets. The verse is as follows:—

येनायोजि नवेदम्  
स्त्रियमथविधौ विवेकिना जिनवेदम् ।  
स विजयतां रविर्किर्तिः  
कविताभितकालिदासमारविर्किर्तिः ॥

Bāṇa's reference to him in the beginning of his *Harsha-charita* also shows that he must have flourished before the time of Bāṇa i. e. before the first half of the seventh century. But how long before the seventh century the poet flourished is not yet known: According to Mallinatha's explanation on Me. 14 *निबुल* and *विष्णुनाम* were contemporaries of Kālidāsa. If Mallinatha's suggestion be correct—and it is very doubtful if it be really so—then our poet must have lived in the middle of the sixth century which is the date usually assigned to *विष्णुनाम*.

There is one point which, if definitely settled, would give the poet's precise date. It is the mention by Kālidāsa of his patron Vikrama. Who this Vikrama is it has not yet been definitely settled. Popular tradition identifies him with the founder of the *Samvat* Era which is said to have commenced 56 B. C. If this view be correct, Kālidāsa must be considered as belonging to the first century before Christ. But some scholars have recently come to the conclusion that what is called the era of Vikramāditya 56. B. C. was a date arrived at by taking the date of the great battle of Korūr in which Vikrama finally defeated the Mlechhas, i. e. 544 A. D. and then by throwing back the beginning of the new era 600 years before that date, i. e. 56 B. C. If this conclusion be accepted as correct—and scholars do not seem to have yet agreed on the point—Kālidāsa must

have flourished in the sixth century A. D. The question is still an open one.

**सुमेध** A well-known poet of Kashmir, author of *समय-मातृ* and several other works. He flourished during the second and the third quarter of the 11th century.

**समद्वर** N. of a celebrated commentator, who has written commentaries on the *Mālati-Mādhava* and *Veni-Sambhāra*. He lived after the 14th century.

**समसाधन** N. of a celebrated modern author. His most celebrated work is the *समसाधन* a treatise on Rhetoric or Poetics; his other works are *मामिनीविलास*, the five *laharies* (गंगा, पद्म, हृषीकेश, अश्वत्थ, कर्ण), and a few minor works. He is supposed to have flourished during the time of the Emperor Shah Jahan of Delhi. He must have also seen the latter end of Jehangir's reign, and the temporary accession of Dārā to the throne in 1658. His date,—at least, his active career—lay, therefore between 1620 and 1660 A. D.

**जगद्देव** Author of that charming lyric poem the *Gita-govinda*. He was an inhabitant of the village Kinduvilva in the Virabhami district of Bengal. He is said to have lived in the time of a king called Lakshmanseṇa who is identified by Dr. Buhler with the Vaidya king of Bengal whose inscription is dated Vikrama Samvat 1173 or 1116 A. D. The poet must have, therefore, flourished in the 12th century.

**इन्द्रि** Author of the *Daaskumārcharita* and *Kāvya-dāsa*. He flourished in the latter half of the sixth century, and was a contemporary of Bāṇa, according to *Mādhavachārya*.

**पद्मरसि** The celebrated author of the *Mahābhāshya*. He is said to have lived about 150 B. C.

**नारद** ( *नृनाम* ) Author of the *Veni-Sambhāra*. He must have flourished before the 9th century as his work is frequently quoted by the poet Anandavardhana in his work called *अन्यालोक*. This poet flourished under the reign of Avantivarman 855-884 A. D. ( *Rāj. T.* 5. 34 ).

**वाण** The well-known author of the *Harsha-charita*, *Kidāmbart* and *Chandikā-staka*. *Pārvatīparinaya* and *Ratnāvali* are also ascribed to him. His date has been indisputably fixed by that of his patron Harsha-varḍhana of Kānyakubja who was reigning during the whole of Hiuen Tshang's travels in India which lasted from 629 to 645 A. D. Bāṇa must, therefore, have lived in the latter half of the sixth or the first half of the seventh century. The date of Bāṇa is useful in ascertaining the dates—at least the *termini ad quon*—of several

writers mentioned by him in his introduction to the Haribhāṣa-*charita*.

**विष्णु** Author of the *Mahākāvya Vikramādhikādeva-charita* and of *Chandravanāśikā*. He flourished in the latter half of the 11th century.

**वसिष्ठ** A son of Sri Svāmī, who lived in Vallabhi during the reign of king Sridharasena or of Narendra, the son of Sridhara (who is supposed by Lassen to have reigned from 530 to 545 A. D.).

**वसुधर** Author of the three *Satakas* and of the *Vākya-pādiya*. Mr. Telang gives it as his opinion that he must have flourished about the close of the first and the beginning of the second century of the Christian era. Tradition makes him brother of king Vikrama, and if this Vikrama be accepted as the same who defeated the Mlechhas in 544 A. D., we must suppose Bhartṛihari to have flourished in the latter half of the sixth century.

**वसुधर** The well-known author of the *Mahāvīra-charita*, *Mālatī-Mādhava*, and *Uttarāram-charita*. He was a native of Vidarbha and lived at the court of king Yasovarman of Kānyakubja, who was subdued by Lalitāditya of Kashmir (693-729 A. D.). Bhavabhūti flourished therefore at the end of the 7th century, and this date is consistent with Bāṇa's omission of his name. All anecdotes about the contemporaneity of Kālidāsa and Bhavabhūti must be rejected as absolute myths.

**वसुधर** Author of the *Kirātārjuniya*, mentioned along with Kālidāsa in an inscription dated 634. See *कालिदास*.

**वसुधर** Mentioned by Bāṇa and Kālidāsa as their predecessor. Flourished before the 7th century.

**वसुधर** Father-in-law of Bāṇa and author of the *Sūrya-Sataka* composed by him to be freed from leprosy. A contemporary of Bāṇa q. v.

**वसुधर** N. of the author of the *Kāvya-prakāśa*. He must have flourished before 1294 A. D., in which year a commentary on that work by name Jayanti was written by one Jayanta.

**वसुधर** Author of the *Anargha-rāghava* mentioned by the poet Ratsāvali (who flourished in the 9th century)

in Haravijaya 28. 67. He must therefore be placed before the 9th century.

**वसुधर** Author of the *Mahākāvya* called Haravijaya and patronised by Avantivarmā (855-884 A. D.).

**वसुधर** Author of *Bāla-Rāmāyaṇa*, *Bāla Bhārata* and *Vidhasālabhāṇjikā*. He lived after Bhavabhūti and before the end of the tenth century, that is, he flourished between the end of the 7th and the middle of the 10th century.

**वसुधर** A celebrated astronomer, author of the *Bṛhat-Samhitā*. He died in 587 A. D.

**वसुधर** See *कालिदास*.

**वसुधर** Author of the *Mudrārākhaṣa*. The 7th or 8th century is regarded by Mr. Telang as the probable date of the production of the drama.

**वसुधर** The celebrated teacher of the Vedānta philosophy and author of the *Śaṅkara-sūtra* and of a large number of original works, especially on Vedānta. He is said to have been born in 788 A. D. and to have died in 820 at the early age of 32. But some scholars (Mr. Telang, Dr. Bhandarkar &c.) have tried to show that Śaṅkara's date must be the 8th or 7th century at the latest. See Introduction to *Mudrārākhaṣa*.

**वसुधर** The author of *Vāsavadattā* mentioned by Bāṇa, and so not later than the 7th century. He mentions a work of Dharma-kīrti by name *शृङ्गार* which is supposed to belong to the sixth century.

**वसुधर** The reputed author of the *Naishadha-charita* and of 7 or 8 other works. He is generally placed in the latter half of the 12th century. Wilson says that Sribaraha succeeded his father Kalasa in 1113, and that the *Ratnāvali*, a play ascribed to the king, must have been written by him between 1113 and 1125 the close of his reign. But the *Ratnāvali* must be regarded as a work of an earlier date as it is largely quoted in the *Dasarūpa*, a work of the last part of the 10th century.

**वसुधर** The patron of Bāṇa, see *वसुधर*. The *Ratnāvali* is supposed to have been written by Bāṇa and published under his patron's name.



## APPENDIX III.

### On important Geographical names in ancient India.

**अंग** N. of an important kingdom situated on the right bank of the Ganges. Its capital was Champā, also called Angapuri. This town stood on the Ganges about 24 miles west of a rocky island, and is, therefore, considered to be the same as, or situated very near, the modern Bhāgalpur.

**अंध्र** N. of a people and their country. It is said to be the same as the modern Telangana, and the mouths of the Godāvari were in the possession of the Andhras. But the limits were probably confined to the Ghāts on the west, and the rivers Godāvari and Kṛishnā on the north and south. It bordered on Kalinga; (see Dk. 7th Ullāsa,) and its capital अमर is probably the old town of Vengi or Vengi.

**अवन्ति** N. of a country, north of the Narmadā; its capital was Ujjayini, also called Avantipuri or Avantī and Visālā, (of. Me. 30) situated on the Sīprā. It is the western part of Mālava. In the time of the Mahābhārata the country extended on the south to the banks of the Narmadā and on the west probably to the banks of the Mahi or Myhe. On the north of Avantī lay another principality with its capital Dasapura on the Charnavati river, which appears to be the modern town of Dholpur, and was the capital of Rantideva.

**अवन्ति** An old name of Travancore.

**अमर** See अमर.

**अमरपुर** (also called अमरपुर, अमरपुर &c.) identified with the modern Delhi, though it stood on the left bank of the Yamunā, while Delhi stands on the right.

**उत्तर** or **उत्तर** N. of a country, the modern Orissa, which lay to the south of Tāmralipta, and extended to the river Kapiś; of. R. 4. 38. The chief towns of this province are Cuttak and Puri where the celebrated temple of Jagannāth is situated.

**अनन्तर** N. of a village near Hardvāra which is situated on the Ganges at the southern base of the Sivalika mountains. अनन्तर was also the name of the surrounding mountains.

**अपि** See under अमर.

**अपि** N. of a country lying to the south of Odra or Orissa and extending to the mouths of the Godāvari. It is identified with the Northern Circars. Its capital अमर was in ancient times at some distance from the sea-coast (of. Dk. 7th Ullāsa,) and was probably at Rājamahendri; See also also.

**अपि** See under अमर.

**अमर** An important kingdom said to have extended from the banks of the Kāśī or Godāvari to the ex-

terminities of Assām. It must have extended upto the Himālaya on the north and the borders of China on the east, as its king is said to have assisted Duryodhana with an army of Kīrkās and Chinas. The ancient capital of this kingdom was अमर on the other side of the Lauhitya or the river Brahmaputra; of. R. 4. 81.

**अमर** N. of a people and their country. They must have inhabited the Hindoo Koosh mountain which separates the Gilgit valley from Balkh, and probably extended up to little Thibet and Lādak. Their country was famous for handsome horses and shawls made of goats', rats', and dogs' wool, and abounded in walnut trees; of. R. 4. 69.

**अमर** N. of the country to the north of Chola. Kalyāna or Kollian Doorg south of Kurugade appears to have been its capital. The country represents the south-western portion of Hyderabad.

**अमर** N. of an extensive region or plain near Delhi, the scene of the great war between the Pāṇḍvas and Kauravas. It is the tract near the holy lake called by the same name lying to the south of Thāneshvar, and extended from the south of the Sarasvati to the north of the Drishadvati. It is sometimes called अमर the tract of the 'five pools' of blood of the Kshatriyas slain by Parasurāma.

**अमर** N. of a country (modern Kulu) lying to the north-east of the Jalandar Doab and on the right bank of the Satadru. (Sutlej.)

**अमर** or **अमर** The capital of Dakṣiṇa-Kosala and situated in the defiles of the Vindhya; it must have been to the north of the Narmadā but south of the Vindhya, and is probably the same as Ramnagar in Bundelkhand. Rājasekhara calls the lord of Kusasthali अमर, the lord of the middle-land or Bundelkhand.

**अमर** The country of the Kekayas bordering on Sindhu-Deva q. v.

**अमर** The strip of land between the Western Ghats and the sea north of the Kāveri. The principal rivers in this tract are, the Netravati, the Sarāvati and the Kāli-Nadi, which is considered to be the same as the Muralā referred to in R. 4. 55, and in U. 3, and forms the principal river of Kerala. Kerala corresponds to modern Kānara, and probably included Malabār also and extended beyond the Kāveri.

**अमर** N. of a country situated, according to the Rāmāyana, along the banks of Sarayā (or Gogra). It was divided into 'Tittara-Kosala' and 'Dakṣiṇa Kosala'. The former is also called 'Gānda' and it must have

therefore signified the country north of Ayodhya comprising Ganda and Baraitch. Aja, Dasaratha &c. are said to have reled over this province. At the time of Rāma's death his two sons Kusa and Lava reigned respectively at Kuvadviti in southern Kosala in the defiles of the Vindhya, and at Srāvastī in northern Kosala.

कोशिकी N. of the capital of the Vatsa country. It was near the modern Kosam about 30 miles above Allahabad.

कोशिकी N. of a river (Kusi) which flowed on the east of Durbhanga through northern Bhāgalpur and western Pooree. Near the banks of this river stood the hermitage of the sage ऋष्यशृङ्ग.

मौड or मुँड Northern Bengal. (Pundra originally signifying the land of the 'Pooree' cane.)

चेदि N. of a country and their people. The Chedis were also called Dābālas and Traipuras; they occupied the banks of the Narmadā and were the same as the people of दृष्यशृङ्ग q. v. Their capital was at one time दृष्यशृङ्ग q. v. The Chedis are considered by some to have inhabited the modern Bundelkhand in Central India, while by others their country is identified with the modern Chandail. The Haihayas or Kalachuris ruled at Māhishmatī situated on the Narmadā between the Vindhya and Riksha mountains, about Bhera ghar below Jabbalpur.

कांस N. of a country, situated on the banks of the Kāveri and said to cover the southern portion of Mysore. It was beyond the Kāveri, as Pulekasi II invaded it after crossing the river. The country latterly came to be called Karnātaka.

अनन्यतान 'Human habitation', a part of the great Dapriakā forest which stood in the vicinity of the mountain called Prāsavāya. The celebrated Panchavati (identified by local tradition with the place of the same name situated about 2 miles from the present Nassik) stands in this tract.

जालंधर The modern Jalandar Doab, watered by the rivers Satadru and Vipāsā. (Satlej and Beas.)

ताम्रपर्णी N. of a river rising in the Melaya Mountain. It appears to be the same as the Tāmbaravāri of the present day which rises in the eastern declivity of the western Ghats, runs through the district of Tinnevely, and falls into the gulf of Manar; cf. R. 4. 49-50 and B. R. 10. 56.

ताम्रलिप्त See under ताम्र.

विजित A most arid country in ancient times. It stood for the most part on the east of the Satadru, and included the tract between the Sutlej and the Sarasvati containing Hoodiana and Pattiala on the north and some portion of the desert on the South.

विजय-ती N. of the capital of the Chedis, 'made noisy by the waves of the Moon's daughter', i. e. the Narmadā, and therefore, situated on that river. It is identified with the modern Tevar 6 miles from Jabbalpur.

वज्रधर See under वज्र.

वृषा N. of a Country, through which flows the Dasarṇā (Dasan). It was the eastern part of Mālava or Mālvā, its capital being Vidishā—the modern Bhilsā—situated on the Vetravati or Betva, cf. Me. 24, 25 and Kādambart. Kālidāsa also makes Vidishā a river which is probably the same as the Beas that joins the Betva.

वृषि N. of a country to the south of the wild tract between the Krishnā and the Polar. In its larger sense it included the whole of the Coromandel coast to the south of the Godāvari. But in its strict sense it must not have extended beyond the Kāveri. Its capital was Kāncōti, the same as Conjeveram situated on the Vegavati river 42 Miles south-west of Madras.

वृषका See under वृष.

विष N. of a country ruled over by Nala; its capital is said to have been Alakā, situated on the river Alakanandā. It appears to have formed part of the modern Kumaon in northern India. This is also the name of one of the Varsha mountain.

वृषवती See under वृष.

वृषा N. of a celebrated region which lay, according to Rāja-Sekhara (B. R. 10. 86), between the streams of the Yamunā and the Ganges, and is, therefore, the Gangetic Doab. In the time of Drupada it extended from the banks of the Charmanvati (Chambal) upto Gangādvāra on the north. The northern portion from Bhāgirathi was called Uṭṭara-Panchāla, and its capital was Abhishatra. The southern portion was called 'Dakshina-Panchāla', which was merged in the kingdom of Hastināpura after the death of Drupada.

वृषा The native place of the poet Bhavabhūti, situated somewhere near Chandrapura or Chāndā in the Nāgpur districts.

वृषाती Identified with the modern Narwar in Mālva as being situated on the river Sind or Sindhu. The other rivers, that are in its vicinity, are Pārā or Pāravati, Lun, and Madhuvar which correspond to the Pārā, Lavapā and Madhumati, mentioned by Bhavabhūti, as flowing in the vicinity of the town. This town was the scene of Bhavabhūti's Mālatī-Mādhava.

वृषा N. of a celebrated lake, which is considered to be the same as the river Pennur, near which stands the Rishyamūka mountain. The river is known to rise from tanks: the northern part especially from a stone tank in the centre of Ohanderdoorg. This was probably the original Pampā, and Ohanderdoorg the Rishyamūka mountain. Subsequently the name was transferred from the tank to the river which rose from it.

वृषा N. of an important town in Magadha or south Behar situated at the confluence of the Ganges and the Soṇa (or Son). It was also called 'Kusumpura' or 'Palibothra' referred to in the classical accounts of India. It is said to have been destroyed by a river inundation about the middle of the eighth century A. D.

**पण्ड्य** N. of a country in the extreme south of India, and lying to the south-west of Cholas. The mountain Malaya and the river Tamraparni fix its position indisputably; cf. B. R. 3. 31. It may be identified with the modern Tinnevely. The holy island of Rameshwara belonged to this kingdom. Kālidāsa calls the capital of Pāṇḍya-desa the 'serpent-town' which is probably the same as Nagapattinam 160 miles south of Madras; cf. B. 6. 59-64.

**पारसीक** The people inhabiting Persia—perhaps applicable also to the tribes inhabiting the outlying districts on the north-western frontier. Horses from their country are mentioned under the name **पारस्येय**.

**पारिपत्र** One of the principal mountain chains in India. It is probably the same as the Sewalik mountains which run parallel to the Himalaya and guard the Gangetic Doab on the north-east.

**प्रतिहाज** The capital of Puruṣya—one of the earliest kings of the lunar dynasty; situated opposite Prayaga or Allahabad. It is said in Harivamsa to have been situated on the north bank of the Ganges, in the district of Prayaga. Kālidāsa places it at the junction of the Ganges and Yamunā; cf. V. 2.

**मगध** The country of the Magadhas or south Behar. Its old capital was गिरिजा (or राजगृह) which consisted of five hills विजुलगिरि, रत्नगिरि, उदयगिरि, श्रौतगिरि and वैश्वर (or पारवत) गिरि. Its next capital was Pataliputra q. v. Magadha was also called **वीरट** in later literature.

**मत्स्य** or **विराट** N. of a country lying to the west of Dhulpur; the Pāṇḍavas are said to have entered it from the banks of the Yamunā through the land of the Rohitakas and Śūrasenas towards the north of Daxārya. Vairāṭa, the capital of Virāṭa, is probably the same as Bairat 40 miles north of Jeypore.

**मलय** One of the seven principal chains of mountains in India. It is most probably to be identified with the southern portion of the Ghāṭa running from the south of Mysore, and forming the eastern boundary of Travancore. It is said by Bhavabhūti to be encircled by the river Kāveri (Mv. 5. 3, also R. 4. 46), and is said to teem in cardamoms, pepper, sandal and betel-nut trees. In R. 4. 51 Kālidāsa calls the mountains Malaya and Dardura 'the two breasts of the southern region.' Dardura is, therefore, that portion of the Ghāṭa which forms the south-eastern boundary of Mysore.

**महेंद्र** One of the seven principal chains of mountains in India identified with Mahendra Māl which divides Ganjam from the valley of the Mahānadi, and probably it included the whole of the eastern Ghāṭa between the Mahānadi and Godāvari.

**महोदध** (also called **कान्यकुब्ज** or **गविवनर**) is the same as the modern Kānyakubja or Kanoja, on the Ganges. In the seventh century it was the most celebrated place in India. Cf. B. R. 10. 88-89.

**मन्मथ** A lake said to be situated in Hātaka which appears to be the same as Līdak. On the north of Hātaka is Harivarsha, the country of the northern Kurus. The lake was celebrated in former times as the abode of Kinnaras, and is said by poets to be the annual resort of swans at the approach of the rains.

**माहिष्मती** See under चेदि.

**मिथिला** See under बिदेह.

**मुरल** See under केरल.

**मेरु** The mount Amarkantaka, the source of the Narmadā.

**मर** N. of a country said to lie to the west of the Narmadā; it probably included Broach, Baroda, and Ahmadabad, and Khaira also according to some.

**मै** (also called **मगत** or the 'Plains') A name for eastern Bengal (to be clearly distinguished from मै in northern Bengal), including also the sea-coast of Bengal. It seems to have included at one time Tippera and the Garo hills.

**मलभी** See under सीरु.

**बाह्लीक**, **बाह्लीक** A general name for the tribes inhabiting the Punjab. Their country is the modern Bactria or Balkh. In the Bhārata they are said to have inhabited the country watered by the Indus and the five rivers of the Punjab outside 'holy' India. The country was noted for its breed of horses and ass-fetida.

**बिर्भ** The modern Berār, a great kingdom in ancient times lying to the north of Kuntala and extending from the banks of the Krishna to about the banks of the Narmadā. On account of its great size, the country was also called 'Mahārāshṭra'; cf. B. R. 10. 74. Kuṇḍinapura, also called **विदर्भ**, was its ancient capital, which probably stands for the modern Beder. The river Varadā (Wardā) divided Vidarbha into two parts, Amarāvati being the capital of the northern, and Pratiśṭhāna of the southern part.

**विदिशा** See under दशाप.

**बिदेह** N. of a country lying to the north-east of Magadha. Its capital Mitilā is the same as Janakapur in Nepal north of Madhubāni. Videha must have covered, in ancient times, besides a portion of Nepal, all such places as attāmāri, Sitākunda, or the northern part of the old district of Trihut and the north-western portion of Champaran.

**विराट** See मत्स्य.

**वृंदावन** 'Rādhā's wood', now forming an important town a few miles north-west of Mathurā, and standing on the left bank of the Yamunā.

**सक** N. of a tribe inhabiting the countries on the north-western frontier of India, the Saka of the classical writers, and generally identified with the Scythians.

**शुक्तिमत** One of the seven principal chains of mountains in India. Its position is not clearly ascertained, but it appears to be the Sub-Himalayan range in the south of Nepal.

श्रावस्ती N. of a town in northern Kosala where Lava is said to have reigned; (it is called श्रावस्ती in R. 15.97). It is identified with Sabet Mahet north of Ayodhya. It was also called श्रावस्ती or श्रावस्ती.

सह्यद्रि One of the seven principal chains of mountains in India. It is still known as Sahyādrī, and is the same as the Western Ghāts as far as their junction with the Neilgherries north of the Malaya.

सिन्धु See under स्यावस्ती.

सिन्धुदेशः The country of the upper Indus.

सुगन्ध N. of a country which lay to the west of Vanga. Its capital स्यावस्ती (also called स्यावस्ती, स्यावस्ती, स्यावस्ती and स्यावस्ती) is identified with the modern Tumlook on the right bank of the Cossye, which is the same as the स्थल of Kālidāsa. In ancient times the town was situated nearer to the sea, and was a place of considerable maritime trade. The Suhmas are sometimes called Rāhās, the people of Western Bengal.

सौराष्ट्र (Also called सौराष्ट्र) The modern peninsula of Kattywār. Dwārakā is called सौराष्ट्र or सौराष्ट्र. The old Dwārakā stood near Madhupura 95 miles south-east of Dwārakā, and also near mount Raivataka, which appears to be the same as the Girinār hill near Junagadh.

Valabhi appears to have been the next capital of the country, the ruins of which were discovered at Bilā 10 miles north-west of Bhowanagar. The celebrated lake Prabhāsa was situated in the same country and stood on the sea-coast.

सुगन्ध N. of a town and district at some distance from Pātālputra. It is identified with the modern Sug on the old bed of the Yamunā.

सुगन्ध N. of a celebrated town said to have been founded by king Hastin, one of the descendants of Bharata; said to be situated about 56 miles north-east of the modern Delhi on the banks of an old channel of the Ganges.

सुगन्ध The 'golden-peaked' mountain, one of the ranges of mountains which divide the known continent into nine Varshas (सुगन्ध); it is generally supposed to be situated north of the Himālaya—or between the Meru and the Himālaya—forming with it the boundaries of the Kimpurusha-varsha or abode of Kinnaras; cf. K. 136. Kālidāsa speaks of it as 'having plunged into the eastern and western oceans and emitting golden fluid'; see S. 7.







वीर सेवा मन्दिर

पुस्तकालय

काल नं० 030'8 APT

APTE SHIVARAM VAMAN